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PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



Vol. III, No. 1

April, 1932

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Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

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RUFFED GROUSE
Official State Game Bird

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

Vol. No. III

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL, 1932

No. 1

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

BOARD COMPLETED

The recent appointment by Governor Pinchot of Hons. Howard Stewart of Clearfield, A. Hunter Willis of Erie, and J. Q. Creveling of Wilkes-Barre completed the membership of the Commission. Mr. Creveling was named to succeed Hon. Ernest E. Harwood of Hazleton who has been serving in the dual capacity of a member of the Board and Executive Secretary. Mr. Harwood will continue as Executive Secretary.

All of the new members are well known to sportsmen throughout the State, and each has been actively engaged in conservation work in his own section for many years.

Mr. Stewart: Born and raised in Clearfield County, in the very heart of the deer country, Mr. Stewart is well qualified to represent this large game section of the Commonwealth and has the unanimous support of the sportsmen in his district. He is affiliated with the Izaak Walton League and various other sportsmen's associations, and is a member of the Clearfield Council.

Mr. Willis: No more enthusiastic an outdoor convert could have been chosen to represent the northwestern part of the State than Mr. Willis. He was organizer and is now president of the Erie County Fish & Game Association which has a membership of over 2,500. He also is president of the Hunters' Lodge and has served as a delegate to the National Game Conference on several occasions.

Mr. Creveling: As a member of

the Board of Game Commissioners, Mr. Creveling will round out a length of service in game conservation activity that will probably stand as a record. As President of

WILLIAMS HEADS SOCIETY

Dr. Samuel H. Williams, well known scientist who was recently appointed to the Board, was elected President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences at its Seventh Annual Convention held at West Chester on March 25 and 26. Although most of his time is devoted to his position as Professor of Zoology at the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Williams also is affiliated with many other institutions and has undertaken many scientific expeditions in foreign countries.

DEPUTY SECRETARY APPOINTED

William C. Shaffer, of Allegheny County, was recently appointed to the new position of Deputy Executive Secretary. The deputy position was made necessary by increased administrative duties of both the President of the Board and the Executive Secretary.

Mr. Shaffer, who began his services as a Deputy Game Protector in Allegheny County in 1926, has served in numerous important positions such as Special Investigator, Travelling Auditor, Travelling Game Supervisor, and Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Protection. Wide knowledge gleaned in these fields admirably qualify him for his new duties.

He has been affiliated with several large sportsmen's associations and served as Chairman and Delegate of the Wilkesburg Sportsmen's Association and Vice-President of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's Federation, and is well known among sportsmen.

FOREWORD

"IT'S ALL IN PENNSYLVANIA THIS MORNING"

—Rudyard Kipling

Pennsylvania is the greatest game State in the Union. It has more game twice over than when Columbus discovered America. We want to keep it so. Our fields, woods, and mountains furnish sport and recreation not only for our own people, but for thousands of delighted visitors. But to insure these things which bring us happiness and prosperity we must protect our wild creatures and their homes.

Therefore I urge every good citizen to take an active interest in game conservation. Plant trees and shrubs. Prevent forest fires. Feed the birds and animals. Protect them. Above all, obey the law.

The program of the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS will help the people of Pennsylvania to learn more about the wild creatures of the open spaces and what they mean to us, and how we can keep them alive in health and plenty for our satisfaction and their own.

the United Sportsmen, as well as a member of the Conservation Council and other similar organizations, he has kept in close touch with the ever-increasing problems of game management for many years and his sound judgment in matters of this kind have won for him the utmost praise and confidence of his fellow sportsmen. Although he is the oldest member on the Board his age is by no means a handicap as he is still young in a spirit that will do much toward furthering the Commission's program. Mr. Creveling is a lawyer in business life.

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Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania . . . Breakfasted on Minnesota buckwheat cakes, maple syrup, butter and cream.

“My Greatest Thrill!”

GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

Reveals His Greatest Thrill and
Outlines His Opinions on
Conservation and the
Success of the Key-
stone Game
System

“My greatest thrill in life!” There are many thrills crowded into the average life-time. Politicians thrill to the time they first entered an elective office. Athletes thrill to their first touchdown . . . their first successful triple play . . . their home runs with bases full . . . their victories in the various fields of sport. Golfers thrill to a “hole-in-one.”

Each and every one of us centers our thoughts on some particular achievement—some reward for toil and effort—which stands out as “the greatest thrill in life.” The lives of sportsmen, hunters, fishermen, trapshooters are replete with moments which produce the “supreme thrill.”

On his recent trip to the Northwest, Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania was introduced to me as he sat before a Minnesota Outers’ Club group in Minneapolis. The Governor famed far and wide as an ardent conservationist and a leader in game and fish work, was eating Minnesota buckwheat pancakes, smothered with Minnesota maple syrup, soothed by Minnesota butter. His coffee came from South America, but it was enriched by Minnesota cream.

The Governor was in a jovial mood. I popped my favorite question, which I have hurled for years at great stars of trapshooting and other celebrities. . . .

“What has been your greatest thrill in life?”

Former Chief United States Forester Pinchot, smiling warrior of many a hard-fought battle for forests, game and fish, gave his reply unhesitatingly.

“My greatest thrill in life came one day years ago when I caught a good-sized

An Interview By Jimmy Robinson Reprinted from SPORTS AFIELD

pickercel with a streamer fly on a three-ounce trout rod!”

Such a man is Governor Pinchot. He cleaves to the earth. He likes to see trees grow . . . likes to see fish swim . . . likes to see game abound.

My second question was pertinent and to the point.

“To what do you attribute the success of the Pennsylvania game system?”

The Governor’s answer was typically Pinchotian. “Telegraph wires!” he replied.

I demanded an explanation.

Governor Pinchot carefully explained that Pennsylvania’s game refuge system is composed of a large number of small refuges instead of a few large ones. Each refuge is surrounded by a single strand of telegraph wire. This single wire, he pointed out, readily identifies each refuge. Refuges are bought and paid for through revenues derived from the sale of hunting licenses to sportsmen.

We continued our rapid-fire bombardment of questions.

“How about hunting in Pennsylvania?”

“There is more game in Pennsylvania today than in the days of William Penn,” the Governor proudly announced. “Pennsylvania has more big game today than any two states in the Union.” More than 100,000 deer were taken from the Pennsylvania woods during the past season, according to the Governor.

Governor Pinchot beamed when he told me that rabbits are the *sport royale* in the Keystone State. “More than 5,000,000 rabbits were taken by hunters in Pennsylvania last year,” he said.

The Governor gave most of the credit for the success of Pennsylvania’s game system to the loyal efforts and cooperation of the united sportsmen’s clubs. All moneys derived from license sales, he explained, were utilized in the game system. None of the moneys are returned to the general fund. More than one-half of the license money receipts are put back into big game refuges, etc. The president of the State chapter of the Izaak Walton League, he revealed, is a member of the Game Commission.

“How about vermin in Pennsylvania?” we asked.

“Hunters are death to vermin in our state,” the Governor said. “There are no wolves in Pennsylvania, the panther has been exterminated, and only a few bob cats are left.”

“What are your game slogans in Pennsylvania?” was my next barrage.

“Prevent Forest Fires—It Pays” and “Obey the Laws,” he replied. “We must keep fires out to protect our game.”

Later on in the day, I listened in on Governor Pinchot’s address before the several hundred Minnesota sportsmen, assembled to hear his views on conservation. “Forest destruction, swamp drainage, and farm land erosion lead to alternating floods and droughts,” he declared in stressing the need for reforestation. “The forest is the backbone of recreation.”

1932

SPORTSMEN PLANT TREES

The sportsmen of Snyder County are making serious attempts to re-establish the chestnut in their section. Assistant Game Protector Clarence F. Walker of Beavertown, Pa., was able to secure 625 seeds from a general collection of Burbank's Hybrids together with an appreciable quantity of the Royal Walnut. These hybrids represent almost every conceivable cross possible in chestnut breeding. Our own native chestnut is well represented in this breeding and, by all the known laws of predicting the outcome of such crosses, something important should certainly appear. The Selinsgrove Sportsmen's Association has assumed the responsibility for the germination of these seeds and have potted them in a greenhouse at that place. When the seeds have germinated these men will plant them in check rows, cultivate them, and make selections as the plants show their ability to adapt themselves to conditions as they exist in Pennsylvania. The expense involved in this experiment is being discharged by the Snyder County Sportsmen.

PROSECUTIONS

During March, 1932, officers of the Game Commission brought 151 prosecutions for violations of the game laws as compared with 133 during March of last year. The violations consisted principally of illegal trapping and hunting game during the close season.

Reports to date show that farmers killed 5 deer in March as a protection to property—three in Lycoming County and two in Mifflin County. The chief damage was to winter wheat. During March a year ago 6 deer were killed.

TRAP MANY RABBITS AT PYMATUNING

A preliminary report from Division Supervisor J. C. Gilford of Oil City, and Game Protector Ward H. Donor, of Crawford County, who are supervising the trapping operations in the vicinity of the Pymatuning Dam project in Crawford County, show that to date over a thousand cotton-tail rabbits have been successfully removed alive as well as one hundred fifty quail, three hundred gray squirrels and numerous pheasants.

The trappers are working ahead of the timber cutting area and about four hundred traps are in operation. The catch of game is increasing as the timber cutters advance and force the birds and animals further out of the swamp. A great many fox squirrels also have been captured and in one instance eleven flying squirrels were removed from one nest. Although the flying squirrel is not a game animal it is interesting to know that these creatures still live in certain parts of the state.

Trappers are working under extreme difficulty, due to the nature of the terrain, and in many cases the animals fail to respond as they would under more normal conditions.

Construction crews at the dam are lending a hand to the game officials.

BIRD HOUSE CONTEST

Game Protector Clarence P. Moss, of Wyoming County conducted an extensive bird-house building and essay contest in the schools of that section during January, February and March. The cooperation of three sportsmen's associations was solicited and Mr. Moss spoke at forty-seven grade and nine high schools in an effort to stimulate interest. Over 200 bird-houses were built and twenty-three essays presented, and sixteen bird books as well as two cash awards were given as prizes. These were furnished by the sportsmen's organizations and Parent-Teacher Association. At the conclusion of the contest a county meeting was held, and even though it happened to be on the night of a terrific snow storm, over 250 persons were present. The Commission's movies were shown.

COMRADES

Now that the fishing season is here Game Protectors have been asked to assist their brother fish wardens as much as possible. Each hunting season the boys from the Fish Commission lend a helping hand in game protection work. Officers from both departments have been cooperating in this manner for a long time thus establishing not only an efficient official relationship but a friendly personal one.

NEW MOTION PICTURES

Through the courtesy of Norman McClintock, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who for many years has specialized in wild life photography with telephoto lens, some remarkable close-up pictures were secured of a mother Hummingbird feeding her young, a Woodcock feeding and a Pileated Woodpecker feeding her young. The photos were taken with a 17 inch lens specially constructed by Mr. McClintock, and it has magnified the creatures to such an extent that when projected on the screen the Hummingbirds, for instance, look like robins. Both the Hummingbirds and Pileated Woodpeckers feed their young through the process of regurgitation, and observing this performance before your very eyes is intensely interesting.

CINNAMON BEAR

The tanned head and hide of a beautiful specimen of Cinnamon Bear (color phase of the Black Bear) shot during the past hunting season by Victor Kosticky of Arnot, Tioga County, Pa., was on display for several days in the Commission's office. Mr. Kosticky killed the animal on the Bloss Coal Company lands south of Arnot.

Robertson C. Cameron, Managing Editor of the *Wellsboro Gazette* states that Cinnamon Bears, both cubs and adults, were seen last summer near Landrus, Morris Township, and in Pine Creek Gorge.

PHOTOGRAPH BIRD-HOUSE BUILDING ACTIVITIES

A large bird-house building contest sponsored by the *Butler Eagle* was photographed by the staff photographer recently. Pictures also were taken of the judging, which was quite a problem in view of the fact that 130 bird houses were entered. The judges were: O. C. Reiter, President of the Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania; Frank A. Hegner, Treasurer of the Audubon Society of Sewickley Valley; and H. H. Elliott, Chief Chemist for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

BREEDING SEASON ABNORMAL

Positive proof of the hopeless abnormality of the breeding season for deer, a condition which has developed as a result of the unbalanced sex ratio, was borne out by examinations of genital organs made during the past few months. These examinations were conducted by the State Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. Norman H. Stewart, of Bucknell University, Lewisburg; and the Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania, working in conjunction with the Commission's research department.

Of 247 sets of reproductive organs taken from doe deer during the past open season, December 1 to December 15, only 12 showed any indication whatever of pregnancy. All but two or three of these twelve were received from Sullivan and Forest Counties, where, evidently, a more normal sex ratio exists.

Under normal conditions the breeding season usually takes place in October and November, but a great many records secured during the past few years indicate that mating is likely to occur at any time. For instance, in Northumberland County on the first day of the past deer season a doe with an almost fully developed unborn fawn was killed. This fawn would have been born very soon. Under normal conditions, however, fawns are usually born in May and June. Several authentic records have come to hand of fawns being born in middle September and middle February—two obvious extremes. Also, field officers have observed mating activities as late as April. During the past few years it has not been unusual for hunters to observe very young spotted fawns during the deer season.

An interesting record of how a proper sex ratio will regulate mating activities was received recently from the Superintendent of a large privately owned tract of hunting territory in Canada. The deer in this area are kept properly balanced as to sex with the result that practically all fawns are born within one week.

Dr. Thos. E. Winecoff, In Charge of Research, recently received an extensive series of microscope slides prepared by Dr. Stewart, of Bucknell, from tumors of various types found in his examination of the reproductive organs of our doe

deer, and also a set of slides of external parasites taken from our deer and bear by Dr. Harold S. Peters, of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology at Washington.

CECAL WORMS

There are many species of internal parasites that are found in the ceca or blind gut if present in the digestive tract at all. But those most likely to be found doing serious damage in Pennsylvania are two minute worms, *Heterakis gallinae* and *Trichostrongylus pergracilis*.

The first of these is to be suspected in the living bird from "such symptoms as malnutrition, unthriftiness, drooping wings, and digestive disturbances, such as profuse diarrhea." (Stoddard). Examination of the dead bird may show the ceca enlarged and inflamed, and the contents almost solid.

Possibly this parasite is more serious in the transmission of the germ of blackhead (a different germ entirely) than in the disease it causes by itself.

The usual treatment is to mix two per cent by weight of strong pulverized tobacco to the food for some weeks.

The second of these parasites is one of the group that produce **strongylosis**, one of the only two diseases now recognized as causing widespread mortality among grouse. (The other is coccidiosis—and one of these diseases is often mistaken for the other).

No treatment has been recognized for **strongylosis**, but apparently a successful treatment for all such internal parasites has recently been found by Vanderbilt University, and it will be tried out by the Game Commission this summer.

As with most diseases, a suspected case should be examined by a thoroughly trained specialist—it is hopelessly beyond the layman. Dr. Thos. E. Winecoff, in charge of Research.

On March 30, H. P. Hendricks of Selinsgrove found a dead otter entangled in some chicken wire near the shore of the Susquehanna River. The otter is comparatively rare in Pennsylvania and this specimen was highly prized. It weighed 19¾ pounds. It was turned over to the Game Commission which is having it mounted for display purposes.

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE OBSERVED

"In September, 1928, I found a covey of four Hungarian Partridges in Upper Sancon Township, Lehigh County. In the summer of 1929 this covey increased to 10 birds, and remained in practically the same location. In January, 1930, the covey either separated or four of its number died. If they separated I was never able to find the second covey. In the summer of 1930 the birds increased their number to 12, and all survived that winter. In August, 1931, the covey numbered 22, but on December 15 was reduced to 12, the others either having left the original covey or died. The birds were last seen about February 15, 1932. Ever since I located them in 1928 they have confined themselves to a territory within a radius of about 1½ miles. This particular territory seems to be an ideal breeding ground for quail, as the "bob-whites" have increased here approximately five hundred per cent in four years.

"A particular thing I have noticed about the 'Hun' is that the covey when flushed does not separate over such a wide area as does the 'bob-white.'—T. E. McHugh, Bethlehem.

DEER FOR SOUP KITCHEN

While in Shamokin recently Game Protector Bruce Yeager, of Northumberland noted at the noon hour a line of small children going into a building which he later learned was a "soup kitchen" for the unemployed and their children. A few days later he delivered to them a deer that was killed during the past season and placed in storage until the penalty was finally paid. Those in charge were indeed grateful.

In point of service, Joseph Kennedy, of Washington County, is the oldest employe of the Board of Game Commissioners. He began his duties as Game Protector for that county on Christmas Day, 1906, and has served faithfully and well in that capacity ever since. Prior to his State appointment he was compensated by the sportsmen of Pittsburgh.

BIRD DAY—APRIL 22

On March 22, Governor Pinchot proclaimed April 22 as Pennsylvania Bird Day in commemoration of the Nation-wide bicentennial celebration of Washington's birth. Washington was a frontiersman, surveyor, lumberman, and tree planter, and knew the forests and wild life and realized their value.

In our appreciation of nature and the wonderful blessings we derive from our contact with it, let us, too, do everything possible to perpetuate it.

The Game Commission urges every citizen in Pennsylvania to make an honest effort to fittingly celebrate this day which has been set aside for our feathered friends. Already a number of sportsmen's associations and Audubon associations have sponsored bird house building contests which will terminate on Pennsylvania Bird Day. These programs are to be highly commended and go a long way toward bringing about a better understanding both of the economic and aesthetic value of our song and insectivorous birds.

There is no question that bird life is beginning to form a more interesting part of our daily lives—a study of it has been made a regular part of the curriculum of public schools. Over two hundred and thirty species of birds, many of them rare, occur in our Commonwealth. Let us plant more trees, shrubs—prevent forest fires, and build more bird houses to attract these feathered visitors, for in this way we will come to know them better.

GROUSE INVESTIGATION

So far as a very limited observation goes, the grouse lays each day for two or three days, then misses a day, then lays daily for two or three days, etc., until the clutch is complete. All field officers are requested to watch this spring and report each case in detail to Dr. Thos. E. Winecoff, In Charge of Research.

NEW FIRE POSTER

Fishermen, hikers and campers will be visually reminded of the importance of preventing forest fires this year by a new colored poster. The new poster depicts a cottontail rabbit running away from the rapidly approaching fire. These signs have been widely distributed over the State and will be posted in conspicuous places.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE IN THE FORESTS

1. **MATCHES**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. **TOBACCO**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **MAKING CAMP**—Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot five feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Never build it against trees or logs, or near brush.

4. **BREAKING CAMP**—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.

5. **BRUSH BURNING**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather, or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. **HOW TO PUT OUT A CAMP FIRE**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.



Photograph by Robert T. Leiter
Snowshoe Rabbit

GAME OFFICIALS ASSISTED IN SEARCH FOR LINDBERGH CHILD

The entire field force of the Commission comprising over 150 Game Protectors and 800 Deputies assisted in the hunt for Lindbergh's child by searching all vacant dwellings, abandoned farm buildings, hunting camps and other possible hide-outs in their respective districts. A great many sportsmen's associations also co-operated.

MAY NOT HOLD WILD ANIMALS CAPTIVE

Persons who pick up and take home the young of any protected wild creatures are opening themselves to prosecution just the same as those who deliberately attempt to trap them. Anyone finding very young or crippled birds or animals should immediately get in touch with the local Game Protector who will make proper disposition of them.

A few cases where young gray squirrels were retained in captivity recently came to light. The little animals were secured during timber cutting operations and taken to the workmen's homes rather than placed in another nesting cavity. Even very young wild creatures found in the woods by hikers or campers are not "lost" as many persons suppose, and if not molested will later be reunited with their parents. In most cases, the probability is that the adults are never very far away and may have been frightened upon the approach of the human intruder.

In the more thickly settled communities where gray squirrels have become rather tame, traps have been deliberately set for them. Last year, a great many fawn deer and bear cubs were picked up in the woods and taken home by persons who thought they were doing a kind act. In most cases this interest, although sincere, results disastrously for the little creatures concerned.

A BANDED GOOSE

Another protege of Jack Miner, the famous Canadian nature lover, recently came to land in Pennsylvania. This time it was a Canada Goose and its leg band bore the words, "Notify Jack Miner, Kingsville, Ontario, Canada," and the inscription, "He careth for you." The goose came to earth in a half starved condition near the farm of Warren Johnson of Talmar, Columbia County, during the recent snow storm. Mr. Johnson is taking care of the bird under the direction of Game Protector Harry W. Miller of Bloomsburg. Jack Miner has banded thousands of waterfowl at his private preserve. Also, his waterfowl sanctuary is so popular that it attracts thousands of human- as well as bird-visitors each year. A line of scripture is used on almost every band.

HISTORY OF MEHOOPANY LANDS

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of short articles on land histories which are being prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Refuges and Lands.

The Commission recently took title to several hundred additional acres of land adjoining State Game Lands No. 57 in Wyoming County. This tract is located in the well known Mehoopany Creek section and now contains a total of 16,900 acres of good hunting territory. It is also a paradise for fishermen. Many winding brooks flow into the Mehoopany Creek which courses through the center of State Game Lands.

This is one of the wildest and most attractive of all large tracts of mountain lands in Pennsylvania. The cliffs along the Mehoopany Creek are particularly alluring. They were rounded and worn smooth by the glacial drift as it crept southward during the Ice Age, thousands of years ago. The swamps, which are numerous, were formed by the drip from these giant glaciers.

The water at the "Great Falls" of Mehoopany Creek dashes in wild abandon over a precipice of twenty feet. Narrow at the summit, it gradually becomes wider, the water rushing over broad rocks like a stairway, and falling into a deep pool. After a heavy rainstorm, the roar of the waterfall can be heard for miles. The falls were thirty feet high previous to the dynamiting of the rocks, during the lumber days, in order to run logs through.

"Little Falls" is located about three miles below the "Great Falls." These falls are very narrow, but a swift current flows over the rocks into a deep pool. The cliff at the west, along the creek is 149 feet perpendicular. The ledges along the cliff provided dens for wolves, panthers and bears in years gone by, and probably are still used by bears.

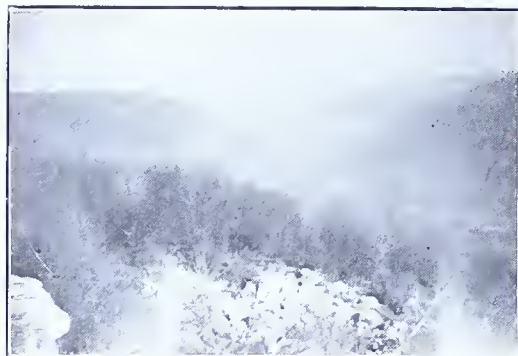
The village of Mehoopany is located at the junction of Mehoopany Creek and the Susquehanna River. There is an almost forgotten legend concerning the name Mehoopany:— A young Indian brave was in love with a white girl named Annie. His tribe planned a raid upon the settlers and the Indian lover told his sweetheart of the danger threatening her home. He concluded that he would warn

her in time, thus making possible her escape with her family. "Me-whoop-Annie" were his words—now Mehoopany.

Within what is now State Game Lands and in the immediate vicinity a number of settlements were scattered about the mountain region years before the Civil War, but for some reason did not prosper and the farms were abandoned. Chief among these were the Lee Settlement (later known as Ballatimer or Bellasylya), Long Chopping, the South Mountain Settlement and others.

The Lee Settlement originated 106 years ago, when the first settler, in quest of a new home, moved from Luzerne County and followed a trail northward which led him to the present site of Shady Nook.

The Long Chopping was thus named because the clearing was 60 rods wide and more than a mile long. The settlement was in its prime in 1860 when every clearing had a tenant and three sawmills were necessary to supply the demand for lumber.



Looking Up Mehoopany Creek

The South Mountain Settlement was commenced in 1845 when Daniel June built a home of logs and moved there in bitter cold winter weather before the home was completed. About 1861 other families followed.

The settlers of the various colonies displayed remarkable courage in facing the wilderness, clearing land for farms, erecting houses, battling with the elements and predatory animals. The distance from town was especially trying. In one instance, it is related the settlers of Long Chopping planted potatoes, but were compelled to dig them before they sprouted or face starvation.

At the time the settlements in this territory were established game and predatory animals were numerous. It is reported that wolves, panthers, bears and deer

were particularly plentiful. The last panther on the mountain was trapped by Jared Robinson, a skillful hunter and trapper. During his lifetime Jared Robinson is supposed to have trapped and killed 300 wolves, beside panthers, bears, foxes and deer. About 1824 wolves were numerous in this section and farmers, who raised sheep suffered greatly through their depredations. A man named Osterhaut found 20 lambs of his flock bitten in the throat. Robinson succeeded in trapping eight wolves in that vicinity. After Robinson had exterminated the wolves in his own neighborhood, he made a business of doing likewise in other sections. At that time the State paid a bounty of \$12.00 for each wolf and contributions from neighboring towns occasionally raised the bounty as high as \$50.00 or \$100.00. The last gray wolf on the Mehoopany Creek was trapped, according to old residents, in 1860 by Jeremiah Hunsinger.

Hunsinger said when he was a youth that deer in this section were as plentiful as any one species of tree growing in the forest. One autumn Jeremiah Hunsinger, "Ab" Hunsinger and a man named Smith held a competition to decide which man, of the three, was the best hunter. Jeremiah killed 76 deer, "Ab" killed 74 and Smith killed 69. At Christmas time Jeremiah hauled his kill in a hay rigging from the mountain to Pottsville where he peddled the meat.

Hunsinger owned a sawmill on the headwaters of Loyalsock Creek. One day a friend passing by asked him to go deer hunting. Hunsinger turned off the power, with the saw half-way through a large pine log, and went hunting—and the mill rotted down years afterward with the saw in that same log.

Although the panther and wolves have long been exterminated, yet this wild territory still remains a hunter's delight. Deer, bear and ruffed grouse are numerous. Hunters who go into that territory are happy in the thought that the land has been purchased by the Game Commission and will remain open for their future enjoyment. It is the hope of the Commission that it will continue to have the same lure for the hunter as it did when the hardy pioneer first moved into the wilderness.—Marguerite F. Ernst, Mehoopany, Pa.



Hibernating Bear—Clinton County

Photograph by Robert T. Leiter

HIBERNATING BEAR *

The above illustration is truly a remarkable photograph, although it is only one of a large group of both "stills" and "movies" taken by Robert T. Leiter, Commission photographer.

Mother bear had holed up in a rather shallow depression under some up-turned tree roots and there, in her comatose state, brought forth one cub.

The den is only a few miles from Lock Haven, Clinton County. When located, it was the signal for a regular stampede on the part of local residents to view the creature. So many persons visited her that the Game Protector had to place a wire enclosure about the area and post it.

At some time or another a large mongrel dog had approached the bear too closely and promptly had its skull crushed. Mother Bruin had pulled the dog into the den beside her and it had to be raked out before suitable pictures could be taken. It was badly decomposed. The first time the photographer tried to get some scenes the odor from the dog proved more of a strain than the mother bear's repeated attempts to lunge at and strike him.

POOR TRAPPING SEASON

The number of claims for bounty has decreased about fifty per cent since the close of the fur-bearing animal season on March 1. Trappers have had a very poor season and reports from licensed fur dealers indicate that the catch is at least 20% lower than last year.

One of the lowest fur markets since 1919 is probably the chief cause. Many of the older and more experienced trappers did not operate to any great extent during the past season because of exceptionally low prices, which in many instances were one-third to one-half less than those offered last season.

Although unusually large house cats have at times been probated for the \$15.00 bounty on wild cats, the Commission received a coyote recently from Joseph Monosky, of Herrick Center, Wayne County, Mr. Monosky probated the animal for bounty on a gray fox. It is an unusually large specimen and from the condition of the fur around the neck, may have contained a collar. No doubt the creature slipped its collar and escaped.

Now they have resorted to kidnapping valuable dogs in southeastern Pennsylvania and among those who have lost valuable canines are: Messrs. Wallace and Charles Pearson, whose bird dogs have mysteriously disappeared, and Dr. W. H. Wood's beagle hounds, Downingtown, Pa.

NEW FEDERAL BIRD BULLETINS

The Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., recently published two interesting little bulletins, one entitled *How To Attract Birds in Northeastern United States*, which is also known as Farmers' Bulletin No. 621-F, and one entitled *Usefulness of Birds On The Farm* by W. L. McAtee, in charge of the division of food habits research of the Biological Survey, and known as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1682-F. Both may be obtained free by writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In order that the Sportsmen of Pennsylvania may have a clear picture of the extensive program of education being conducted by the Game Commission, an outline of the activities carried on during the past year is given.

A total of 684 meetings were attended. A record of the attendance of each meeting is secured through a return post card system, therefore, the figures covering the total attendance—93,510 adults and 80,188 minors—may be considered fairly accurate. These figures do not include the thousands of persons who view the live animal exhibits which are displayed at County Fairs, Boy Scout and Y. M. C. A. Camps, at special demonstrations in large cities, or at the State Farm Show. A list of the meetings attended last year are as follows:

Sportsmen's Associations	191
Grade Schools	148
High Schools	136
Colleges	11
Boy Scouts	27
Girl Scouts	7
Y. M. C. A.	17
Y. W. C. A.	1
State Granges	5
Farm Women's Associa- tions	4
Theaters	20
Churches	29
Orphanages	5
State Police Schools	2
Forestry Associations ..	5
Health Camps	3
Fire Companies	2
Military Associations ..	12
(American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars)	
Civic Clubs	30
(Rotary, Kiwanis, etc.)	
Small County Associa- tions	29

The demand for educational service is increasing so rapidly that the Department is hardly able to meet present needs, despite the fact that over seventy-five reels of motion pictures, including both 16 mm. and 35 mm. now comprise the film library. Sportsmen's associations and schools, particularly, have so come to depend upon this form of entertainment that many of them have purchased projectors for their own use in order that they can benefit at almost any time from the Commission's year-round film loan system.

As a matter of information it might be interesting to know that the motion picture service was in such demand in 1931 that the employee in charge of routing the films, handled 3,456 reels during that period.

Other phases of activities also are carried on through the use of the press, radio, GAME NEWS, special magazine articles, bulletins, posters, etc.

Several wild life exhibits are placed on the road during the summer months and appear chiefly before county fairs and boy scout camps. A more elaborate exhibit is used on special occasions at large sportsmen's shows and community associations.

The above are just a few of the educational activities now in progress, and by their requests for such services sportsmen and others obviously have recognized their value.

HUNTING IN PENNSYLVANIA

A traveling man on his regular route stopped overnight frequently at a certain small town and, as there was nothing to do in the evening, fell into the habit of attending the usual gathering round the grocery-store stove.

There was one old man who had quite a reputation as a gunner and the salesman got to know him well. After an absence of some time, the salesman finally made this town again and as usual went to the store for the evening. The old man was there and this question, naturally, was asked:

"How is gunning this fall, uncle?"

The old man shook his head in a dismal sort of way and answered:

"Not very good, but I did have a little luck the other day. I took the old gun out, and saw a fox lying beside a rock. I pulled up the gun to fire and I'll be blamed if another fox didn't come out and lie down on the other side of the rock. I fired at the sharp edge of the rock, the bullet split and killed both foxes.

"The gun kicked so that it knocked me over into a brook that was behind me, and my right hand landed on a muskrat and my left on a beaver.

"When I got up out of the water my trousers were so full of brook trout that they burst a suspender button and it flew off and killed a partridge."

DEER DAMAGE STUDIES

The Red Run forest tree plantation in Cameron County, established in the spring of 1930, contains twenty-one acres of land planted with red pine, Norway spruce, larch, Scotch pine, and Chinese chestnut seedlings. Thirteen acres of the area were fenced against deer damage. Recently the plantation was inspected by Walter Leach, on the staff of the Pennsylvania Forest Research Institute, who found that the small trees outside the fenced area had been damaged to the extent of 17 per cent by deer, which cropped the terminal shoots and buds of the 1931 growth.

Nine per cent of the trees inside the fenced area also were eaten off, which damage Leach attributes to rabbits. He found that much of the injury was confined to the Norway spruce. His explanation of why rabbits have increased so quickly within the fenced area is because the close woven wire fence either frightens or prevents foxes and wild cats from entering, and hunters do not hunt within the enclosure.—*Forestry Service Letter*.

The teeth, and not the antler development, is the only real evidence in definitely determining the age of a deer. The number of points to the antlers is a notoriously unreliable indication.

A fawn is born with eight incisors (front teeth) on the lower jaw, and no molars or premolars ("jaw-teeth") on either jaw,—and no incisors ever develop on the upper jaw.

Soon after the fawn is a year old the two middle incisors are replaced with permanent teeth, and thereafter one on each side of these two is changed to a permanent tooth each spring or summer. Consequently, a deer with all his incisors permanent is past four years old,—whether he has two points or twenty.

Born without back teeth (molars and premolars) at all, the fawn develops these by early fall; but whether these change as do the incisors is not so well determined, and field officers of the Commission have been asked to send in the lower jaws of young deer accidentally or illegally killed, so that further studies can be conducted.

SUMMARY OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS

County	January					February					March				
	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Gos- hawks	Amount	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Gos- hawks	Amount	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Gos- hawks	Amount
Adams	0	28	43	0	\$155.00	0	31	55	0	\$179.00	0	17	21	0	\$89.00
Allegheny	6	3	71	0	\$3.00	0	5	70	0	\$0.00	0	9	75	0	\$5.00
Armstrong	0	1	218	0	222.00	0	5	239	0	259.00	0	8	128	0	166.00
Beaver	0	0	36	0	36.00	0	1	59	0	63.00	0	2	41	0	44.00
Bedford	0	44	133	0	309.00	0	45	110	0	290.00	0	55	55	0	275.00
Berks	0	14	231	0	287.00	0	16	133	0	197.00	0	10	71	0	111.00
Blair	0	17	142	0	210.00	0	13	124	0	176.00	0	18	61	0	135.00
Bradford	0	42	533	1	706.00	0	49	672	0	868.00	0	24	391	1	462.00
Bucks	0	34	162	0	298.00	0	22	172	0	260.00	0	17	124	0	192.00
Butler	0	3	287	0	299.00	0	1	393	0	397.00	0	3	195	0	297.00
Cambria	0	21	381	0	465.00	0	19	355	0	431.00	0	23	312	0	404.00
Cameron	2	3	3	0	45.00	1	13	3	0	70.00	1	11	13	0	72.00
Carbon	2	5	98	0	148.00	1	12	101	0	164.00	0	5	83	0	115.00
Centre	2	43	166	0	368.00	1	59	157	0	408.00	1	31	119	0	258.00
Chester	0	1	102	0	106.00	0	2	149	0	157.00	0	0	77	0	77.00
Clarion	0	0	229	0	229.00	0	1	196	0	200.00	0	1	121	0	125.00
Clearfield	0	38	324	0	476.00	1	34	349	1	505.00	1	32	261	0	494.00
Clinton	1	50	64	0	279.00	2	71	54	0	368.00	1	50	20	0	255.00
Columbia	0	14	231	0	287.00	0	35	229	0	369.00	0	22	121	0	209.00
Crawford	0	0	435	0	435.00	0	0	492	0	492.00	0	0	434	0	434.00
Cumberland	0	11	62	0	106.00	1	28	63	0	190.00	0	11	39	0	74.00
Dauphin	0	23	102	0	194.00	0	19	76	0	152.00	0	22	34	0	122.00
Delaware	0	0	9	0	9.00	0	0	21	0	21.00	0	0	15	0	15.00
Elk	0	7	86	0	114.00	1	12	155	0	218.00	2	2	74	0	112.00
Erie	0	0	319	0	319.00	0	0	432	0	432.00	0	0	255	0	255.00
Fayette	2	69	492	0	798.00	1	73	518	0	825.00	4	64	244	0	590.00
Forest	0	1	71	0	75.00	0	1	77	1	86.00	0	2	59	0	67.00
Franklin	1	37	43	0	206.00	0	38	54	0	206.00	2	36	15	0	189.00
Fulton	0	9	26	0	62.00	0	13	8	0	60.00	4	13	14	0	126.00
Greene*	0	5	56	0	76.50	0	6	65	0	89.00	0	7	23	0	51.00
Huntingdon	0	50	83	0	283.00	1	53	102	0	329.00	0	35	78	0	218.00
Indiana	0	19	265	0	341.00	0	25	240	0	340.00	0	18	131	0	203.00
Jefferson	0	1	219	1	228.00	0	3	211	0	223.00	0	12	118	0	166.00
Juniata	1	2	56	0	79.00	1	8	41	0	88.00	0	4	17	0	33.00
Lackawanna	0	15	116	0	176.00	0	14	116	0	172.00	3	24	52	0	193.00
Lancaster	0	17	148	0	216.00	1	13	111	0	178.00	1	11	57	0	116.00
Lawrence	0	0	136	0	136.00	0	1	134	0	138.00	0	0	57	0	57.00
Lebanon	0	6	79	0	103.00	0	19	54	0	130.00	0	4	30	0	46.00
Lehigh	0	8	81	0	113.00	0	4	67	0	83.00	0	1	47	0	51.00
Luzerne	0	41	532	0	696.00	1	51	454	0	673.00	0	39	352	0	508.00
Lyeoming	1	86	229	0	588.00	1	102	185	2	618.00	3	48	104	0	341.00
McKean	0	1	135	0	139.00	0	2	286	2	304.00	0	5	299	1	324.00
Mercer	0	0	232	0	232.00	0	1	271	0	275.00	0	1	180	0	184.00
Mifflin	0	22	46	0	134.00	1	17	38	0	121.00	0	21	27	0	111.00
Monroe	6	22	118	0	296.00	6	18	142	0	304.00	7	13	133	0	290.00
Montgomery	0	10	111	0	151.00	0	9	53	0	89.00	0	8	39	0	71.00
Montour	0	0	32	0	32.00	0	1	49	0	53.00	0	0	14	0	14.00
Northampton	1	15	91	0	166.00	0	12	59	0	107.00	2	28	44	0	186.00
Northumberland	0	16	116	0	180.00	0	11	137	0	181.00	0	14	52	0	108.00
Perry	0	14	67	0	123.00	0	19	61	0	137.00	0	20	27	0	107.00
Philadelphia	0	0	7	0	7.00	0	2	20	0	28.00	0	0	4	0	4.00
Pike	9	33	46	0	313.00	7	54	68	0	389.00	6	37	79	0	317.00
Potter	1	8	75	0	122.00	1	6	66	0	105.00	1	4	133	2	174.00
Schuylkill	0	36	282	0	426.00	0	53	375	0	587.00	0	29	215	0	331.00
Snyder	2	12	49	0	127.00	0	5	35	0	55.00	0	11	25	0	69.00
Somerset	1	56	479	0	718.00	1	58	427	0	674.00	1	40	239	0	414.00
Sullivan	0	16	125	0	189.00	1	27	135	0	258.00	3	8	153	0	290.00
Susquehanna	0	101	308	0	712.00	0	103	299	0	802.00	0	86	223	0	567.00
Tioga	1	12	221	0	284.00	6	11	185	0	319.00	4	13	189	0	301.00
Union	0	13	47	0	99.00	0	18	22	0	94.00	0	18	26	0	98.00
Venango	0	0	269	0	269.00	0	1	246	0	250.00	0	0	215	0	215.00
Warren	0	0	131	0	131.00	0	0	206	0	206.00	0	0	146	1	151.00
Washington	0	2	97	0	105.00	0	2	70	0	78.00	0	0	63	0	63.00
Wayne	2	70	163	0	473.00	3	54	139	0	400.00	1	40	81	0	256.00
Westmoreland	0	20	324	0	444.00	0	63	463	0	715.00	0	46	143	0	327.00
Wyoming	0	39	256	0	412.00	0	33	231	0	443.00	0	29	124	0	240.00
York	0	52	186	0	294.00	0	38	151	0	303.00	0	16	55	0	119.00
Totals	35	1,348	11,112	2	17,039.50	40	1,555	11,621	6	\$18,471.00	48	1,172	7,370	5	\$12,803.00
		Re-certified check			1.00							Re-certified check			1.00
					\$17,040.50										\$12,804.00

* Weasel killed before \$1.50 bounty was removed.
Number of claims for January—5,435.

Number of claims for February—5,380.
Number of claims for March—3,415.

HAWK GOT CARRIER PIGEON

Wyoming County Auditor Horace Wright and Road Foreman John Carter were coming down from Nicholson on Route 479, when they saw a large hawk in a tree by the roadside. They first thought that the hawk had caught its wing fast in a branch of a tree, but a closer inspection showed that it was holding a pigeon. Having no gun, they threw stones at the hawk when it flew away, dropping the pigeon. The bird was not dead when they picked it up and saw that its leg was banded. The band was marked N.G.S.P.A 1324. The pigeon was turned over to Game Protector C. P. Moss to see if he could find the owner.

HOW DISTEMPER STARTED

Because of his faithfulness to Man, the dog acquired his most dangerous disease, says Charles Nicolle, of the French Academy of Sciences, whose researches concerning the disease of distemper, which attacks young dogs, have led him to the conclusion that this originally was a human ailment. Mr. Nicolle discovered that distemper may have been transmitted to Man, but in so mild a form that it was not apparent, and he believes that several centuries ago Man suffered from it. Then it died out as a human ailment but has been preserved as a serious scourge for dogs.—New York Times.

4-H CLUBS ASSIST IN GAME PROPAGATION

Several states which are propagating ringneck pheasants have increased their activities by securing the cooperation of 4-H Clubs, State Insane Asylums, County Homes for the Poor, Penitentiaries, and various other institutions. The 4-H Clubs, particularly, have had good success with pheasant eggs turned over to them.

John K. Large, Deputy Game Protector, Sunnyside, Allegheny County, reports that during the severe March weather seven dead Bluebirds were found in his town, all apparently having been frozen.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHORTAGE OF WATERFOWL PROVED IN REPORTS TO U. S. BIOLOGISTS

Waterfowl flights and concentrations in various sections of the United States were generally smaller last fall than in previous years, the waterfowl investigations by the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, show. Shortages were especially severe among canvasbacks, redheads, and lesser scaups—the birds whose breeding ranges are largely in the Northwestern States and in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, the area most seriously affected by the long drought.

In a few regions unusually large local concentrations have been observed, but these, the Bureau explains, are a result of the mild weather and of the great reduction in water and food areas that followed the drought. Frequently local observers of these unusual abundances have concluded erroneously that the wildfowl must be proportionately numerous everywhere. Investigations, however, show that except in limited regions ducks were far less plentiful than in past seasons.

These investigations by the Biological Survey constitute the most comprehensive and intensive field study that has ever been undertaken to obtain reliable information on the abundance of waterfowl on their wintering grounds. Biologists of the Department of Agriculture have traced waterfowl migrations from early fall until the birds reached their wintering grounds. These observations have been supplemented by regular reports from game protectors, wardens, and other field employees; by reports of investigations conducted by various State game commissions; by the records of several hundred experienced observers cooperating with the Bureau; and by information based on the experiences of hunters, both in Canada and the United States. These sources have been mutually corroborative in indicating a shortage of waterfowl.

There is reason, however, to believe, the Biological Survey stated, that the emergency regulations which shortened the 1931 hunting period were generally respected by American gunners. This restraint,

combined with the mild season, tending to retard southward migrations and offering little good hunting weather, has effected a considerable saving of ducks which will be able to return to the nesting grounds in the spring. The numbers of geese have been more nearly normal than those of ducks.

If there is also a favorable 1932 nesting season, the Bureau suggests, the condition of the waterfowl may be sufficiently improved to warrant some extension of the hunting privileges next fall. The Bureau is continuing its investigations and in the spring will send biologists to important northern breeding grounds to investigate conditions, and obtain further information to assist officials in determining the regulatory policy.

CHICAGO RATTLESNAKES

Deerfield, Illinois, is not far from Chicago. There a collector for the Chicago Academy of Sciences secured three live rattlesnakes, and these are now on exhibition at the Academy, which tells of them the following interesting story:

"Our specimens have proved remarkably docile, for they allowed a small mouse, which was intended for food, to enter their family life without show of resentment, other

than irritable rattling. All would have been well and the Academy would have had an unique exhibit of a mouse and rattlesnakes living in harmony, except that Mickey, as our mouse was called, considered the rattles as something to chew upon. At any rate, he debuttined two of the snakes and started on the third before the snakes were rescued from his playful onslaughts. The rattlers did not take kindly to his endeavors, it must be admitted, for they swung their tails back and forth, with Mickey hanging on as though he were enjoying the ride. He was forcefully ejected from the cage before he could do further damage."—Massachusetts Audubon Society Bulletin.

RUSSIA RAISING RABBITS

Soviet Russia has included rabbit raising in their five-year plan, and when the end of this has been reached, some 45 million pelts can be counted on. The breeds receiving the most attention are Blues, Whites, (Flemish and New Zealands), Spotted Whites and Grays. Chinchillas are not being raised on the general plan, but receive more or less special attention on limited rabbitries which have been established.



Opossum and Young

Photograph by Clifton C. Alston

QUAIL DE-LUXE

An Associated Press dispatch from Holly Springs, Miss., contains the rather astounding news that Magistrate Tom C. Wynne, Jr. of that place, on March 17, fined the Railway Express Company \$90,700 because 907 live quail were discovered in cages on the railroad platform, consigned to Washington and points in Alabama and the Carolinas. The birds had been unloaded at Holly Springs, only to be transferred from one railroad to another. They had been shipped originally from Magee, Miss. The man who shipped the quail signed his name as H. H. Johnson, but the freight agent at Magee said the man gave a New Orleans hotel as his address. After Patrolman A. D. Hill and Game Warden J. B. Warren had testified, the local agent of the express company offering no defense, Magistrate Wynne assessed the maximum fine of \$100 for each bird to be shipped out of the state. Game Warden Warren later liberated the birds in various sections of the county.

BIGGER, BETTER BUNNIES

William H. Reinhart, Game Commissioner of Ohio, has recommended the establishment of a "super-game" ranch in Ohio. The proposed ranch would produce for liberation in the wild, larger and better conditioned cottontails by crossing the native rabbits with Belgian hares. It would also produce gray raccoons, a type which Mr. Reinhart believes would improve the native variety.

AN OLD TIMER

"I have been very much interested in the game of Pennsylvania, inasmuch as I was born in Warriors Mark, Huntingdon County, June 29, 1847, although I have been living in Illinois for the past 25 years. I miss the grand old Keystone State

for I did a lot of hunting there in former years. I hunted in the Allegheny Mountains, all through Diamond Valley and Tussy Mountain and as I read the reports of game killed in the state it makes me feel as if I want to shoulder my old 45-60 Winchester and start out again, but as I am near the 85 year mark I will have to let the young lads take up the chase and read about what they do".—Miles Beck, Rochelle, Illinois.

THE HUNTER'S DOG

A hunter and his dog make a glorious pair;

No better friendship is found anywhere

For they talk and they walk and they run and they play,

And they have their deep secrets for many a day;

And that hunter has a comrade who thinks and who feels,

Who walks down the street with a dog at his heels.

He may go where he will and his dog will be there,

May revel in mud and his dog will not care;

Faithful he'll stay for the slightest command

And bark with delight at the touch of his hand;

Oh, he owns a treasure which nobody steals,

Who walks down the street with a dog at his heels.

No other can lure him away from his side;

He's proof against riches and station and pride;

Fine dress does not charm him, and flattery's breath

Is lost on the dog, for he's faithful to death;

He sees the great soul which the body conceals—

Oh, it's great to be a hunter with a dog at your heels.

Waldemar P. Wood,
Coatesville, Pa.

STATE-WIDE FOREST FIRE FIGURES

Word just received from the Department of Forests and Waters give the following figures for forest fires for the State covering the last decade and should be of interest to our readers:

Year	Number of Fires	Extinction Costs For State	Average Area Per Fire	Average Cost Per Fire	Average Cost Per 1,000 Acres of Forest Area (Based on 13,000,000 A.)
1922	3,635	\$185,041.77	91.4	\$50.91	\$14.23
1923	3,539	158,825.45	106.2	44.87	12.22
1924	1,997	63,793.35	47.9	31.99	4.91
1925	2,562	85,777.64	48.8	33.48	6.60
1926	2,917	177,353.41	76.8	60.80	13.62
1927	1,246	28,856.14	30.3	23.16	2.22
1928	2,534	99,380.14	43.6	39.16	7.64
1929	2,461	59,368.33	16.3	24.01	4.57
1930	6,791	676,331.87	46.6	99.59	52.03
1931	4,020	205,076.21	37.0	51.02	15.77

IN MEMORIAM

Charles Livingston Bull was an illustrator who knew birds and animals as few other artists know them. He was essentially a naturalist, and his hobby became a profession. He followed it into taxidermy, writing, and most of all, illustration. It was in that field that the public knew him best.

The cardinal point in all his work was accuracy. For that reason alone he deserves high honor. Working in a field where decoration often overrides truth, he held as close to truth as Audubon ever did. His work had that educational perfection of pleasing the eye without ever deceiving the reason. He taught the truth about nature to a wider audience than falls to most naturalists. His death ends the career of one who could most ably translate the out-of-doors into the simplest common language known to man.

WEIRD AND MYSTERIOUS NATURE LORE

by

IROQUOIS DAHL, 1001 QUESTIONS EDITOR

Field and Stream Magazine

RAVENS: Guillim, in his *Display of Heraldry*, refers to the extraordinary and common belief handed down from antiquity, that the parent raven, not approving of the color of their newly hatched offspring forsake the nest for a time. He says: "It has been an ancient received opinion, and the same also grounded upon the warrant of the sacred Scriptures, if I mistake not, that such is the property of the raven that from the time his young ones are hatched or disclosed, until he seeth what color they will be of, he never taketh care of them, nor ministreth any food unto them . . ."

KINGFISHERS: Cambrensis, 10th Century English Scribe said: "What is Still More Wonderful, if, when dead they are Hung up by their beaks in a dry situation, they change their plumage every year, as if they were restored to life. . .?"

CRANES: The story goes that cranes during their migration carried stones in their beaks to keep them quiet. According to Pliny, the stone acted as ballast and maintained the steadiness of their flight. Lyly alludes to this notion: "Having always the stone in their mouth which the cranes use when they flye over mountaines lest they make a noise."

HIGH POWER VS. LOW POWER RIFLES FOR PENNSYLVANIA HUNTING

by

BYRON E. COTTRELL

Member National Rifle Association

It is a mistaken idea that the modern high power rifles are dangerous to hunt with. They are safer than the old low power arms for the following reasons: The bullets from high power rifles are more under the control of the shooter. At high velocity the bullets are not strong enough to stand the shock of hitting any hard substance, and they break up into pieces so small that as a rule none of them will go 50 yards. Bullets of low velocity will not break up even when hitting a hard surface at an angle of 45 degrees, but will glance and go some place beyond the control of the shooter. Try to glance bullets from a smooth stone with a 250-3000 and then try the same thing with a low power 44-40.

Then there is the general impression that high power rifles are dangerous because of their long range. Is there any more apt to be a man two miles away than there is one mile? The maximum range of the lowest power rifle which is suitable for use on deer is more than a mile, and the highest power rifles in common use will not shoot over two miles. Here are some figures established by actual firing experiments conducted by the U. S. Government and the Winchester Company. The maximum range of a Colt 45 pistol (load—230 grain bullet at 809 feet per second) is 1600 yards or better than 9/10 of a mile. The maximum range of the .30-06 with 150 grain bullet at 2700 feet per second is 3300 yards or less than two miles. The common old .22 long rifle rim fire has a maximum range of 1400 yards.

From the above figures one can easily see that the 44-40 with its 200 grain bullet at 1300 feet per second will shoot over a mile. Also that the .22 should be used with caution in the country where there are people or cattle. Boys should be fully instructed about this little cartridge—its tendency to glance, and its range.

The two safest deer loads are the .30-06 with 110 grain Hi-speed load, and the 250-3000 with 87 gr. bullet. I will not say they are the best, but they are the safest as regards glancing bullets. Their only fault as killers would be a possible



There Are Still Plenty of Deer

lack of penetration. The two most dangerous—the 12 gauge single ball, and such rifles as the 45-70. The single ball has a range of around a mile. We do not think much about this bullet glancing as it is round and seldom makes any noise in passing through the air, so we do not know when it does glance.

The large percentage of deer guns come in between these two extremes. Such guns as the 30-30, 32 Spl. etc., will occasionally glance a bullet, but not one-tenth as many as a 44-40, and are therefore much safer.

I believe the best deer rifles today from the standpoint of humane killing—safety to other hunters—and satisfaction to the users are: the 30-06 with 145 to 180 grain bullets, .270 Win., .300 Sav. with 150 gr. bullet, 30-40 Krag with 150 or 180 gr. bu., 7 m/m with 139 gr. bu. and 250-3000. In other words bullets with a velocity of 2500 feet per second or more, between the weights of 87 and 180 grains.

I do not consider it advisable to have any new laws covering this situation. A program of education will take care of the matter, and really it is not as important as the manner of handling the rifles. Careless handling and promiscuous shooting are of more importance and should be closely guarded against.

Upon one of my recent trips I noted a large flock of American Egrets along a creek and watched them for probably half an hour. I have seen this flock upon more than one occasion.—Chas. Hanes, Deputy Game Protector, Ambler.

HOW LONG DO THEY LIVE?

In Nature's school of wisdom, according to accumulated facts in the Library of Congress:

The parrot may talk too much, the goose may be a high-flyer, the raven a pessimist and the eider duck a lover of downy comfort, but their normal life is as long as that of the poised, slow-moving, silent and hardy giant tortoise—and all live three times as long as a man. Their life span is between 200 and 300 years.

The falcon is a pirate of the air, but lives to an old age of 162, while the orthodox dromedary struggles to his limit of years at 50. The swan is the epitome of speed, but outlives the slow and thorough, yet old-at-40 hippo by more than 60 years.

The worker bee is a marvel of constant application, but reaches the end of his career in six weeks, while the lazy salamander is only starting on his dozen years of sleepiness. And the fox, with all his wily cunning, can escape death no longer than the earthworm.

The ant reaches within five years of the tigers's 20. The stern old owl lies down at 70 with the sentimental dove, and the lion, "king of beasts," abdicates his throne at 20—twice as soon as the toad hops from his humble nook.

The carp, that fish scorned for its abundance and bad habits, lives as long as the mighty elephant, more than 150 years, and the vulture outstrips the golden eagle's century-mark by a decade or two. And the canary lives more than twice as long as the cat, reaching 24—unless the cat takes unfair advantage in the race.—*American Game Association.*

STORY SECTION

EDITOR'S NOTE: *During the past few years a large number of unusual stories of the hunt and chase have been submitted by some of our readers, and one or two of these interesting contributions will appear each month under this column until the supply is exhausted. All of the accounts are said to be true.*

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS OF ENERGY AND GRIT ✱

"It was years ago when this story took place, at a time when farmers in general in this section of the Central Pennsylvania uplands were accustomed to pasture their young cattle for the open weather season on State or other wild mountain lands. The Colby Narrows, scene of the Colby murder many years ago—picturesque, wild, beautiful and fascinating mountain country withal—was then and is yet a typical bear country, and it is a common thing to hear of present day hunters, frequenting that section, having encounters and thrilling experiences with them. It seems to be a favorite haunt or crossing place for these creatures. When the writer was younger in point of years and also of hunting experience, two local Sugar Valley farmers had a very desperate and thrilling encounter with a large black bear in the Cherry Run section of the Colby Narrows. Newton Snook, at present living east of Loganton and John Fiedler now living in a neighboring valley, had occasion to drive into the Colby Gap or Narrows in quest of some young cattle that had been placed there earlier in the year and had been roaming the hills and vales of that particular country during all of the spring and summer months, a relief to the farmers' feed supply at home, and now ready to be brought home for special use or fattening. Those were the days when automobiles were unknown, so the two men had taken their dinners and driven by horse and rig into the Narrows, up the Cherry Run a ways in search of these young cattle. After tethering their horse, the men, without weapons or defense of any kind save a dull pocket knife which one of them carried, went to look for the strays. Looking closely and listening for cow-bell keenly,

Snook was in the act of quietly and carefully mounting a small knoll for observation purposes, having heard what he thought was a bell fastened to one of the cattle. Crawling over the rise with thoughts only for the stray cattle, Snook found himself almost face to face with a large black bear that was in a bad humor from having stepped into a clogged bear trap, set by some careless trapper, which failed to keep Bruin tied up. This trap arrangement impeded the bear's homeward progress and served to make him sore at humans in general and these two men in particular. Bear meat usually looks good to a hunter, and these two men were no exception, so the fight started with very little ceremony or trouble. Rocks and clubs, such as could be gotten in a hurry and in such quantities as could be found were the principal weapons and the bear oftentimes had the edge on this crude method of fighting as the men still testify. Hindered by the large trap and clog on one of his front feet, the bear put up a wonderful strenuous fight for life and liberty. That old pocket knife was a Godsend, in the absence of other and more trustworthy weapons. From 11 o'clock in the forenoon until about 3:30 in the afternoon, Snook and Fiedler on one side and the bear on the other, strove for the mastery over rocks, briars, brush, fallen timber and all sorts of impediments and very often to the advantage of the bear, who was a native product of just such rough country and more or less at home in its environments. That one paw, free and uninjured, goaded by a riled temper, served as a good back stop for many of the stones and clubs that were hurled with deadly intent at Bruin, so that quite a few of the missiles never reached a telling spot. Back and forth and always a little deeper into wild country, the fight continued until about two miles of rough country were covered in the fracas. Before the bear was conquered Snook had worn out a new pair of shoes just previously bought at a store in his home town, and the continued exertion and nerve racking experience had just about worked out Snook and Fiedler in more ways than one. Stones were not always plenty and where

they could be had and the men had gathered a supply for another onslaught, the bear chased them or lead them from the immediate vicinity and made another hunt for missiles necessary. Finally the bear became somewhat entangled in the exposed roots of a tree, and the men after getting a long pole, which they used as a lever to hold down the one front leg impeded by trap and clog, managed by dint of perseverance and grit to put the finishing touches to the bear. Both men say it was some fight, never to be forgotten, as they had a determined and resourceful enemy. A good rest and then they dragged the bear to the vehicle, where it was loaded. That dinner they had brought along and left at the buggy was doubly relished, and that bear which weighed 275 pounds dressed, was also highly prized, and that pocket knife was highly treasured for its usefulness, and served to a ripe old age of service. The writer, a hunter himself, cannot produce the bear meat or hide at this late day but is quite willing to substantiate from personal recollection and the lips of the participants of the fight as to the veracity of the story, years ago enacted within the leafy confines of that rugged and beautiful wild mountain country known as the Colby Gap."—Harvey O. Wren, Loganton, Pa.

BATTLING GRANDAD

"The hunting party consisted of a crowd of two, my grandfather, Mr. Charles Kelsey, and another globe trotter by the name of William Emory, and since both hunters were yet in their 'teens, and both overgrown for their age, they experienced no trouble at all in loading themselves down with muzzle-loading rifles that were slightly overgrown in length and belonged to the feather-weight class of rifles in those days, and as strange and as unusual as it may sound, the fact is that there was only one powder horn and one bullet pouch to be found in the whole artillery outfit.

"So in order to act very sportsman-like and at the same time displaying confidence in his own marksmanship, my grandfather insisted that (Bill) should take their only powder horn and bullet pouch and leave grandad nothing to carry

except his single shot, muzzle-loading, feather-weight rifle with a keen eye and lots of nerve to back it up. The search for deer had only been under headway a few hours when much to the surprise of granddad, he spied a nice six point buck; at this moment the overgrown muzzle loader was swung into action and the deer was trying to escape with two legs that support the front quarters broken.

"Even at this exciting moment, grandfather's good memory did not fail to serve him well for he instantly thought of having no additional powder or bullets, so the next best was a bayonet charge minus the bayonet, and substituted by a reliable pocket knife which was grandfather's last and only weapon on his whole person. Grandfather did not mention the brush cracking and striking that took place at this time; you can imagine that for yourself. But as grandfather relates it, when he gained consciousness, the first thing he saw was that the deer was (stuck) and dead, but before he died, he gently planted his both hind feet against granddad's eyebrows and placed a shanty on each of granddad's eyes and when he met Bill, he was told he resembled a person that had stopped a load of scrap iron.—C. B. Kelsey, Porter, Pa.

FIGHTING WOLVES IN THE TUSCARORA VALLEY

Probably the worst wild animals the early settlers of this region had to contend with were wolves. Not that they were more fierce or vindictive than the panther or bear, but they were more numerous, and their depredations were often carried to an alarming extent. Although they rarely attacked a bold determined man who had the courage to face them, they were persistent in their efforts to annihilate his flocks and he who could keep his sheep and lambs secure from their clutches was indeed lucky. A glimpse of their work in the Tuscarora Valley during the log cabin days of the first settlers has already been given to the reader. It is but a single instance among scores, and perhaps hundreds, that mark the early pages of our unwritten local history.

After several years of fighting and trapping the midnight prowlers in the above mentioned locality, and many losses in spite of constant watchfulness, neighbors be-

gan to increase, and more sheep were brought in to feed upon the sorrell and young briers that grew abundantly on the burnt fallow ground. The increase of sheep seemed to bring a corresponding increase of wolves, and about 1839, more or less, they became more troublesome than ever. Two or three sheep were killed every week, within a radius of five or six miles; and their howls were heard and depredations committed in nearly every clearing.

Even at that late day, there was in one direction, between Silvera and Stevensville, an unbroken wilderness of some six or seven miles in extent. The Cogswell Brothers—Julius and Elisha, concluded that there was a nest or den of young wolves in that wilderness. They were heard nearly every night and were often seen even in the day time.

About this time Bela Cogswell, son of Elisha Cogswell, a lad of some 11 or 12 years of age, saw a huge black wolf early one morning, on or near the county line, between Bradford and Susquehanna near the place where the main Tuscarora Creek road now crosses the stream. The black or Canada wolf was rarely met with in these parts, though indisputable evidence of their having been seen occasionally has been recorded. They were much larger than the gray wolf, and were nearly as strong and fierce as the panther. The boy told his story, but the old hunters of that region having never seen one, laughed at the idea of a black wolf, and told him it was a bear. But the boy had seen bears and gray wolves before, and he knew what he was talking about. It was the same lean gaunt form, though heavier and more formidable in appearance, and he stuck to it that he had seen a black wolf.

Finally the sheep killing and howling in the direction of the big woods assumed such proportions that it became necessary for something to be done. Having made previous arrangements the Cogswell brothers set out early one morning in June, with the determination to scour the wilderness and find the den if it was possible. Each carried a good heavy bear trap, and flint lock rifle, bullet pouch, and powder horn well supplied. They were accompanied by a good dog from the place now called Silvara, and those who knew of their going knew full well that

there were none in the border settlement better qualified for such work, and they bid them Godspeed.

They started in a northwest direction, following up the west branch of the Tuscarora Creek, and were soon in the inner depths of the great forest. They soon came to a wolf patch, or runway. It might have been passed by unnoticed by a common observer, but their practical eye told them what it was, and after following it a short time to get the bearing, or direction, and observing that it grew plainer and more prominent as they proceeded, they left it to circle around for others. Several of these trails or paths were found, leading through different parts of the wilderness, and upon careful examination it was found that they seemed to lead toward a common center, like the spokes in a wheel.

Making a bit of calculation as to where the converging paths would meet, somewhere after the manner that experienced bee hunters line bees, they set out to follow one of the plainest paths to the center. Up hill and down, around upturned roots, old logs and windfalls, over creeks and streams, through swamps, brier patches and laurel thickets, they tramped on until they were tired and footsore; and the sun began to send its slanting rays over the western hill tops, when they came to a high ledge of rocks in which were many openings, one of which was well worn, and large enough to admit a man.

The dog was highly excited, running about with his nose to the ground, and giving every indication that game was in the immediate vicinity. With dilated eyes and beating hearts the men stepped before the principal opening, with cocked rifles to their shoulders, and bid the faithful dog enter the den. He obeyed the command with alacrity, and soon there was a loud rumpus within the dark passage. The old ones were not there; and after a short battle the dog brought out a young one about one-third grown. It was a rough little customer, gaunt and poor, and after dispatching it the dog was sent in again. He soon brought out another; and now, knowing the old wolves were not at home, one of the men prepared himself and entered the den Putnam like, while the others kept careful watch outside, rifle in hand, ready to shoot the old ones should they make their appearance. Two

more wolves were brought out alive and unharmed; while one more making five in all, had crawled back into a crevice where he could not be easily reached. Satisfied with the day's adventure the mouth of the den was carefully walled up, traps were set outside, and each man with his gun and one dead young wolf and one live one, started for home; where they arrived about 8 o'clock in the evening.

Before 10 o'clock the wolves were after the sheep in the yard back of the house. They had probably followed the scent of the young ones, and when they came to the clearing went after the sheep. They were driven off as they had been on previous occasions, and early next morning the men started out again for the den, taking the boy, Bela, along with them to help carry tools to dig with, for they had determined to rout the last wolf from the vicinity if it was in the power of man to accomplish.

They had expected to find one or both of the old wolves in a trap; but in this they were disappointed. The traps remained untouched, and there was little or no signs that the old ones had been around. Taking down part of the stones where they had walled the entrance they went in and dug out the young one they had left the day before, and took him home without further adventure.

These young wolves were of a very dark color; and caused much wonder by those who saw them. Bela claimed they were crossed with the black wolf he had seen. The sequel proved that he was correct. Elisha Cogswell, his father, had a trap set for a fox, on what is now W. A. Bennett's farm, and D. L. Crawford who lived near was to look after it. One morning he came over to Mr. Cogswell's and informed him that the trap was gone. The old pioneer took his trusty rifle from its accustomed place, and in company with the informant and A. Crawford, each armed with good flint lock rifles and accompanied by two large and savage dogs, set out for the place where the trap had been set.

They soon found where the fence had been scaled, and here they found the clog of wood that had been attached to the chain, chewed to splinters. This at once declared the work of a wolf. He had probably become fastened in the fence by the clog, and he had chewed and

bit and jerked until he had freed the trap from the stick. Soon the dogs became unusually excited, and whined and leaped about anxious for the word "go." The word was given and away they went, pell mell, the three men in hot pursuit. In a few moments a great battle was in full blast, the trap rattling, twigs cracking and bushes swaying while the angry growls and gnashing of teeth was loud and terrific. The men soon came upon the scene, and sure enough there was the terrific black wolf and the two fierce dogs engaged in a life and death struggle. They were near the bank of the Tuscarora Creek, a few rods below Wm. Colburn's old saw mill. The dogs were frightfully lacerated and torn, and blood was plenty. They were fighting to the death, and they were deaf to the shouts of the men. There was no chance to shoot without hitting them, and this they did not wish to do. Over and over they rolled, biting, gouging and tearing, and finally the wolf pitched headlong down the bank into the creek, which at the time was quite high and deep. As he went into the water with a loud splash D. L. Crawford leaped forward and caught him by the tail. His head coming to the surface on the other side of a pole that lay on the water, A bullet was instantly sent through his brain. As he was drawn from the water it was found that the trap was only holding to one of his toes.

The female wolf, it was believed, left the country, as she was neither seen or heard of for some time, and during the rest of the season the sheep had rest; but she returned again next year with another mate, this time a gray one. There was another litter raised that year, but, although the Cogswells were diligent in the search, the new den was not found. When the young ones were about half grown, however, the old male and four young wolves were caught in traps and the mother left the country to return no more. She had left part of her toes in a steel trap, and she cared not to venture further upon the dangerous ground. From that day there were no more sheep known to have been killed by wolves in that part of the county. "As sure as St. Patrick banished the snakes and toads out of Ireland, so sure did the Cogswells banish the wolves out of that part of the land."—Jasper T. Jennings.

BILL ADAMS' FLICKER

In the Contributors' Column of the August, 1931 number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, one Bill Adams refers to a red-shafted flicker, locally known as a yellow-hammer, which frequently drummed upon the metal chimney of a neighbor's house. Mr. Adams evidently regards the drumming on metal as a futile act, and asks for an explanation. On page 161, volume 2, of *Birds of New York* published by the New York Museum, is the following: 'Flickers, like other woodpeckers, are good drummers, especially in spring-time. The flicker will select a dry limb, or a conductor pipe, or old stovepipe, and mounting thereon many times a day, batters away with his quick rolling tattoo.' It would therefore appear that the habit of drumming on metal is common to flickers.

No reason for this action is given on the part of flickers, but in the same volume it is explained that the drumming of a cock partridge 'is a signal to the hen that her lord is at the accustomed rendezvous.' This explanation may account for the habit of the flicker as well as the partridge.—A. Mossman, Coaticook, Quebec.

The following explanation also appeared in the same issue of *The Atlantic*: "I am not acquainted with the red-shafted flicker, but I know that some woodpeckers drum on trees as a challenge to other woodpeckers, this being analogous to the songs of most birds. To explain the song of birds as a challenge to rivals seems to fit the facts better than to say that the song is a hymn of thanksgiving arising from a source of well-being. I could quote many instances to support this view. Many birds have a strong sense of their rights over a piece of territory. The English Robin (no relation to the American, which is a thrush) appropriates a patch of orchard or garden and defends it against all comers. His song seems to mean: 'Keep out—this means you! This is my feeding ground and I need it all to support my wife and family.' If an intruder appears, the song increases in intensity; he dashes at the stranger and drives him off, often uttering snatches of song during the flight.

Mr. Adams' flicker was, I think, warning intruders off its stamping ground.—J. D'A Northwood, Honolulu, Hawaii.

WHO WERE THE SAVAGES?

By

WILBUR M. CRAMER

Division Game Supervisor

A study of conservation problems in Pennsylvania today naturally causes us to reflect upon our early history. In the days of William Penn this great Commonwealth of ours was one vast forest of virgin timber. The Indians who inhabited this great country perhaps never realized the magnificence of this natural hunting ground. Approximately 100,000 miles of pure streams abounded with fish of many kinds, woods filled with game, and wild flowers of all varieties flourished throughout this great domain. The forests, the streams, the fish, the game, the herbs and wild plants all meant life to these savages, who fought for their very existence amidst these things of nature. This picture truly represents the forest primeval. Even the religious beliefs of the savages reflected their daily pursuits in this natural Paradise, and the warrior who departed this life was provided in burial with the necessary weapons and food for use in the Happy Hunting grounds out somewhere in the great unknown, the place to which his spirit would go and the land in which he would find peace on pleasant hunting trips. To every red-blooded white man there cannot help but be something thrilling, something wonderful, something beautiful about this forest of the savage, and his code of life in the Great Outdoors of almost three hundred years ago.

This picture of conditions long ago is so necessary in order that we may compare it with a picture of Penn's Woods in more recent times, and thus realize our individual responsibility in helping restore to posterity some of the things of nature that have been so ruthlessly destroyed.

We now draw the curtain on the early days, and look upon a scene depicting the changes that have taken place in Penn's Woods since the advent of civilization, and then a final picture of the Pennsylvania of today. Even as late as the Civil War, Pennsylvania stood first in forestry in the United States, but today we stand even lower than twentieth place in this pursuit. We have enormous importations of lumber annually to meet our needs, and the freight charges on same are correspondingly great.

Acres and acres of timber in our northern counties were cut and only the bark removed from the trees to be taken to the tanneries, while the tree itself was left in the mountains to rot. These rotten trees can still be seen lying throughout the mountains in certain parts of northern Pennsylvania, and remind us of the fact that our forefathers were not unlike the children of wealthy parents who dissipate the fortunes left them, because they think the money will last forever. Even many of the wonderful cherry and other fruit trees that once graced our agricultural sections are gone, and no one thought of planting fruit trees to take the place of these fine trees when they must some day cease to be useful. Thousands of acres of mountain land are burned in Pennsylvania every year by forest fires, many of which are set afire purposely and many through carelessness. As we consider the careless, thoughtless, ruthless and in many cases criminal destruction of our forests, we cannot help but wonder who were the savages?

The State Botanist tells us that many kinds of wild flowers and plants are fast becoming extinct in Pennsylvania, and probably some kinds are extinct. The advent of the automobile is no doubt largely responsible for this condition. All of us will likely recall the automobiles we have seen on Saturday and Sunday afternoons

returning to the cities loaded down with dogwood and other blossoms and wild flowers and plants, many of which have not even been cut or broken off but have been pulled out by the roots. Wild flowers are very fragile and last but a short time after they have been removed. Evergreen trees, ground pine, holly and other decorative shrubs and trees are removed from both private and State lands during Holiday seasons, to the extreme annoyance of land owners and public officials. As we consider these conditions, we again must wonder who were the savages?

The cutting of our forests has, of course, affected our streams and droughts are thus more apt to occur, but even more noticeable in our daily lives is the pollution of all kinds which has been dumped into the beautiful streams of our Commonwealth. The Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers have become regular sewers, while the Darby and Swatara Creeks and many other of our smaller streams are also either practically cesspools or black, ugly stretches of water winding in and out through lovely expanses of country. Many of our streams are not even fit for bathing, the securing of a municipal water supply is not possible until thousands of dollars have been spent for the proper treating of the water, while the presence of fish life is out of the question entirely. Out of our hundred thousand miles of streams in Pennsyl-



"Huh! And they call us Wild Animals"

Courtesy American Forests

vania the Sanitary Water Board reports a total of upwards of ten thousand miles of pure water today. Added to sewage, industrial wastes of all kinds sawdust, cement wash, oils, coal dirt, etc., is the latest agent of destruction in stream pollution, the discarded mash coming into many of our nicest streams from concealed moonshine stills. As we make a study of stream conditions in Penn's Woods today we again cannot help but wonder who were the savages?

Forests teeming with game. This side of the picture is not so pathetic in many respects as the others. The past fifteen or more years of intelligent game conservation have started this phase of wild life on an upward trend so rapidly that despite the destruction waged during the previous hundred years, Pennsylvania now has a larger and more varied game supply than any other State in the Union. The pathetic part of the destruction along this line is the fact that a number of species of wild birds and animals are gone forever. Even fifty or sixty years ago passenger pigeons were plentiful in Pennsylvania, and our older residents will recall great flocks of these birds crossing our State, in fact we are told that their flights darkened the sky on many occasions. These birds were slaughtered by the thousands and sold in the markets of Philadelphia and other cities for eight to ten cents each. Today there is not a single specimen of the passenger pigeon in existence, and our only chance to see one of these birds is in some museum or in some private mounted collection. Wild ducks were killed by the thousands and sold in the city markets. Elk were extinct in Pennsylvania until they were introduced from the Yellowstone National Park about fifteen years ago. The wolves of pioneer days are gone forever. Deer were reduced to almost a negligible quantity, but these animals were again introduced and are now very plentiful in practically all of our mountainous regions. As we review this almost unbelievable destruction of our wild birds and animals it makes us wonder again who were the savages?

In these twentieth century days we take pride in boasting of our modern civilization, and yet as we study our history from the days of William Penn to 1931, we find

as our population has increased and civilization has progressed, three classes of our citizens had almost succeeded in wiping out our heritage of Penn's Woods before we woke up to a realization of what was happening and started to become conservation-minded. These three classes have been the modern Esau, who was satisfied to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, the man of wealth who deadened the cosmic consciousness of our politicians, and our citizenry with the lure of gold and led them to believe that the growth of industry, and the making of money, should progress regardless of the dissipation of the natural resources God had placed here for our use, not abuse, and finally came the pot hunter, the meat hunter, the hunter who could not be classed as a sportsman and whose code has been to kill. Police officers naturally expect to meet robbers, gamblers, crooks of all kinds, and even murderers, because the atmosphere or environment in which many people are raised in our great centers of population is not conducive to the attainment of high ideals, but when man is afield with gun and dog, or along the stream with rod, hook and line, under God's blue sky, and out in the open spaces where the birds sing and the brooks flow rippling by, we surely expect him to be inspired with the desire to be a clean sportsman. We game law enforcement officers, in the course of our work, apprehend many ministers, teachers, lawyers and public officials—leaders of men at home—but for some reason or other while hunting, fishing or camping they exhibit instincts that could not even be charged against the savages of the days of William Penn. Modern civilization has thus far been unable to remove from the breasts of many men the desire to defy even the laws governing the Great Outdoors, and the desire to destroy. Has the hustle and bustle of the city, the whir of the automobile and airplane motors, the noise of the street car, and the crowded masses of humanity, caused lots of people to lose their capacity for enjoyment and inspiration when in the country—has the love of the sky been supplanted by the lure of the skyscraper—has a high-powered modern life lost for us a love of the really beautiful things of life,

and given us instead a love of the artificial—has the code of the destroyer been substituted for the code of the sportsman?

The inference should not be drawn from the last picture that the situation is hopeless. We have thousands of the finest sportsmen in the world in Pennsylvania, and it is a real pleasure to meet them when afield. The pendulum started a number of years ago to swing in the direction of conservation along all lines, and through the efforts of the Department of Forests and Waters and other sympathetic interests trees are again being planted in Penn's Woods. Thousands of acres of land are being acquired by the Department of Forests and Waters, the Game Commission, and the Pennsylvania Parks Commission for the use of the people of Pennsylvania forever. The Wild Flower Preservation Society and other conservation organizations, in conjunction with State officials, are making great strides in protecting the flora of the Commonwealth. Stream pollution is a subject that is more and more demanding the attention of the people of today, and great progress has been made along this line by various organizations, societies and individuals who have been actively fighting pollution battles, and as a result of their efforts many streams are clearing up nicely. Fish life will soon return to these waters. Reforestation of the State will also be a big factor in restoring our water supply and fish life, besides the constant attention being paid this question by the Department of Fisheries and fishermen generally. Hundreds of Conservation Clubs, Sportsmen's Associations, Boy Scout Troops, Audubon Societies, etc., are interested in the protection and propagation of game and wild birds, and they are supporting in a splendid manner the vast program being handled in this connection by the State Game Commission.

All of our good citizens should unite their efforts to educate the modern savage to the need of true conservation along all lines, so that he, too, may endorse and support every movement designed to restore in some manner the natural resources and beauty of Penn's Woods, and at the same time fulfill his individual responsibility to posterity.

OUTDOOR NOTES

OUTDOOR NOTES

The only relief that the moose of Isle Royale, Michigan, can get from the black flies that attack them is found in the water. The moose spend a large part of their time in the water, feeding upon the aquatic growth found along the shore.

✧ Here's a bird tip for the ladies to be filed for use this spring when flowers bloom in the gardens. If you want lots of humming-birds around your flowers "spike" the blossoms with sugar water. This trick has been worked by an Illinois bird lover, says a recent Izaak Walton League Bulletin which recounts the experiences of George Hill, of Joliet, Illinois. Mr. Hill, wishing to provide some amusement for an invalid, first planted petunias in window boxes. Although a few humming birds came to thrust their tiny bills into the bases of these flowers, the number was greatly increased by artificially sweetening the blossoms. Hill took a medicine dropper and placed a solution of water and sugar (fifty-fifty) in each blossom. Immediately the "hummers" began to come oftener and sip this free drink at the flower boxes.

There are 142,011 Junior Bird Clubs in the United States and Canada, having a total membership of 4,788,426.

Did you know that Dr. E. H. McCleery, of Kane, Pa., maintains in a large private park 100 of the largest wolves in captivity, many of them born and bred on his estate?

One of the interesting sidelights in connection with the present survey of Hungarian Partridges has been a report received from Joseph Colosimo, Lawndale, Philadelphia, Pa., to the effect that he observed a covey of Hungarian Partridges on March 7 in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County. This particular section of Montgomery County is within sight of the City Hall of Philadelphia.—C. A. Hiller, Chief, Bureau of Propagation.

Game Protector Ray O. Dunkle, of Chambersburg, located in early March a wild turkey hen incubating 23 eggs. Dunkle says she is already on her second week's brooding. This means she must have started laying *exceptionally* early.

On March 24th, while out on patrol, Deputy Game Protector W. J. Perry of Sandy Lake observed a fight between a ringneck cock and a marsh hawk. He states that the two birds made the feathers fly for about ten minutes or so but that the ringneck came off victorious. The hawk was glad to get away even though he left a lot of feathers behind. As the hawk departed, Perry says, the ringneck drummed his wings and crowed like a rooster.

A Berks County farmer recently was an eye-witness to a battle between a male Ring-necked Pheasant and a Marsh Hawk. The farmer declared that the hawk barely escaped being killed by the ferocious attacks of the pheasant.

On March 14 while patrolling the Island Run Section of Elk County, Deputy Game Protector C. M. Fink found the track of a very young fawn. It measured about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. This is just another example of the unbalanced condition of the deer herd.

A. L. Budd, Chief of the Bureau of Protection of the Game Commission received from Sumner McCarty, Hillsgrove, Sullivan County, the fossil remains of an unusually large elk antler. The antler was found by Frank Woodhead, Forks-ville, Pa., while he was plowing. It measures 11" in circumference at the burr, and the beam is 8" in circumference. The owner of this antler probably ranged that territory many years ago.

"I have been informed from a sportsman living in James Creek that they have been feeding a pair of wild turkeys in the borough limits."—William Lane, Game Refuge Keeper, Aitch, Pa.

Deputy Game Protector Ira H. High, of Bodine, who has been temporarily holding a flock of 5 cock and 4 hen ring-necked pheasants states that if sparrows or juncos come to the yard they can mingle readily with the pheasants, but if starlings come to the yard the pheasants drive them away immediately. He has observed the pheasants killing the starlings at times.

Deputy High reports flushing 53 Ruffed Grouse while visiting his feeding shelters recently.

"Saturday, March 19th, while feeding game near the old Beaver Dam my son and I accidentally disturbed a flock of Canada Geese which had settled on the pond—about seventy-five in number. They headed directly north.

"Today, March 23rd, we observed a very large flock of approximately two hundred, headed north. Last spring we also saw many geese pursuing this same course, which is about two miles east of our house. During the fall migrations we have never noticed a single flock."—Mark P. Motter, G. R. Keeper, Lykens, Pa.

Pennsylvania boasts about 1,000 conservation organizations, including sportsmen's associations, bird clubs, audubon societies, etc. Over 600 of this number constitute sportsmen's organizations alone.

A white robin has put in an appearance several seasons along the Bethlehem Pike, just north of the borough line in Ambler, Montgomery County, and this bird was reported to me again a few days ago.
Chas. A. Hanes, Ambler.

Clyde Raitt, Forest Ranger at Edgemere, located sometime ago a mother bear in hibernation in the vicinity of Minks Pond Club, Lehman Township, Pike County. She had two cubs. On March 16, Mr. Raitt paid a visit to the bear den and found the two cubs frozen to death. Something probably caused the mother to desert them.—John H. Lohmann, Game Protector, Milford.

Forest Ranger Amos Worthington of the Tioga State Forest District, with headquarters at Leeton, reports that recently, while working on a State Forest road, he saw thirty deer in a single drove. Worthington is emphatic in his declaration that he didn't see "double" and that the count was correct.

Forest Ranger Ed Jenckes, of the same district with headquarters at Ansonia, says that it is not unusual to see three to eleven deer in a single herd.—Forest Service Letter.

Did you know that a cardinal can put an English starling to flight? Postmaster Cully, Burgettstown, president of the local sportsmen's association, saw the two birds when they were scrapping and he declares that the starling was compelled to take flight to get away from the cardinal. This is one of the starling's bad features—attacking other birds; but in the cardinal, it happened to tackle the wrong one.

There are said to be 400 kinds of insects that attack the oaks. The hickories have 170 insect enemies, the maples 100, the birches 105, the willows 186, the pines 165, and the locust 40. Protect bird-life.

QUAIL MYSTERY IN NEW YORK

The mystery of the disappearance of 147 quail liberated by the Conservation Department of New York, last August, in the Inlet Valley at Ithaca has been solved, but the solution has presented to the Department experts a still more baffling mystery.

When these quail were released it was confidently expected that they would remain in the Valley and breed there, as it offers fine food and shelter for the birds. However, the birds soon vanished from the Valley leaving no trace. In January a request for information as to the whereabouts of the birds was printed in an Ithaca newspaper, and it brought to light the fact that the quail had actually deserted the fertile fields and farmyards of the vicinity and had taken to the surrounding hills, in which food is much scarcer. One covey had located on the wind-swept summit of Connecticut Hill, ten miles from Ithaca, with an elevation of 2095 feet.

The new mystery is why these

birds flew away from certain food and fine shelter to inhabit more or less barren regions in which many of them might starve. It is against all animal instinct to desert plentiful food areas, but this has happened and apparently without cause.—*New York Conservation News*.

"Recently a man posing as an expert on the activities of the groundhog caused to be printed in several papers an announcement that the famed weather prophet is never seen about on Groundhog Day. However, this is refuted by Isaac Lied, of West Bradford Township, Chester County, and by myself. Lied shot the largest one I have ever seen on Groundhog Day a few years ago. It weighed twenty-three pounds and the hide stretched forty-five by thirty-two inches. When tanned it covered the entire back of a large office chair. Trappers in this section give no credit to the groundhog for any of its doings. They declare that the animals leave their burrows any warm day during the winter. This fact has been substantiated occasionally when one is taken in a trap, and when tracks about the entrances to dens are noted. I have observed tracks on many occasions in former years."—Deputy Game Protector W. T. Hunt, West Chester, Pa.

The boys at the Fisher State Game Farm, in taking out feeding boxes from one of the winter holding fields, overlooked one box, with the result that the following spring and summer bees confiscated this container and are now producing a nice supply of honey therein.

OTHER THAN THAT, SHE'S ALL RIGHT

East Texas Waitress: "I have stewed kidneys, boiled tongue, fried liver, and pig's feet."

Oil Scout: "Don't tell me your troubles, sister, bring me a steak."

Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Michigan, has the only puff adder with legs in existence. A group of school girls captured the snake and presented it to the institute for preservation. Two perfectly formed legs protrude from the creature near the base of the tail.

"Mr. F. H. Dutlinger, District Forester, while surveying a road site near Game Refuge No. 23 re-

cently had a grouse run in front of his auto. Just a short time before he had taken a few ears of corn from one of my feeding stations. He shelled some of it and threw it to the grouse, which, after devouring it with much gusto, began strutting around. It was not the least bit alarmed."—William Lane, Game Refuge Keeper, Aitch, Pa.

A forest service ranger on the Kaibab National Forest in Arizona, his name not reported, vouches for the following story of how a blind man out his way goes deer hunting and gets his deer. The blind man is accompanied by a guide. The guide sights Mr. Deer. Then, without touching the rifle, he directs the aim of the blind man, who holds the gun and shoots when the guide says "Ready." He says there are few misses, and the blind man gets his venison this way each season.

Last deer season a young hunter from the New Columbia section of Union County killed a fine buck the first day. On the way out of the woods he was stopped by a party of hunters who claimed the kill as their own. Other hunters intervened. They heard both stories and then asked the boy to prove his claim. He opened the deer's mouth and showed that he had placed his hunting license in it after making the kill. He kept the deer.

Speeding homeward out of the Allegheny mountains near Uniontown, Sam Banjor, local welter-weight boxer had ended a day's hunting last season. A hefty carcass was strapped to the running board.

Near Uniontown a Game Protector stopped Banjor.

"Why this is a calf," the officer said.

"Yeah, here's a receipt for \$30 that I paid the farmer after I shot it. It was getting dark, I saw several deer in a clearing, I drew a bead on the biggest buck in the lot and this calf run out in front of the bullet. After I paid out \$30 I couldn't leave it lay there," he explained.

Banjor was lucky, despite the \$30.

"The big buck" that he drew a bead on was a thoroughbred Heresford bull valued at \$400.—Pittsburgh Post Gazette.

Cats chasing mice is common enough but when the Meiss chase cats, that's news!

Game Protector Harry Meiss was heartily applauded by members of the Dallas Camp of United Sportsmen recently at their combined supper and meeting and not so heartily applauded by the visiting ladies when he launched his now famous edict against cats.

House cats, barn cats, field cats, jungle cats, catnip, cat tails, Cat-skills; all must go to make the world of nature safe for Democracy, and to provide better sport for hunters in the future.

Popular Harry Meiss continued to the effect that hunters would find evident enjoyment in potting the feline marauders and besides the target practice afforded, great good would follow in the propagation of pheasants, quail, song birds and rabbits. He cautioned however against shooting a farmer's cat on his front porch (the farmer's front porch). Most men of the soil fail to see the humor of this.—Fred M. Kiefer, Dallas Post.

About five years ago I reported a flock of albino English Sparrows that appear each fall in our back yard. These birds have become a common sight here. The people next door and ourselves have fed them every year and they are quite tame.—Chas. Hanes, Deputy Game Protector, Ambler.

A very astringent concoction used to be steeped from the dogwood and used to wash mangy dogs. That is how the Dogwood Tree probably got its name. The bark of the flowering dogwood yields quinine.

A party of hunters hunting near Milford last season encountered a wild cat. One member of the party fired a slug into the animal as it perched in a tree overhead.

The animal jumped, clawing and snarling, on the shoulders of "Butch" Witmeyer, while his friends stood helpless to aid him. He struggled frantically with the enraged beast, and finally choked it to death.

Eye witnesses to the struggle are: Henry Holt, John Fissel, C. T. Edmonds, Robert Frey, all of Manheim, where Witmeyer resides, and Horace Kaufman, of Silver City, Pa.

Burgettstown Chapter of the Washington County Sportsmen's Association, with Postmaster Cully as President, has been reorganized. At the reorganization meeting many sportsmen pointed out how they had been feeding game during the past four months.

The Schuylkill Valley Game, Fish and Protective Association, Phoenixville, Pa., is one of the new conservation societies recently organized. It got off to a good start with a membership of 200. E. C. Kauffman is President. Mr. Frank Foster, well-known big game hunter who recently returned from an expedition to India, is one of the active members. Mr. Foster resides near Charlestown, Chester County, and is an enthusiastic conservationist.

Hunters in the State of Washington have invented a new shooting game which they play during the closed season. This is the game of spotlighting cats. The hunters cruise about on the country roads in automobiles, throwing their spotlights on the brush, searching out the stray cats gone wild. The light reflects the cat's eyes; the shotgun does the rest. The highest score for one car was eighteen cats in one night.—John J. Bonavich, Quakake, Pa.

During an egg hunt sponsored recently by the Lions Club of Souderton, a group of Boy Scouts unintentionally disturbed a nest of young rabbits which they held captive and later turned over to Game Protector Ambrose Gerhart. Protector Gerhart immediately instructed the boys to search for the nest but upon being unable to locate it had them fashion a new one. The Boy Scouts did a good turn in removing the young creatures in this particular instance as about one thousand children participated in the egg hunt and if the little creatures had not been located by the Scouts they would have been tramped to death. Ordinarily the Game Commission does not want young creatures molested.

Travelling Game Protector Robert Latimer, of Muncy, in a recent report stated that he killed a large watersnake in the Little Loyalsock Creek near Forksville, Lycoming County, and observed a ten inch Brown Trout jumping after flies just prior to the recent snow storm.

While hunting small game last season Charles Nystrom, of Wetmore, was attacked by a big buck which had been frightened by other hunters. As the buck dashed at him, Nystrom slipped out of his hunting coat, waved it "a la toreador" and tossed it in front of the charging buck. The coat draped itself over the antlers, the buck stopped, tried to free itself, failed, and dashed off into the woods. Fast on its heels went Nystrom in pursuit of his coat. But he was outdistanced and lost the race and the garment.

The Lappawinzo Fish & Game Protective Association, Northampton purchased 11 crates of cottontail rabbits and released them in Northampton County. The Association worked hand in hand with the landowners and no rabbits were placed on lands where the owner refused to allow hunting. The Association has in a great many cases secured the promise of the landowner that they would remove the trespass signs and permit hunting.—C. H. Fulmer, Secretary, Lappawinzo Fish & Game Protective Association.

From Scandinavia comes the information that the fox farmers of Norway now own a total of around 120,000 silver foxes of breeding age and about half this many whelps from the litters reared this year. Of course, these animals can only be "skinned once," but the harvest should henceforth be 60,000 or more pelts per year with a raw fur sale value of \$3,000,000, or more at present prices—Pennsylvania Forest Service Letter.

The Swedish State Forest Service which supervises big game hunting in that country, has just published figures on the 1931 kill of elk. The total was 5,288 as compared to 5,126 in 1930. This total included 2,724 bulls, 2,355 cows and 229 animals of undetermined sex. Although Sweden has a population more than half as great as Pennsylvania and is more than five times as large, yet relatively few persons hunt big game.—Pennsylvania Forest Service Letter.

Don't keep your dog in a warm room all day and then turn him out in the cold at night.



Cat with Warbler

BEWARE . . .

The Stray Cat!

THERE is no more cunning or promiscuous a killer than the half-wild, half-fed (and even occasionally well-fed) house cat. Their attacks on birds are often little short of fiendish. They are unusually serious because they are not only naturally cunning, but have learned much from their association with human beings.

Particular are stray cats a menace during the nesting season of our valuable small game creatures and song and insectivorous birds, and they will take heavy toll unless they are permanently outlawed. False sentiment should be cast aside when dealing with these wild life destroyers, and the sooner the better.

Furthermore: Not only is the stray cat a serious menace to wild life—it is exceedingly dangerous to human life. It transmits disease to human beings, chiefly children, such as: Infantile Paralysis, Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox and Rabies.

Nature's Beatitudes

1. Blessed are they who plant the long-lived tree and shrub, for generations shall rise up and call them blessed.

2. Blessed are they who are owners of flower gardens, for in the heart of a flower may be seen its Creator.

3. Blessed are they who appreciate Nature's gifts, for they shall be known as lovers of beauty.

4. Blessed are they who clean up the highways, byways and home grounds, for cleanliness is next to Godliness.

5. Blessed are they who brighten and freshen their buildings and fences with paint, for improvement and the praise of many people shall be their reward.

6. Blessed are they who war on signs and unsightly billboards along the rural highways, for they shall be called protectors of roadside beauty and landscape scenery.

7. Blessed are they who stand against friend and relative in the protection of Nature's gift to our Nation, for they shall be recognized as true patriots of America.

8. Blessed are the towns with planning boards, for great beauty, prosperity and peace shall descend upon them.

9. Great shall be the reward of those who protect our forests from fire, for the bird shall continue to serve him and the fish and wild animal to furnish him food.

10. Whoever conserveth our national resources, serveth himself and the generations following.

—*Orlando Sentinel.*

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



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MAY, 1932



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HUGH H. GRONINGER
Predatory Animals



A. L. BUDD
Protection



W. GARD CONKLIN
Refuge and Lands



C. A. HILLER
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REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

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RUFFED GROUSE
Official State Game Bird

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No. 2

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

THE SHELL GAME

By DR. WM. H. MOORE

Vice-President, Board of Game
Commissioners

The Shell tax game bill H. R. 10604, which a small group of men are trying to force through Congress, expecting the sportsmen of the United States to like it or not, is the most dangerous experiment that has ever been attempted in our conservation work. Sportsmen have put their stamp of disapproval upon Federal interference or control of upland game.

Is it possible that the small group of millionaires who have baited the ducks for their slaughter, feel that they can bait the sportsmen and game Commissions in the same way, through promises of a rebate system to give back over fifty percent of monies collected, but not before it passes the censorship of an advisory board clothed with the most extraordinary powers.

The bill is believed unconstitutional, as it levies a definite tax for a specific purpose in the name of game conservation. There is nothing in the bill which compells Congress to use the money for the purpose it was collected. There is absolutely no guarantee that any state will receive a rebate of the money that its sportsmen have contributed.

Section 203 reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the board to advise with the Secretary on matters relating to the formulation of regulations for administration of the migratory bird treaty act and no such regulations shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Bureau of Biological Survey until approved by a majority of the board. Matters related to upland game, especially

those connected with the apportionment to states provided for in section 201 (c), shall be considered by the board."

Under this section the Secretary of Agriculture, so far as the practical working of the bill is concerned, relinquishes to the advisory board the powers conferred upon him by Congress, as no game bill can ever be presented to him for his judgement or consideration that has not first been passed upon and approved by the advisory board.

The further fact that matters relating to upland game shall also be considered by the advisory board gives them a hold on every game commissioner in the country. It enables them to withhold funds from states whose game commissioners do not accept their advice, or do their bidding.

The intent of this bill is for migratory bird protection, but it is quite evident from this section of the bill, that it will become the power of the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as the advisory board

EDITORIAL

SPORTSMANSHIP AND PATRIOTISM

Sportsmen! America is now paying the price of a great many years of false prosperity. But Time brings on our troubles and Time heals them. Everything will work out all right in the end. We know that. But we could carry on a little better in the meantime if it were not for the chronic kickers about us—those who are forever airing their pessimistic views—who are always predicting this calamity and that calamity—and who even go so far as to prophesy the ultimate doom of this great Country of ours. It is such persons as these, even more than our own trials and tribulations, that weaken our power of resistance, and it is up to us to convert them to our way of thinking. Did you ever try to analyze such a person? If you do, you will find that they have never cared much for the out-of-doors—they have never hunted or fished—they have never swapped yarns around the camp fire—they have never followed the winding course of a trout stream—they have never grasped the full significance of true fellowship, sportsmanship, or patriotism—in other words they have missed about all the good things in life.

Let me tell you this. So long as our people continue their interest in the out-of-doors by hunting, fishing, or other forms of wholesome recreation, and so long as we as sportsmen secure more converts for Mother Nature, just so long will there continue to be moulded that spirit which brings out the best there is in every one and which makes us true Americans—that spirit which placed the flower of our land in Flanders Fields—that spirit which, now that we are faced with an economic depression, is able to stand face to the front and lend a helping hand to others less fortunate than ourselves—that spirit which will ward off the devastating influence of pessimism as well as trample the underlying forces of communism. Such is the kind of spirit that will pull America through her present crisis—a sportsman's spirit—and it behooves each one of us to acquire it. What we all need is a little more optimism.

to have complete control over all upland game.

If there were no duck hunters, there would be no reason for the new tax that this bill proposes.

Sportsmen's money spent in another country, over which we have no control, is not looked upon with favor, for this would have had no control over the draught we had two years ago, or in years to come.

The great blunder that was made in draining our lakes and marsh lands was a detriment to agriculture as well as wild life. A movement to correct and remedy the damage is growing in all sections of the country.

The Hawes Bill has accomplished fine work in the upper Mississippi, with the necessary food planted in these sanctuaries, you will forever insure wild fowl a safe home and habitat.

The Norbeck-Anderson Bill was the greatest measure ever passed and when all of the provisions of this bill are carried out, there will be no cause for fear of the extermination of the wild fowl.

But with all this, we must have better regulations to govern the shooting of ducks. As the millionaires increased, the ducks decreased. All available points have been bought up. Baiting automatic firearms and live decoys have brought about a greater slaughter. The man who insists upon this method, let him pay the tax, and not ask the other eighty percent of sportsmen to help him carry out his illegal practice.

When hunters of this kind are satisfied to spend thousands of dollars to bait the ducks, is it not fair that they should spend as much or more, for the care of the ducks while they are raising their young?

In 1931 the Biological Survey Department had the courage to take matters in their own hands and allow four weeks for the shooting of ducks, and by their courage, they succeeded in saving millions of ducks without taxing anyone, except to take away what many sportsmen thought was a great injustice to their sport. It was only the beginning of teaching the sportsmen of the United States what real sacrifice means, and the sooner they become aware of the fact, that this is the only solution to regulate all kinds of conservation, the better it will be for all concerned.

The most serious problem we have today is conservation of the

sportsman and to teach him the true ethics of sportsmanship. When this is accomplished, one of our most serious troubles will come to an end.

SEND IN GAME REPORTS!

Pennsylvania hunters are not sending in their reports of game killed as promptly as they should, consequently the Commission has been unable to make final tabulations of the kill for last season.

Wisconsin, one of the states in which game administration is rising to a high degree of efficiency, puts Pennsylvania to shame in this respect. In 1931 ninety percent of their hunters reported their kill of game. In Pennsylvania, a hunter who fails to send in his report is subject to a fine; in Wisconsin, he can be refused a hunting license for the following year. Is Pennsylvania willing to be relegated into the background, or should the Game Commission exercise the authority given it by the Legislature and force submission of reports through the collection of penalties? It is up to each individual hunter to see that his game report is returned promptly.

APPROVE PURCHASE OF NEW GAME LANDS

At their meeting April 15 the commission approved the purchase of 26,463.6 acres of ideal game lands. If, after careful examination, titles are found to be satisfactory, these lands will become part of Pennsylvania's system of State Game Lands. The tracts approved for purchase are located as follows:

<i>Cambria County</i> , Blacklick Township, adjoining other lands previously approved for purchase	443.0 acres
<i>Cambria County</i> , adjoining State Game Lands No. 26	885.0 "
<i>Crawford County</i> , Randolph and Troy Townships, adjoining State Game Lands No. 69	272.4 "
<i>Lancaster County</i> , adjoining State Game Lands No. 52	56.0 "
<i>Franklin County</i> , Horse Valley Section, Letterkenny Township. An Auxiliary State Game Refuge maintained thereon since 1925	2,046.3 "
<i>Blair County</i> , Tussey Mountain, Woodbury Township	1,026.1 "
<i>Fulton County</i> , adjoining State Game Lands No. 53, known as the Meadow Grounds	1,085.0 "
<i>Fulton County</i> , Union Township, adjoining State Game Lands No. 49	60.0 "
<i>Lycoming County</i> , near English Center and adjoining other lands previously approved for purchase	5,394.5 "
<i>Bedford County</i> , South Woodbury Township and adjoining other lands being purchased on which an Auxiliary State Game Refuge has been maintained since 1926	534.0 "
<i>Bedford County</i> , Woodbury and Liberty Townships	4,239.4 "
<i>Huntingdon County</i> , Springfield Township	530.0 "
<i>Perry County</i> , Saville and Madison Townships	3,000.0 "
<i>Armstrong County</i> , Bradys Bend Township	2,000.0 "
<i>Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties</i> , 4 miles south of Shamokin on which an Auxiliary State Game Refuge has been maintained since 1926	4,891.9 "
Total	26,463.6 acres

SECRETARY ATTENDS MEETINGS

During latter April, Honorable Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the Commission, appeared before a number of sportsmen's groups, including the Cameron County Game and Fish Association, the Washington County Sportsmen's Association, the Reynoldsville Sportsmen's Association, and the Izaak Walton League of Hazleton, an organization of which he was president for a good many years.

30 LB. GOBBLER

A wild turkey gobbler weighing 30 pounds killed itself by flying against a power line in Clinton County and was handed to a taxidermist for mounting by Game Protector Grant H. Guston. It will later be used for educational purposes in the offices of the Commission. When examined by the taxidermist numerous old shot wounds were found both on the legs and wings. In each case the pieces of shot were covered by cartilage.

Ambrose Gerhart, Souderton, Pa., reports having seen an English Sparrow attack a young mouse. The mouse got the best of the sparrow, but a large Rhode Island Red spied the mouse, killed and ate it.

PROSECUTIONS

Field officers brought eighty-six prosecutions for violation of the game laws during April. Cases consisted chiefly of dogs chasing game and aliens possessing firearms.

AN EXPERIMENT IN THE NATURAL PROPAGATION OF RABBITS

By C. A. HILLER

In Charge of Propagation

There have been many reports reaching the office of the Game Commission to the effect that certain sportsmen's organizations and individuals are interested in the propagation of cottontail rabbits under natural conditions.

The Game Commission first experimented in such propagation at the Fisher State Game Farm in 1931. There was available for this purpose one of the pheasant holding fields comprising about 4½ acres. This field is almost square, and along the east and west sides there is a thick growth of green briars and other brush which provide ample cover. Both brush rows are about forty feet in width and cover a rocky formation which provides numerous burrows for the rabbits. The center of this field is tillable, and therein is sowed sudan grass.

During February (1931) approximately forty cottontail rabbits were released in this field, and while the sex ratio was not definitely determined it is believed there were more bucks than does. No attention or special care was given the animals throughout the ensuing months. From February until they were trapped in December, 14 bushels of oats and a small quantity of beets and cabbage is all the food which was given them. A few dead rabbits were found and examined. No disease of any kind was noted, and as all animals seemed to be fat and in a healthy condition, death was attributed to fighting. Such fighting among themselves was no doubt due to overcrowded conditions, as the type fence surrounding the field would not permit even the young to escape. To correct this condition to some extent 45 young animals were trapped and removed during July.

No more were removed until the latter part of December when 104 were trapped and released in the vicinity of the game farm. When these were removed, there were approximately 25 rabbits still in the field, but these were trapped later and held for breeders in 1932.

During these trapping operations an accurate record was kept of the dead rabbits found. These totalled 53, the majority of which were found in holes. Therefore, contrary to general opinion and ideas on this subject, holes are det-

rimental rather than beneficial in this work. It was noted during the trapping operations that the rabbits had their own favorite burrows to which they scurried when disturbed. There being an insufficient number of holes for the number of rabbits, this holing-up process resulted in many of them smothering to death. A number of holes which were dug out furnished proof of this, and as many as twelve rabbits in various degrees of decomposition were found. Examinations of these also indicated that suffocation caused their death. There was one short tunnel-like hole having two entrances, or exits, and inspection of this hole revealed the center completely closed with remains of rabbits.

Another agency also tended to retard the experiment. For instance, a great many young were found dead in the nest, apparently



Photo by Leo A. Luttringer, Jr.
Young Rabbits at Fisher Farm

from head wounds inflicted by field mice. The nests were probably near some of the mice runways.

Experience is a good teacher and the Commission is adopting methods which will overcome the difficulties encountered.

To begin with, an area of about 40 acres of typical rabbit country, where spring water is available and where it will be possible to sow rape, vetch and clover for food, will be enclosed. This area will contain sufficient brush to furnish cover as well as the necessary roughage to keep the animals healthy. All holes will be closed because it will be impossible to provide sufficient underground space for the number of rabbits produced.

Since fighting occurs chiefly among the adults, once the young leave the nest the breeders will

not be permitted to have access to the entire rabbit area. This will be effected by confining them to one end of the area around which will be placed a fence of 1½ inch mesh poultry wire. This mesh is small enough to permit the young rabbits to pass into the main enclosure and at the same time prevent the matured rabbits from leaving their area. No doubt some of the young rabbits will have to be trapped from the breeding area. By having a good supply of natural food in the main enclosure these young animals can be held there until they are too large to re-enter the breeding area.

Special attention also has been given to the construction of the fence which surrounds both the breeding and growing area. Here will be used two three-foot widths of 18 gauge hexagon poultry netting of 1½ inch mesh. The one inch mesh will be used at the bottom and will extend one foot into the ground. This, therefore, will provide a five foot fence of netting around the top of which three strands of four-point barbed wire will be stretched on two inch centers. Steel posts eight feet in length will be used every ten feet. These posts will be driven down two and a half feet, allowing five and a half feet to take care of the five feet of poultry netting, and the barbed wire. A notched flange steel post will be used and the netting tied to the posts with about number twelve galvanized tie wires. The two widths of netting should be tied together with galvanized hog rings.

Constructing the fence in this manner permits its being torn down easily and the material used again. While some labor costs would be saved by using six foot netting, replacement of any defective netting or where the netting would rust underground would increase the cost of maintenance.

It is practically impossible to erect a fence that would absolutely prevent weasels and other predators from entering without going into excessive construction costs. However, by setting traps in cubbies along the outside of the fence to catch four-footed enemies, and the use of pole traps for the winged predators, such vermin may be controlled.

Since burrows must be provided for the rabbits, and since natural ones seem to be disadvantageous, substitutes are being provided. For this purpose is being used rough lumber in about six foot lengths

ten or twelve inches in width, the two lengths being nailed together at their edges. This provides an inverted V-shaped shelter, the angle at the top being so small as to permit the passage of air the entire length of the cover. These shelters will be placed at random throughout the propagating area and covered with dirt and brush to keep the interior cool during the hot days of summer. It is also considered advisable to stretch poultry netting at the bottom of these shelters to keep the rabbits from digging small squats in the interior of the runway, thus encouraging crowding.

The employes of the Commission conducting these experiments look forward to them very optimistically this season. There is a greater demand for cottontail rabbits for restocking purposes than for any other small game, and if it is possible to successfully propagate native stock naturally, sportsmen will benefit a great deal.

BEARS NOT VERY DESTRUCTIVE

Black Bears are more abundant in Pennsylvania than anywhere else in their known range. Usually more of these splendid game animals are killed each year in Pennsylvania than in all the rest of the states combined. While these creatures seldom attack livestock, at times some of them develop a killer instinct and commit many depredations. This instinct usually asserts itself during such periods when natural food such as nuts, berries, etc., and smaller mammals, is scarce.

When bears are thus tempted they invariably seek the most docile creatures as their prey, consequently sheep and lambs lead the menu list. According to records just compiled, 933 sheep have been killed by bears since 1924—a mere handful considering the length of time. In addition the animals destroyed 706 bee-hives, 22 cattle, 4 hogs and 5 goats. In every case owners were reimbursed for their losses under a special appropriation provided for this purpose. Last year 94 sheep, 212 bee-hives and 1 cow were destroyed.

On April 2, Deputy Game Protector Robert Gibson, Cammal, Pa., saw a Goshawk catch a full grown rabbit which it carried for about 50 yards. The rabbit kicked loose, however, and got away in the weeds.

NEW POSTER

Ten thousand new posters designed in an effort to protect rabbits and other valuable small game from careless automobile drivers have been prepared and distributed. The new poster depicts a cottontail blinded by the lights of an oncoming auto.



REFUGE KEEPERS SNOWBOUND

Game Refuge Keepers experienced many difficulties during the severe March snowstorms. Some of them were even humorous. For instance, George Koehler, at No. 8, in Lycoming County, had to trek on snowshoes through a terrific blizzard for three hours to go the short distance of two miles, in order to carry supplies to a young married couple on their honeymoon in a camp some place along the Loyalsock Creek near the refuge. Just a few days before, the girl landed in New York from her home in Palestine. She was met by her fiance from Chicago. They were married in New York and proceeded immediately to Williamsport, arriving there Sunday night where they were met by a friend and taken to the cabin. They did not have a chance to secure many supplies, however, and when the snow came they were badly frightened and only by good luck managed to get an S. O. S. through to Koehler before the telephone line was put out of service by the gale. Because of the great drifts it was impossible to get a car through to them until Wednesday afternoon

Refuge Keeper William G. Matthews of Rector, Westmoreland County, reported that on March 6 and 7 the weather was so cold in his section that the Starlings tried to get in the windows. They would fly against them repeatedly. He let some of them in the barn but they froze to death.

Edward Shaw, Refuge Keeper at Newmansville, Clarion County, reports a similar experience. He says he found dead Starlings in the barn and chicken pens, also on the porch roof and window sills. . .

Refuge Keeper Mark P. Motter of Refuge No. 21, Lykens, Dauphin County, had the unusual experience of being snowed out rather than snowed in. While assisting in the search for the Lindbergh baby he and his family got caught in a blizzard and couldn't make the trek over the Broad Mountain to the refuge house so they had to make their way the best they could to the closest town. On several occasions they narrowly escaped being hit by falling telephone poles and trees.

According to Walter Zellers, Game Refuge Keeper at Refuge No. 12 in Bradford County, the snow on March 6, at the refuge headquarters was 18 inches deep and had drifted as high as ten feet in some places. Zellers had no telephone service for over a week and, of course, could not get over the roads. On March 28, the snow reached a depth of 22 inches.

Refuge Keeper Charles H. Shannon, Refuge No. 22 in Union County had the utmost difficulty with his telephone line. The line extends to his camp far back in the mountains. Many trees and limbs had fallen over the line, destroying much of it.

At Refuge No. 26 near Portage, Cambria County, Refuge Keeper Herbert Diehl reported that a blizzard lasted from March 6 to 10, all of which time it was unsafe to be out as trees and branches were falling continuously. The mail man was unable to get through until the 11th.

The first thought of the Refuge Keepers at such times is the welfare of the game. In nearly every instance game was fed before a road to town or to the store was opened. A typical example of this is found on Refuge Keeper Edwin Carpenter's report (Columbia County) immediately after the snowstorm on March 6: "Opened our road so we could get out with car and take buckwheat down back of Lanback's to a covey of quail."



Photo by Game Protector Warren Fretz, Doylestown, Pa.
Nest and Eggs of Ring-necked Pheasant

18,298 RINGNECKED PHEASANTS PRODUCED AT GAME REFUGES SINCE 1928

The following table shows the results of ringnecked pheasant propagation at State Game Refuges during the last four years. Refuge Keepers carried on this work in addition to their regular duties. On no occasion did the cost exceed \$2.00 per bird raised and released. Pheasants of corresponding age purchased from private breeders cost an average of \$2.50 to \$2.75 each. In addition to the money thus saved, a better quality bird was produced.

There are a number of Game Refuges not suitable to ringneck propagation and these are not shown in the table.

Refuge No.	County in which located	Number of Birds Released			
		1928	1929	1930	1931
1	Clinton	116	66	114	135
2	Clearfield	85	....	57	80
3	Franklin	40	110	45	87
4	Perry	106	120	116	117
5	Westmoreland	604	256	50	115
6	Centre	32	100	129	130
7	Potter	105	104	73	65
8	Lycoming	325	300	111	403
10	Carbon	18	....	....	....
11	Lackawanna	15	63	118	51
12	Bradford	175	300	....	164
13	Columbia	101	65	....	....
14	Cameron	68	110	80	65
15	Potter	64	83	78	260
16	Tioga	508	336	196	183
17	Potter	106	30	124	210
18	Mifflin	72	40	35	84
19	Luzerne	170	150	139	185
20	Bedford	46	65	58	82
21	Dauphin	3	13	....	....
23	Huntingdon	525	94	350	176
24	Clarion	146	198	106	150
25	Elk	139	252	55	155
26	Cambria	163	....	9	10
27	Cumberland	142	444	332	323
28	Elk	93	112	65	80
29	Warren	101	140	169	161
30	McKean	125	200	70	95
32	Huntingdon	35	86	126	194
33	Centre	166	136	135	100
34	Elk	75	112	96	95
35	Susquehanna	466	703	675	602
33	Centre	166	136	135	100
Aux.					
30	Huntingdon	42	75	50	40
Total		4,977	4,863	3,761	4,697

BEARS EVACUATE

Two hibernating female bears, which officers of the Game Commission have had under observation for the past two or three months, left their dens on April 7, and another left on April 11. One of the bears, which was holed up near Refuge 7, in Potter County, had two yearling cubs with her each weighing about 60 pounds. The other, which was located near Wharton, also had three yearling cubs, each weighing about 60 pounds. A rather humorous incident surrounds the evacuation of this latter creature. It happened that as Game Protector Hayes Englert and a local resident, Mr. John Foster, were approaching the den on an observation trip, the latter remarked in answer to a query of Mr. Englert's that the bear would probably not leave for a week or two. However, the animal had reached such a state of excitement that at the sound of the men's voices she dashed out of the den like greased lightning, passing Mr. Englert within about four feet, the three cubs following as fast as they could.

The mother bear holed up near Lock Haven, whose picture appeared in last month's issue, evacuated on April 11.

CONTROL YOUR DOGS

Persons who own dogs must keep them tied or be prosecuted. Dogs destroy much small game during the breeding season unless properly controlled. It is not the Commission's intention to work a hardship upon anyone, especially during the present unemployment crisis, but it has been noted, particularly in the mining sections of the State, that quite a few canines, some bearing collars and licenses, have been chasing deer and rabbits. In many cases, due to the depression, owners have been unable to buy licenses, consequently many dogs have been "disowned" and permitted to run at large. Game Protectors have been instructed to issue a warning to all owners who have not taken steps to place their dogs under control. If such warnings are not heeded, prosecution will follow.

LATE SNOW KILLED RABBITS

The extreme cold weather of March and early April killed a great many first litter rabbits in some sections of the State.

SPORTSMEN ARE SHOWING INCREASED INTEREST IN RINGNECKED PHEASANT PROPAGATION

Since the establishment of the State Game Farms in 1929, the Game Commission has distributed 99,366 pheasant eggs to sportsmen, farmers and other interested individuals, and reports show that there have been 24,433 pheasants raised and released as a result of this activity. The Game Commission furnishes the eggs only.

So far this season there has been filed with the Commission applications for more than 70,000 pheasant eggs. However, the Commission does not expect to be able to ship more than 50,000 eggs. Some of these have already gone forward.

The following table shows that those receiving eggs in the various counties have been cooperating with the Commission in pheasant propagation.

County	Number of Pheasants Raised and Released		
	1929	1930	1931
Adams	4	20	46
Allegheny	30	168	86
Armstrong	23	13	414
Beaver	...	16	125
Bedford	30	126	281
Berks	...	138	53
Blair	...	263	456
Bradford	37	152	83
Bucks	...	...	2
Butler	17	603	526
Cambria	100	403	525
Cameron	...	30	28
Carbon	...	5	170
Centre	...	...	...
Chester	25	268	315
Clarion	...	541	174
Clearfield	...	81	116
Clinton	9	258	61
Columbia	...	17	...
Crawford	57	350	190
Cumberland	385	113	120
Dauphin	59	203	230
Delaware	...	197	523
Elk	58	341	59
Erie	199	141	396
Fayette	11	104	177
Forest	...	44	10
Franklin	28	...	...
Fulton	44	...	...
Greene	...	...	14
Huntingdon	...	...	89
Indiana	...	...	9
Jefferson	19	236	374
Juniata	15	...	39
Lackawanna	...	487	551
Lancaster	42	244	560
Lawrence	427	538	...
Lebanon	39	79	42
Lehigh	...	...	...
Luzerne	2	355	350
Lycoming	34	71	556
McKean	...	263	148
Mercer	99	571	242
Mifflin	...	95	...
Monroe	12	22	24
Montgomery	...	58	19
Montour	...	29	102
Northampton	...	63	20
Northumberland	...	164	165
Perry	7	...	...
Philadelphia	...	86	...
Pike	...	...	40
Potter	...	389	31
Schuylkill	165	116	253
Snyder	...	...	76
Somerset	...	13	122
Sullivan	...	27	...
Susquehanna	62	95	61
Tioga	28	860	446
Union	...	8	18
Venango	14	...	185
Warren	130	48	161
Washington	175	232	448
Wayne	...	140	32
Westmoreland	81	509	544
Wyoming	163	177	39
York	25	107	177

2,652 10,677 11,103*

* Records for 1931 are not as yet complete, due to failure of a few sportsmen to forward their reports to Harrisburg.

Though the above figures would indicate that sportsmen in some of the counties have not participated in pheasant propagation, this has not always been the case. In a number of instances sportsmen received eggs but failed to raise and release any birds.

In 1929 the Commission distributed 8,247 pheasant eggs; in 1930, 40,715 and in 1931, 50,404. The rate of production during the three years was 24-1/2%, which, considering everything, was very good, and certainly worthwhile.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT??

A number of subscribers have suggested that a Kennel Department be included in the NEWS. While the editor will be glad to run from time to time occasional items pertaining to dogs, it must be remembered that the NEWS is rather limited as to space. However, you who are authorities on dog care, breaking, feeding, etc., let us have a few contributions to start off with and we will see how things work out.

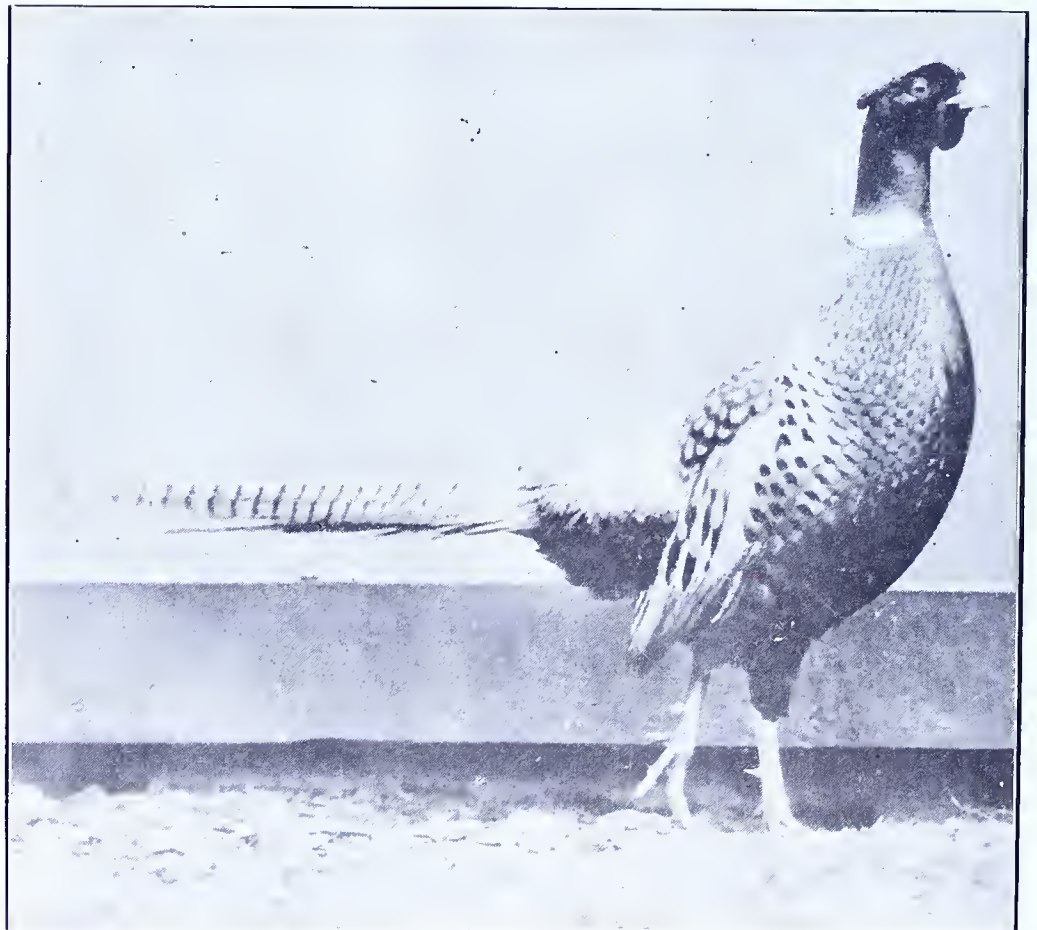
Game Protector J. B. Lightner, Dauphin County, has been observing numerous large herds of deer in Clarks Valley. This should interest local nimrods.

\$800,000 FOR TRAPPERS

Even though extremely low prices curtailed trapping activities during the past season, trappers in Pennsylvania received approximately \$800,000. This amount covered the sale of 497,259 muskrats, 319,329 skunks, 117,157 opossums, 58,208 weasels, 31,092 raccoons, 13,894 minks, 5,296 red foxes, 7,575 gray foxes, and 284 wild cats. Of the total sum, Pennsylvania fur dealers alone paid over \$390,000. The remainder was paid by dealers from out of the state. The average price paid for muskrats amounted to \$.61; skunks, \$.85; opossums, \$.32; weasels, \$.37; raccoons, \$.324; mink, \$.430; red foxes, \$.630; gray foxes, \$.259; and wild cats, \$.210.

According to figures just compiled the average yearly value of raw furs during the past five years amounted to \$1,560,000. Compared with the \$800,000 received by trappers last season it would appear that fur bearers were becoming less numerous. However, this is not true. The low market, rather than a decrease of fur-bearers, is responsible.

A special article entitled "The Beaver Returns to Pennsylvania" by Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., In Charge of Education, appeared in the April 1932 issue of PENNSYLVANIA WILDS AND WATERS.



A THOROUGHbred
Male Ring-neck at Fisher Farm

STATE GAME LANDS NO. 56

By F. P. PLESSINGER
Surveyor for the Commission

The Game Commission has required 1,163 acres and has under contract about 300 acres of good game territory located in Tinicum, Bridgeton and Nockamixon Townships, Bucks County, which is known as State Game Lands #56. The lands are included in the tract obtained from the Delaware Indians by the Penns in the purchase of 1737, more generally known as the "Walking Purchase."

Under the terms of the treaty signed at Philadelphia on August 25, of that year between John Penn, Thomas Penn, sons of William Penn, and four of the Delaware Chieftains, the Proprietaries, were to acquire "as much additional land as a man could walk over in a day and a half in a northwest direction then by a right line to the Delaware River."

Timothy Smith and John Chapman made a preliminary walk while the Council was in session and without the knowledge of the Indians. Chapman being a surveyor, a route was laid out with compass and chain, marking trees with a hatchet.

When the appointed day came, three famous walkers, Edward Marshall, James Yates and Solomon Jennings, stood with their hands against a large chestnut tree, the starting point, near the Wrightstown Meeting House. As the sun rose above the horizon, Sheriff Smith gave the word to start and off they went in a straight line following the route previously laid out.

Yates led the way followed by Jennings, then came the Indian Chieftains and far behind, swinging his hatchet, came Edward Marshall. Tradition has it that for several weeks previously he had walked for a time each day in fourteen pound boots with leaden soles, but this morning he wore a pair of light moccasins.

Along the Susquehanna Trail between Doylestown and Harrow stands a brown stone monument inscribed "Edward Marshall, Walker for the Penns—1737." This is said to mark the spot where Marshall first stopped for a drink of water on the morning of his famous walk. They took dinner at Durham Creek, crossed the Lehigh a mile below Bethlehem and slept on the west slope of the Blue Ridge.

At sunrise the next morning the walk was resumed and at twelve o'clock noon, Marshall, who alone



Photo by John Ericson, Philipsburg
"Tommy"—A tame baby buck at Refuge No. 33, Clearfield County

held out, threw himself on the ground at full length reached forward as far as he could and grasped a sapling. This marked the end of the walk and was sixty-one and one-fourth miles from the starting point.

Of the others, Jennings gave out after crossing the Tohickon Creek, lagged along to the Lehigh and returned to his home in Bethlehem, but never recovered his health. Yates fell into a creek at the foot of Blue Mountain, was stone blind when taken out and lived but three days thereafter. The Indians grew disgusted and left the party before the finish. At a Council of the Chiefs held at Easton the Indians claimed (1) The walk should have followed the Delaware River. (2) Not fairly made: "The White Man should stop, talk, shoot game, smoke—too much hurry." They regarded all land north of the Tohickon as having been gained by fraud.

This incident marked the close of the friendship between the Delawares and the white settlers. They hated Marshall intensely for his part in the alleged fraud and he, in return, never lost a chance to shoot an Indian, they having murdered his wife and two children during his absence. He built a house on Marshall's Island in the Delaware River where he lived until his death at the age of 79. He lies buried in the old Tinicum graveyard a mile northeast of Headquarters. In 1771, Isaac Still, the last of the Delaware Chieftains, gathered about him the scattered remnants of his tribe and they marched away in single file toward the far-off Wabash. Thus passed from Pennsylvania the last of the tribe with

which Father Penn made his famous treaty nearly a hundred years before.

The State Game Lands in this section also are a part of a tract of 7,500 acres which was sold by the Penns before it had been acquired from the Indians, to the London Company who obtained a patent in 1706. It was surveyed with a mariner's compass using nautical terms in the description of the lines. Of this large tract, Arthur Erwin bought 1,568 acres and founded the town of Erwinna. His descendants at one time or another owned much of what is now Tinicum Township. 1,495 acres were sold to one John Reid, who later, about the year 1765, joined the British Army. He was tried before the Supreme Council, adjudged a traitor and his lands were confiscated by the State.

In 1782 these lands were divided into ten rectangular tracts and sold. Some of these old division lines, marked by stone walls, can still be traced across the State Game Lands acquired from Mr. D. F. Trouts and others in Tinicum Township. The older residents tell us this was a thickly settled community many years ago. Some of the Hessians captured at Trenton and many Irish emigrants settled here, but now only stone walls with here and there a house foundation or a crumbling chimney among the tangled vines and bushes remain to tell of a vanished settlement.

Mr. Frank Lines of Upper Black Eddy has in his possession a coin which he plowed up on these lands many years ago. On one side is the Irish harp and the date 1720.

It is a matter of record that the first cast iron mould board plow in

Pennsylvania was made by Joseph Smith at Smith Town in Tinicum.

Nockamixon Township originally contained 6,000 acres. The name is of Indian Origin and means "Place of Three Houses."

One of the first settlers was Benjamin Williams who obtained a patent for a tract of 515 acres just north of Cauffmann Hill. The township was later divided by a line crossing this hill from northwest to southeast. The eastern portion was named Bridgeton from the town of that name.

Cauffmann Hill is now a part of the State Game Lands. A wide view may be had from its summit which is 880 feet above sea level. To the north is the Palisades, a sheer cliff 300 feet high. Here some years ago a noted naturalist lost his life attempting to reach the nest of a sea gull half way up the cliff. Here, also, it is told, a deer, close pressed by dogs, leaped high in the air and landed a shapeless mass on the highway far below. To the northwest is Gallows Hill, so named by the early settlers because of a suicide found hanging on a tree.

On the south slope of Cauffmann Hill are found deposits of the clays used in making earthenware and here among the pioneers came the Harstines, who were potters. High up on the mountain in a little clearing now grown up with good sized trees may still be seen the ruins of the old Harstine Pottery with fragments of broken vessels scattered about. The ever-present stone walls wind around among the tall trees and a well defined trail leads down to the travelled highway. The descendants of this family, until recent years, operated a pottery along the Bridgeton Road just west of Cauffmann Hill.

ONLY A DOG

"It's only a dog," the gay motorist jeered,

"Only a mutt," and his car disappeared,

Leaving behind in the roadway to die

A friend that loomed big in that old lady's eye.

"Only a dog," but with heart of pure gold—

"Only a dog" that would whine when she'd scold—

"Only a dog" but if men were as true,

This world would take on a much rosier hue.

—Daily Mirror, New York



SIX KINDS of LEADERSHIP

In a circular letter directed to the officers of Division "A," Supervisor Wilbur M. Cramer of Sinking Springs quoted the following six classes of leadership as outlined in a Policeman's Manual which he possesses:

FIRST—The man who has a bad temper and flies off the handle easily. He gets purple in the face and works himself into a rage over trifles that are often the result of his own faulty instructions to those under him. He is a bully by nature, now a bully with authority. He keeps everybody in a state of fear, and it is a known fact that no one can do good work who lives in such an atmosphere. Such a leader is always having a fight on his hands and imagines that his subordinates are trying to play him false. He does not gage the psychology of those with whom he comes in contact, and as a leader he does not last long.

He is the kind of officer who, should he lead his command into battle, would probably be shot in the back, by accident.

SECOND—A second type of leader believes that he is all there is to a command. He prescribes every act and tells just exactly how he wants it done. He does not trust any one. He stifles all initiative. He will never receive suggestions, so the organization which he commands is never benefited by any one else's ideas. Such an officer is usually a hard worker, but he spends hours working out details of the way he wants things done instead of giving his time and his brains to the big problems of his command. Such a type is sometimes the product of too rapid promotion. His administration is usually a failure, for bitter criticism takes the place of instruction and works injustice to those under him.

THIRD—The third type is somewhat like the second, but besides planning out all the details of the work, he tries to do it all himself. He is the busiest man alive. Everybody likes him, for he works every minute doing other people's work and letting others loaf. Altho he is extremely conscientious, he really accomplishes very little, for

he works in circles and there is no cooperation. His organization fails because it is impossible for one person to do all the work. His energy could be utilized under a good executive but as a leader he is impossible.

FOURTH—The fourth type is the commander whose main idea is to be popular with his men. He will grant every request he can without sufficient inquiry and sometimes resorts to some underhand method to rescind the favor afterward. He hesitates to hurt any one's feelings and dodges the main issue. He praises every one whether he deserves it or not, but when put to the test will not back up his own men for fear of hurting himself with the public or some one higher up. He is evasive and shifts his responsibility as often as he can. He is what the army calls "a bootlicker" and will disgust efficient men under him. His striving for popularity defeats its own ends.

FIFTH—The lazy administrator is the fifth type. He may have a very successful organization if his subordinates are the right sort of men. Thrown on their own responsibility, they develop initiative and keep things going sometimes very harmoniously. The trouble comes when something arises which demands decisive and energetic leadership. Then unfamiliarity with his own organization will cause his collapse.

SIXTH—The real leader takes charge, and with a few well-directed efforts soon has everything coordinated and working. Harmony begins to manifest itself from the time he assumes the helm. Such an administrator usually has a pleasing personality, seldom becomes angry, is just in his dealings with his subordinates and is enthusiastic in the work. His success is very largely due to the justice which he accords to those under him. Men work well in an atmosphere of impartiality regardless of the amount of work they have to do. He works for the organization, for its success and not for his own, being wise enough to know that a man stands or falls by the work of those under his direction, and the results achieved. Such a leader is loyal to his men and will fight for them rather than allow an injustice.

The toad stool, known as *fly amanita*, is poisonous if eaten. The juice was formerly extracted and used on poisonous fly paper.

STORY SECTION

McCLOSKEY AND THE BEAR

This is a true story and happened on May 17, 1915 in Clinton County, just below Hyner Run Post Office, or where at the present time the new bridge crosses the Susquehanna River on the Buck Trail:

Mr. Addison Bering McCloskey lives on the old Baird farm and has lived there since 1882. He is now 75 years old. In his earlier days he worked as a lumberman in most of the counties adjoining Clinton, but when these operations gave out, he took to farming.

Mr. McCloskey is not a bear hunter and never was, and he never killed a bear in his life. Just the same he was not afraid of them, as this story will tell. The bear about which this story centers came from Huffs Run, a dry hollow about a hundred yards from Mr. McCloskey's buildings.

A Mr. Riggle who lived just above this run happened to have a five or six week's old calf tied to a tree near his house, and there the bear made her first attack. She had at least two cubs with her, so McCloskey stated. "There were two dinner plates set all ready for lunch" is the way he expressed it. The animal was in very poor condition, but easily weighed 200 pounds. Also, she was shedding, as McCloskey said he pulled enough hair from her sides during the struggle to stuff a horse collar.

McCloskey was making garden about 10 o'clock in the morning when he heard the pitiful cries of the calf tied in Mr. Riggle's back yard. Then Mrs. Riggle called for him to come quickly, that a bear was trying to kill the calf. By the time McCloskey arrived at the Riggle place the bear had left the calf and gone down across the railroad and attacked several cows which also were tied to trees so they would not get run over by the trains. There happened to be a stone pile between him and the bear, so McCloskey used this as a blind to get close to the animal. He had no weapon of any kind. As soon as he got behind the stone pile he hollered at the bear which in the meantime had caught one of the cows, broken the chain, and was dragging it away from the tree. The bear charged him and he had no chance to get away, as the

animal was making every effort to disembowel him, so he told me. He said every time she charged she would try to claw him in the stomach. He dodged and tried to avoid her thrusts. At last she caught him by the vest and tore it completely from his body and never loosened a button. Her lunge threw McCloskey down, although at this time he was quite a husky man.

At this stage of the battle the bear left and went down to the edge of the river where there was some old decayed carcasses of some kind and commenced to scratch around them. McCloskey followed. He said he was just standing at the edge of the river looking at her when she charged him the second time. This time he and the bear got into close quarters and he threw her; then she threw him. He told me that he was thrown right between the bear's hind legs and that the bear was up and coming for him as soon as he was. This time the bear got his left wrist in her mouth and would not let go, he trying all the time to choke the bear or do anything he could and do it pronto, and all the time he and the bear were working up toward the house. They crossed a four strand barbed wire fence in

their struggles and how they ever did, to this day McCloskey does not know. By this time they were up in the back yard not thirty feet from the back porch of the house. (At this stage of the story McCloskey had to stop and have a good laugh.) He told me by the time he and the bear were almost up on the back porch Mrs. McCloskey came out and said to him. "For Heaven's sake, Addison, let go that bear." He told her that was just what he was trying to do. The bear was still holding onto his left hand the blood was running all over him and the bear. Mrs. McCloskey then came to the rescue, and taking hold of a long handled shovel she dealt the bear a blow right over the top of the head. Then a small rabbit dog which was tied to a dog-house attacked the bear by catching it by the hind leg. The bear turned, and with one swat of her paw knocked the dog thirty yards or more, breaking the chain, but not injuring the dog.

The bear then moved below the house about fifty yards and attacked the bee scaps. By this time Mrs. Bill Riggle, whose calf the bear first attacked, came to McCloskey's aid with a small 22 rifle which was loaded with only



A BOTTLE BABY

This little bear cub enjoys all the comforts of home

a single shot. McCloskey took the rifle, went down to where the bear was upsetting the bee-hives and shot it in the butt of the right ear, which only tended to make bruin madder and for the third time she charged McCloskey, this time tearing an ugly gash in his left hip. He struck the bear over the head with the little rifle, breaking it in two, the bear still trying to disembowel him, with McCloskey finally getting his right hand into her mouth. This time he kicked the bear in the stomach and did everything he could to break her hold, finally throwing her and tearing his hand loose. By now there was a terrible uproar, neighbors came running, women were crying and what not. All this turmoil scared the bear away, and she finally went up Huff's Run, not much the worse for her encounter with McCloskey who was in pretty bad shape by now, bleeding from no less than four or five very bad cuts and scratches. McCloskey said that at one time in the struggle she must have had his hand in her mouth for at least ten minutes, and that the battle lasted over thirty minutes.

Dr. Frank Dyer of Renovo was called, and in a few minutes was on the scene and dressed the injured man's many cuts, etc. McCloskey says that in going back and forth on the train to Renovo to have his injuries dressed, different people on the train were always asking him why he did not do so and so, etc. He said that he had seen many bears in the woods at different times in his life, but that was the first time he was unable to scare them away without any more of a weapon than his hands.—Told by McCloskey to Blair Davis, Trapping Instructor, Masonic Apartments, Renovo, Pennsylvania.

GOT A MATCH?

By STAN MESAVAGE

Forest Fire Warden, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Have you ever stopped to think sometimes while in the act of lighting your pipe or cigarette, what a power for good or for evil there is in such a common and everyday article as a match?

Just imagine if it were possible to place every piece of inflammable material in the world together, just a scratch and a flicker, and the lowly match could truly be said to have set the world afire. Think of the terrific blazes there have been from time to time; the recent fires damaging thousands

of dollars worth of property, they have in nearly all cases their origin harkening back to the little slip of wood with a knob of chemicals at the end of it.

Truly indeed it is a dangerous weapon, but how many treat it with the respect due as such? Most everyone has seen the fury of a forest fire, if not in real life, then upon the screen. The great flames licking and searing everything in their path, giant timbers toppling to the ground amid showers of sparks. The seemingly futile efforts of a crew of men working desperately against an enraged untamed foe. In one day, valuable timber is wiped out that has taken thirty or more years to grow. All on account of one little match—the cause of 90% of our forest fires. It may have been that a match was thrown away while still alight, or a neglected camp fire, the "dottle" carelessly dumped out of a pipe, a cigarette carelessly thrown among the brush, or maliciously started for the pleasure of seeing the woods burn. Very few fires start from natural causes such as lightning or spontaneous combustion.

Some people will say, "Well why worry, it gives men employment to put them out?" True enough, but those same people would not be so pleased with themselves if they knew that they and everyone else were paying those men, and also for the damage done by these disastrous forest fires.

A man decides to have a house built and is rather surprised at the price he has to pay for raw lumber. He also begins to get annoyed when the water company increases his water rates. He begins to get hot under the collar when his

taxes go up, and yet that same man will say, "Why should I worry about forest fires?" as he flips his cigar butt out of the automobile window while travelling through wooded country. He will tramp the woods in hunting season and become quite disgusted when he comes home without having seen any game.

"Every man must pay for the ravages of the fire demon in our woods. Taxes are put on to pay the men to guard the forests. If fires are kept out of the woods the timber on it will pay for the taxes. Water companies must increase charges when great areas are burned over on their water sheds. The rain when it falls in these bare burned over patches has no protection from the sun and driving winds and consequently is evaporated or washed into the reservoir carrying with it the top soil and potash. Someone must pay for reforestation and other expenses, consequently the user pays in the end. Game is forced out of the region, timber merchants figure their prices according to timber available, and so "Everyone must pay when timber burns."

Next time you use a match think of the potential destruction you hold in your fingers and make sure that YOU are not the person to unleash this destruction in the forest. Big oaks from acorns grow, big fires from little matches grow. One tree will make a million matches, but it only takes one match to burn a million trees.

Deputy Game Protector Paul B. Miller of Wall, Pa., reports the killing of a stray house cat which weighed 18 pounds.



Brush Fires Destroy Pheasants and Their Nests

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW YORK RAISES ELK

An experiment to test the advisability of raising elk in the woods of New York State almost came to an abrupt end at the DeBar Mountain Game Refuge recently, according to a report just made to the Conservation Department.

One buck and five cows were shipped to the refuge from New Hampshire, and placed in a corral. Almost immediately after arrival, the buck leaped over the eight foot fence of the corral, clearing it by more than a foot, and disappeared into the woods. Unless he could be found, the experiment was doomed to end.

However, George H. Buckley, foreman of the refuge, accompanied the two helpers, tracked the animal through the snow and after many hours they accomplished the seemingly impossible feat of lassoing him, binding him securely, placing him on a toboggan and dragging him back to the refuge.

Elk were once fairly numerous in New York State but today only a few of them are living on private game preserves. Robert W. Chambers, the novelist, urged upon the Conservation Department the idea of attempting to stock the Adirondacks with these animals and induced Austin Corbin, of the Blue Mountain Forest Preserve in New Hampshire, to present the six elk to the State of New York.

For a period these elk will be kept within the refuge, but later they will be released in the vicinity in the hope that they might form the nucleus of a large herd. No shooting of elk is permitted in this State, nor will any open season be allowed until they grow quite numerous.

MAMMALOGISTS MEET

The Fourteenth Annual Stated Meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists was held from May 3 to 7 at the National Museum, Washington, D. C. The entire program was highly educational. The Commission was represented by Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., In Charge of Education, who presented motion pictures of hibernating bears.

BIRD BOARD ORGANIZES

The Advisory Board, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, recently reorganized by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, held its first meeting on April 7th at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. Lee Miles, Chairman of the Arkansas State Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock, was elected Chairman of the Board and Seth Gordon, President of the American Game Association, Washington, D. C., a member at large, was elected Secretary. Mr. Miles represents District No. 6, which includes Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

Meetings of the Advisory Board are held only on call of the Secretary of Agriculture.

HOOT WHO DO!

Little Owlet in the glen,
I'm ashamed of you;
You are ungrammatical
In speaking as you do.
You should say, "To whom? to whom?"
Not "To who? to who?"
Your small friend Miss Katydid,
May be green, 'tis true,
But you never hear her say,
"Katy do! she do!"

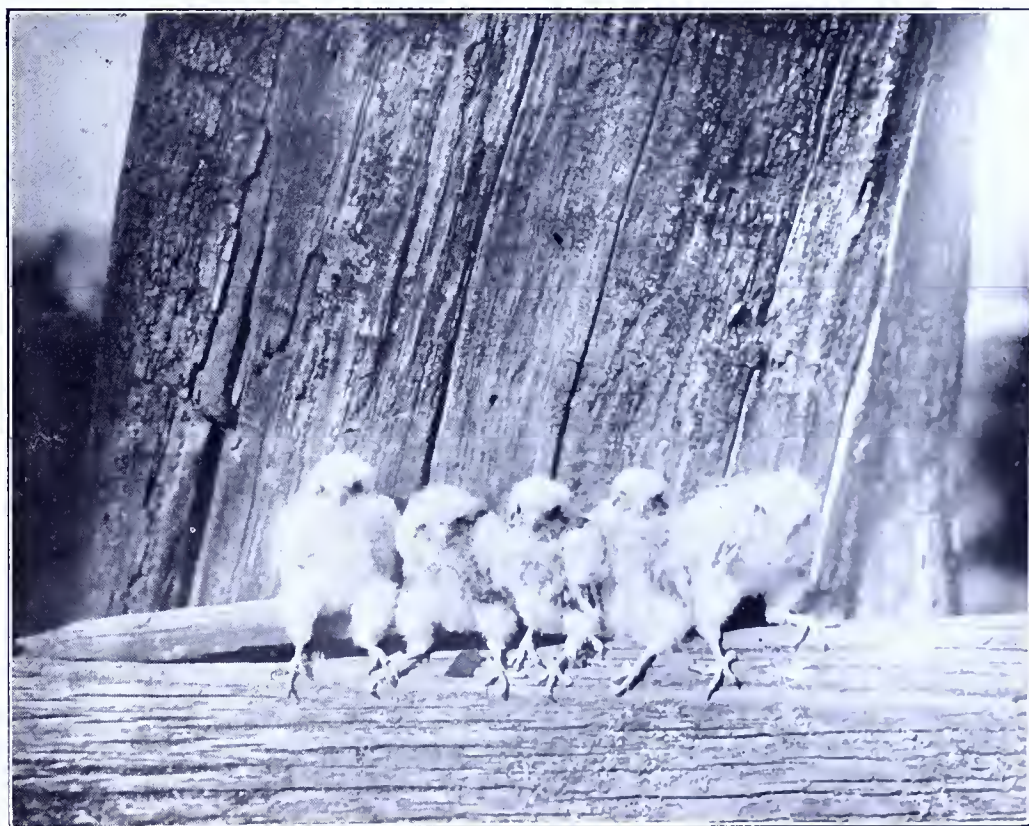
—Pullman News

TAKE STEPS TO AVOID POISONING OF WATER- FOWL NEAR RIFLE RANGES

Phosphorus poisoning of ducks feeding near the rifle range at Fort Humphreys, Va., has led officials of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to act in protecting waterfowl from this peril. The action followed the discovery of phosphorus in wild ducks found dead on the tidewater area of Pohick Creek near Fort Humphreys, where grenades containing phosphorus had been fired at target practice.

517 WILD DUCKS SEIZED FROM GAME LAW VIOLATORS

Three months after the hunting season closed in Illinois three violators of the Federal migratory-bird treaty act were arrested for having in their possession 517 wild ducks and one wild goose, according to reports received by the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It looks as though the drought is not the only thing responsible for the duck shortage.



Young Sparrow Hawks

Photo by Ansel B. Miller

WILD RICE AND BATHERS

"While at the mill where I get my grain for game feeding, I was asked by one of the office force what I was going to do with it. I told him I was going to put it out in the woods for the game. He asked me if it was the practice of the Game Commission to do this and I informed him that it was.

"About that time one of the young ladies in the office jumped up and started toward me, and I could see right away that something was wrong, and that I was in for something—what I did not know, as I had never seen this young lady before that I could recall. I immediately drew back from the window to what I thought was a safe distance for the time at least.

"She said to me with a little fire in her eye, 'Are you the fellow who puts out the feed for the wild ducks?' and I quickly answered 'No' with a sigh of relief, and before she could ask any other questions, I informed her that there was a man from Harrisburg who made a specialty of doing that particular work, and that I was not even with him when he did it. I was still sparring for time, not knowing what it was all about.

"I managed to control my nerves and asked her what was wrong with him, and she said, he should be shot, or something to that effect. I asked her why, and she said some one planted wild rice up in Fiddle Lake, Susquehanna County, and that it was a nuisance because it got tangled in the paddles, and also in the toes of the bathers. I had to smile as I thanked her for the information and told her that I would pass it on to the fellow who was responsible for its being there, and that I thought no future planting would be done in places where there was good bathing. However, she sent her warning to him to keep out of her sight if he ever plants any more in Fiddle Lake.

"I believe I vindicated myself as far as planting the wild rice is concerned, but if the person who did plant it ever shows up in these parts I would advise him to do his planting at night, especially at Fiddle Lake, and I also hope he don't ask me to go with him, because I don't want no arguments with a woman no time, no how. I never won an argument with one yet, and I don't know the man who ever did."—Frank Jenkins, Assistant Game Protector, Carbondale, Pa.

TWICE AS FAST AS AIRPLANE

It is commonly said that the airplane, going at record speed of something better than 350 miles an hour, is fast enough literally to run over any bird that flies. That has given the impression that no living thing could outspeed flying man in his machine, but that conclusion is incorrect. There is one little creature, tiny as compared to even a small bird, that can cover two miles to the airplane's one—even leave the noise of the big artificial bird far behind.

That champion of speed is the deerfly, the fastest thing in the world. Professor Townsend, formerly connected with the United

States Bureau of Entomology, timed the deerfly at 400 yards a second, 815 miles an hour—more than twice as fast as the speediest airplane! If the deerfly could make a non-stop flight at known speed, under favorable atmospheric conditions, it could fly from New York to Paris in a little over three hours, and by hurrying up a little might circle the globe in a single day.—Lester Banks—FROM OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

MASSACHUSETTS PROTECTS BEAVER

Governor Ely of Massachusetts signed on March 15 a bill prohibiting the hunting of beaver.

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1932

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasles	Goshawks	Amount
Adams	0	6	6	0	\$30.00
Allegheny	0	1	23	0	27.00
Armstrong	0	2	36	0	44.00
Beaver	0	0	24	0	24.00
Bedford	0	17	19	0	57.00
Berks	0	12	19	0	67.00
Blair	0	15	11	0	71.00
Bradford	0	8	90	0	122.00
Bucks	0	10	16	0	56.00
Butler	0	1	40	0	44.00
Cambria	0	14	107	0	163.00
Cameron	0	1	6	0	10.00
Carbon	0	2	17	0	25.00
Centre	1	12	34	0	97.60
Chester	0	0	13	0	13.00
Clarion	0	1	25	0	29.00
Clearfield	0	19	72	0	148.00
Clinton	1	24	15	0	126.00
Columbia	1	2	28	0	51.00
Crawford	0	0	49	0	49.00
Cumberland	0	0	3	0	3.00
Dauphin	0	6	12	0	36.00
Delaware	0	0	4	0	4.00
Elk	0	13	48	2	110.00
Erie	0	0	76	0	76.00
Fayette	0	16	46	0	110.00
Forest	0	0	25	4	45.00
Franklin	1	6	4	0	43.00
Fulton	0	2	0	0	8.00
Greene	0	0	5	0	5.00
Huntingdon	0	7	11	0	39.00
Indiana	0	29	32	0	148.00
Jefferson	0	3	22	3	49.00
Juniata	1	1	12	0	31.00
Lackawanna	0	5	18	0	38.00
Lancaster	0	5	10	0	30.00
Lawrence	0	0	8	0	8.00
Lebanon	0	0	4	0	4.00
Lehigh	0	3	0	0	12.00
Luzerne	0	23	101	0	193.00
Lycoming	1	12	51	0	114.00
McKean	0	0	86	3	101.00
Mercer	0	0	38	0	38.00
Mifflin	0	17	6	0	74.00
Monroe	0	6	19	0	43.00
Montgomery	0	5	8	0	28.00
Montour	0	2	2	0	10.00
Northampton	0	1	3	0	7.00
Northumberland	0	7	14	0	42.00
Perry	0	3	13	0	25.00
Philadelphia	0	0	9	0	9.00
Pike	5	7	16	0	119.00
Potter	1	3	35	4	82.00
Schuylkill	0	22	88	0	176.00
Snyder	0	0	3	0	3.00
Somerset	0	29	72	0	188.00
Sullivan	0	0	65	0	65.00
Susquehanna	0	16	30	0	94.00
Tioga	0	6	36	0	60.00
Union	0	3	2	0	14.00
Venango	0	0	35	0	35.00
Warren	0	0	62	0	62.00
Washington	0	0	29	0	29.00
Wayne	4	14	40	0	156.00
Westmoreland	0	29	70	0	186.00
Wyoming	1	8	48	0	95.00
York	0	5	12	0	32.00
Totals	17	461	1,983	16	\$4,162.00

Number of claims 1,160.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SHOOT**FIRST DAY****THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1932**

Daylight Time 9:00 A. M.

**Pennsylvania State Amateur
Class Championship**

150 Targets—Sixteen Yards
Six Events of 25 Targets Each
Entrance, Targets, Trophies,
A. T. A. Fee\$8.50

Optional Sweeps—
\$1.00 on each event 6.00
\$1.00 on each 75 Targets .. 2.00
\$3.00 Lewis Class on the
150 Targets 3.00

Money in the Optionals on each
event, and on the 75s, to be di-
vided High Guns. Three moneys
for each ten entries, or fraction
thereof.

Money in the Lewis Class Optional
divided into five classes; money
in each class divided 40, 30, 20,
10, Class Shooting, not High
Gun.

Classes A, B, C, D, E:—
Trophy to First and Second in
each Class.

All entrance money, plus \$140.00
A. T. A. refund for this day,
less the actual expenses for the
day, will be divided equally be-
tween the classes. Money in
each class divided High Guns,
three moneys for each ten en-
tries or fraction thereof.

**Pennsylvania State Amateur
Double Championship**

Fifty Pairs—Four Events

First Event, 15 Pair; Second Event,
15 Pair; Third Event, 10 Pair;

Fourth Event, 10 Pair

Entrance, Targets, Trophies . \$5.00
Optional Sweeps on Doubles—
\$1.00 on each event 4.00
\$3.00 Lewis Class 3.00

Money in the optionals on each
event, divided High Guns, three
moneys for each ten entries, or
fraction thereof.

Two classes in the Lewis Class Op-
tional on the doubles, money in
each class divided 50-30-20, Class
Shooting, not High Guns.

All entrance money on doubles,
after deducting its proportion of
expenses, will be divided 40-30-
20-10, Class Shooting, not High
Guns.

Winner of the State Championship
at doubles, will be awarded the
A. T. A. State Amateur Double
Championship Trophy.

The Professional State Champion-

ship at doubles will also be de-
cided on this event. Trophy to
winner of the Professional Doub-
le Championship.

Entrance for resident profession-
als in this event will be \$6.00.

Two trophies in each class A-B
high.

Winner of championship not eligi-
ble for class trophy.

SECOND DAY**FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1932**

Daylight Time 9:00 A. M.

Championship Day

200 Targets, at Sixteen Yards
Eight Events of 25 Targets each

Entrance, Targets, Trophies
and A. T. A. Fee\$9.50

Optional Sweeps—
\$1.00 on each event 8.00
\$3.00 Lewis Class on the
200 Targets 3.00

Money in the optionals on each
event, to be divided High Guns,
three moneys for each ten en-
tries, or fraction thereof.

Lewis Class money divided five
classes, money in each class di-
vided, 40-30-20-10 Class Shoot-
ing, not High Guns.

Classes A, B, C, D, E:—

Winner of State Championship,
will be awarded the A. T. A.
State Championship Trophy.

Trophy to First and Second in
each Class.

A. T. A. Trophy for Ladies State
Championship, provided three
or more ladies compete. Winner
cannot take Class Trophy.

All entrance money, plus \$140.00
A. T. A. refund for this day,
less the days actual expenses,
will be divided equally among
the five classes. Money in each
Class divided 40-30-20-10, Class
Shooting, not High Guns.

The Pennsylvania State Amateur
Championship will be determined
on the 200 sixteen yard targets
of today's program. The High
Gun will be Amateur Champion
for 1932.

The Professional State Champion-
ship will also be decided on this

42nd Annual Tournament

of

**Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's
Association**

under the auspices of the

ALLENTOWN GUN CLUB

Allentown, Pennsylvania

JUNE 16, 17, 18, 1932

Registered by the A. T. A.

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE
SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION****Officers**

C. D. Henline, Bradford.....President
J. W. Eshleman, Lancaster, Vice-Pres.
Jno. E. Schroll, Mount Joy...Secretary
Dr. A. W. Vernon, Bradford...Treasurer

ANNUAL MEETING

The Forty-second Annual Meet-
ing of the Pennsylvania State
Sportsmen's Association will be
held June 16th, 8:00 P. M. at the
Americus Hotel, 5th and Hamilton
Streets.

Dinner will be served at 6:30 P.
M. preceding the Annual Meeting
at which time all shooters and their
wives will be guests of the State
Association.

The contestants will compete for
all cash and entries less actual cost
and expense of the shoot including
incidentals deducted by the State
Association.

\$1500.00 cash or more (esti-
mated) for the three days. More
than forty sterling silver trophies.
\$50.00 in gold to team winners.

The office will be in charge of a
competent cashier and the manage-
ment assisted by experienced help.

INFORMATION

To reach the grounds take either
Northampton, Egypt or Catasauqua
car, get off at Sterner's Lane.

If travelling by automobile turn
north at 4th and Hamilton Streets,
continue over new bridge and up
the hill two blocks to the first lane
(Sterner's Lane) and turn left to
the grounds.

Shooting starts at 9 A. M. Day-
light Saving Time.

event. Trophy to winner of professional championship.
Entrance for resident professionals in this event \$8.00.

Team Championships

Two Man Team Championship on the first 100 targets.
Three Man Team Championship on the second 100 targets.
Five Man Team Championship on the 200 targets.
Each member of each winning team will be awarded \$5.00 in gold.
State Association rules regarding team members will govern team races, "i. e. members of teams must be residents of the county in which the club is located."

THIRD DAY

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1932

Daylight Time 9:00 A. M.

Allentown Special

100 Sixteen Yard Targets
Four Events of 25 Targets Each

Entrance, Targets, Trophies
and A. T. A. Fee\$5.50
\$3.00 Lewis Class optional 3.00
Lewis Class Money divided Five
Classes, money in each class divided 40-30-20-10, Class Shooting, not High Guns.
Classes A, B, C, D, E:—
Trophy to First and Second in each Class.

Pennsylvania State Amateur Distance Handicap Championship

100 Targets, 16 to 25 Yards
Four Events of 25 Targets Each

Entrance, Targets, Trophies \$10.00
A. T. A. Pennsylvania Amateur State Handicap Championship Trophy awarded to winner.
Trophy to 1st & 2nd high score on 16 yard mark.
Trophy to 1st & 2nd high score on 17 or 18 yard mark.
Trophy to 1st & 2nd high score on 19 or 20 yard mark.
Trophy to 1st & 2nd high score on 21 yard mark.
Trophy to 1st & 2nd high score on 22 yard mark.

Trophy to 1st & 2nd high score on 23 yard mark.

Trophy to 1st & 2nd high score on 24 or 25 yard mark.

Winner of Handicap Championship cannot win a yardage trophy.

All entrance fees and A. T. A. refund, for today's full program, less the actual expenses of the day, will make up the Handicap Purse, (estimated to be \$1400.-00). Handicap Purse divided High Guns, three monies for each ten entries, or fraction thereof.

The Over All Championship, will be decided on the high score of the Fifty Pair doubles in the Double Championship, the 200 sixteen yard targets in the Single Championship of the second day, and the 100 Distance Handicap Targets, or a total of 400. The A. T. A. Over All Championship Trophy, will be awarded to the winner.

THE FIRST BIRD LAW

Before Christ, 1,451 years, when the old Hebrew lawgiver, Moses, formulated a code for the children of Israel, he enacted the following: "If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way in any tree, or on the ground, whether they be young ones, or eggs, and the dam sitting upon the young, or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young; but thou shalt in anywise let the dam go, and take the young to thee; that it may be well with thee, and that thou mayest prolong thy days."

PHEASANT PLANS APPROVED

New York has decided to continue her pheasant rearing plan of 1931 under which the members of the 4-H Clubs were supplied eggs from state game farms and received \$1.00 per bird at seven weeks for their services.

To overcome criticisms of last year, farm boys and girls other than 4-H Club members are to receive eggs this year.

At present there are in and around suburban Philadelphia nearly 100 women shooting regular 12-gauge guns at clay targets. A number of these shooters are taking their places with men who are considered among the best shots in the vicinity.

NEBRASKA SCRIP PLAN

According to information from Nebraska state officials, the scrip plan tried out in Nebraska last fall for the first time was partially successful. A total of approximately 13,000 coupons were sold to hunters in books of five at 50c each. The farmers evidently were reluctant to accept compensation for hunting privileges, as only 2,245 of the coupons were cashed. The remainder were redeemed by the state. The Nebraska officials are of the opinion that the act has not been in operation long enough to ascertain its full value, but believe that it is a step forward in bringing farmers and sportsmen in closer harmony and making it possible for thousands of acres of land, now closed, to be opened for regulated hunting. It is generally conceded that the moral effect was well worthwhile, and a further development of the plan will be watched with more interest by sportsmen all over the country.

NEW YORK PROTECTS THE EAGLE

Governor Roosevelt signed on March 17 a bill giving full protection to the Bald Eagle, the Golden Eagle and the Osprey.

ALASKA BIG BROWN BEARS TO HAVE INCREASED PROTECTION

Revised regulations under the Alaska Game Law recently promulgated by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, effective July 1, 1932, will provide an additional measure of protection for the large brown bears of Alaska. This will be accomplished by extending the areas in which a resident of the Territory is limited to an annual bag of two animals, and by granting complete protection for these bears on Afognak Island. The several varieties of the big brown bears of Alaska are the largest carnivores of the continent and for many years these animals have been much sought by big game hunters.

On the morning of April 15, little Miss Dolly Eckenrode found a Purple Gallinule calmly walking along the 2900 block of North Second Street, Harrisburg. She and the chauffeur, Edward Harrison, caught it and brought it to the offices of the Commission where it was identified, and later released. The Purple Gallinule is comparatively rare in this section.

OUTDOOR NOTES

The Sugar Notch sportsmen released a number of Reeves' Pheasants recently. They also built a number of feeding shelters and stocked them well with grain before releasing the birds. Upon every visit to these shelters some of the pheasants were seen or heard. A few days ago a woman living in the vicinity told Roy J. Wooten, Deputy Game Protector, that a cock and a hen appeared on the lawn near her house, and when she tried to chase them away, the old boy squared off like a game cock until his friend got out of reach, then he followed her.

Members of the Sugar Notch Sportsmen's Camp No. 205 distributed about 3500 pounds of grain over 15 square miles of good cover during the past winter. This work was supervised by Game Protector Harry Meiss, Thomas Bradshaw, Stanley Mesavage and Roy J. Wooten. The grain was furnished by the Commission. The camp also reared and carried over the winter at their own expense, 44 ringnecks which were released on March 20th. In the past four years members of the club killed 1500 cats. The record was a 13 pound cat 32 inches from tip to tip.

This year the Commission expects to make a determined effort to film the life-history of the Black-crowned Night Heron. The largest colony of these birds east of the Mississippi River nests on McCormick's Island in the Susquehanna River near Harrisburg.

WORLD'S LARGEST WHITE OAK

What is said to be the largest white oak tree in the world stands on the summit of Trace Mountain in Mingo County, West Virginia. Its age is estimated to be 1200 years. The circumference of the base is thirty feet; the first limb is approximately eighty feet from the ground. Lumbermen estimate that the tree contains 40,000 feet of Marketable lumber.

—Pennsylvania Forest Service Letter

In an effort to assist the Biological Survey, William J. Delansky, Assistant Game Protector, Osceola Mills, Pa., trapped and banded the following birds during the year 1931: 4 English Starlings, 2 Meadowlarks, 4 Crows, 6 Robins, 4 Killdeer, 1 American Bittern, 2 Vesper Sparrows, 5 Juncos, 2 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, 3 Loons, and 2 Red-shouldered Hawks.

—“While out patrolling the other day I shot a large Red-tailed Hawk near Abrams, Pa. I saw eleven chickens and four rabbits torn to shreds by this hawk.”

—Deputy Game Protector Felix Barchock, Montgomery County

After an absence of eight years, Purple Martins have returned to the farm of Harvey Chase, along the Octoraro Creek, near Oxford, Pa. Prior to that time they appeared regularly every year. Just why the Martins remained away for that length of time is not explainable. However, the Chase family welcomes their return and have constructed a very suitable home for them.

—Norman Wood, Coatesville.

During the last several years Mallard Ducks have been unusually plentiful in Chester County and many of them nest and rear broods here. Last season there were five nests observed along a small stream near Downingtown and a pair nested at the Milltown Pond of the Borough of West Chester, rearing a large brood there, which were much admired by many visitors.

Some years ago I purchased three hens and a drake and sent them to a friend, Wiley Vilas, who owns a large pond near Frazer. He cared for them carefully, and rapidly amassed a large flock. A trait which was interesting developed. When a flock of wild Mallards passed over, one of the tame drakes from my flock would disappear to return after a few days, bringing along one or two hens to add to his harem. The new-comers were shy for quite a time but afterwards became as tame as those bred beside the pond.—W. T. Hunt, Deputy Game Protector, West Chester, Pa.

“Six deer stood in a field near my house on the morning of April 4th, when a black cat passed in front of them. When the deer saw, perhaps for the first time, such a peculiar creature, they ran away. Curiosity got the best of them, however, and they came back and followed the cat almost to the house where they watched for a long time before going back to the woods.”

—Robert H. Gibson, Cammal, Pa.

While hunting last fall, Harold Kelsey, Warren, Pa., discovered his dog struggling on the ground. Approaching he found a large black snake entwined about the animal's neck. Kelsey broke the hold and shot the snake. He exhibited it at a local business house.

Refuge Keeper Walter Zellers at Refuge No. 12, Bradford County, says that while patrolling the refuge line one day he counted tracks of 187 deer, and saw 37 deer, three of which were albinos. While going from Laquin to Cabin Run, a distance of three miles, he counted 26 deer.

A robin which persists in flying against the window-pane of a house may do so for two reasons: In the first place male birds are usually combative during the mating season and if one sees his reflection in the window-pane he thinks, naturally, that such is competition and immediately begins an assault. In the second place if there are any trees nearby which are reflected in the panes, they sometimes appear so material that the birds fly into them.

“About three years ago I was gunning up near Gardenville, Pa., with my father and two brothers. Our dog was running a rabbit around the bottom of a hill when my youngest brother scared up another. This rabbit ran down the hill bumping into the dog. The dog jumped and let out a yelp and the rabbit fell, but got up again and ran under the dog's stomach. The dog started after the rabbit but was so excited he did not know what to do so we lost both rabbits.”

—Russell E. Fitzgerald, Deputy Game Protector, Ardsley, Pa.

The fourth annual vermin drive contest conducted by the Luzerne County Conservation Association of Freeland came to a close Friday, April 1. This drive is sponsored by the above association for boys under 16 years of age. The youngsters had a very successful season. They succeeded in trapping 207 weasels, 11 mink, 5 fox, and numerous house cats and skunks. Twenty-eight young boys were entered in this contest and they worked within a radius of about nine miles.

To encourage these boys a free trap is given to them for every weasel or fox they catch, and at the end of the season they are given prizes according to their standing. The prizes are donated by the various game clubs and individuals, namely, The Luzerne County Conservation Association, Mt. Yeager Game and Fish Club, Mush Valley Rod and Gun Club, Mr. Fred Haegle, Mr. Foster Robinson, Mr. Fred Poltrock, and Mr. Cormac Brogan. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Fred Haegle, Secretary of the Hazleton Izaak Walton League, and Mr. Foster Robinson, President of the Carbon County Association. First prize was taken by Wm. Beitel, second by Michael Yench, third by Albert Drasher, fourth by Steve Kardishko, fifth by Wesly Papovick, and sixth by John Firly:—Jos. Piazzie, Deputy Game Protector, Freeland, Pa.

Bob Limbert, noted fancy pistol shot, has always admired Pennsylvania's system of game management. Recently he accompanied Deputy Protector, D. S. Kregar of Emmaville on a day's patrol.

Deputy Game Protector, C. B. Morrow of Tidioute, reports the finding of a female opossum with eleven young in her pouch. They were only about the size of a man's thumb. He also reported fresh beaver cuttings along Hickory Creek in Triumph Valley, Warren County. Morrow also observed an eight point buck on March 15, which he claims is rather late for bucks to be carrying racks in his section.

Like the salmon, the reindeer returns to the place of its birth to bear its young.

Bats appear to have better control in flight than birds, being able to turn sharply, to stop abruptly, and to fly fast or slow with great flexibility.

During the last week in April, Charles Baum, Special Investigator for the Bureau of Predatory Animals made quite a round-up of bounty law violators.

In one case both Alton and Ervin Roberts of Winterdale each paid a fine of \$100; Alton for probating seven gray foxes killed in New York State and Ervin for probating six gray foxes killed in New York State. It so happened that one Walter Decker of Deposit, New York, induced the Roberts boys to probate the animals for him and he, too, was apprehended and fined \$100. In another instance, Harry Goodenow, Calicoon, New York, paid a fine of \$100 for bringing four gray foxes and ten weasels into Pennsylvania, turning them over to another agent and attempting to collect bounty on them.

Theodore Youngblood, Hawley, Pa., paid a fine of \$100 for collecting bounty on one wild cat, three gray foxes and three weasels which were killed in West Virginia; and Middleton Rutledge of Mercersburg, Pa., was apprehended and fined \$100 for attempting to collect bounty on a fox killed in South Carolina.

Several each of the birds and mammals now being removed from the Pymatuning Swamp Area of Crawford County because of the great dam project now under way there, are being placed on display for the education and attraction of the numerous visitors to the dam.

R. J. Ferris, Superintendent of Construction at the dam was chiefly responsible for the creation of the exhibit, and the Game Commission, through Dr. S. H. Williams, Member of the Board from the University of Pittsburgh, is cooperating by furnishing sufficient cages to house the creatures. District Game Protector Ward H. Donor will have direct supervision of the display.

R. G. Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa., forwarded a leg band which he removed from a bob-white quail which was released in Delaware County this spring. Mr. Wolf stated that he found a house cat eating at this bird, the body of which was still warm when he made his examination.

For several years, probably five, a robin has visited my home in West Chester, bringing a mate

each spring and nesting nearby. It is readily identified by myself and neighbors by one white feather in its tail, noticeably longer than the others, making it most conspicuous. So far it has not appeared this season but is expected at any time.—W. T. Hunt, Deputy Game Protector, West Chester, Pa.

HONESTY PREVAILED

A Millersburg, Pa., youth was the recipient of a letter from far away Oklahoma, which read as follows:

Dear Sir:

Two years ago I was one of a party of four who stole muskrat traps bearing your name and address. My conscience has troubled me from that time. I resided about three miles east of your town until about twenty months ago.

I enclose a check for one dollar which I hope will pay for the traps stolen, and may God bless you.

The sender signed his name in full.

"Mrs. George Cessna, who lives near Newmansville, found an injured grouse. It would not eat, but drank a lot of water. Mrs. Cessna had some dried blackberries, which she fed the bird, at first forcing it to eat. Now it is eating all kinds of grain and is quite tame. It will be released as soon as weather conditions permit."

—Edward Shaw, Game Refuge, Keeper, Newmansville, Pa.

Mr. Frank Thompson was traveling from Lansdale to Trooper, Montgomery County, at night. He saw something lying in the middle of the road that looked like a barred rock chicken and went back to investigate. He found a stray cat with a hen pheasant.

—George Burger, Deputy Game Protector, Montgomery County.

Assistant Game Protector William Crisswell of Shippensburg shot a crow that seemed to be laboring somewhat in flight and upon examination found it had been carrying a young rabbit in its mouth.

"In the Service of the People"



HELP!

YOUR AID Is Needed to Increase Wild Life

- ⌘ Prevent Forest Fires.
- ⌘ Plant a fruit or nut tree, or a berry bush.
- ⌘ Build Bird Houses.
- ⌘ Establish Bird Sanctuaries.
- ⌘ Help secure land for game refuges.
- ⌘ Control vermin, including stray cats and dogs.
- ⌘ Make friends with the farmer.
- ⌘ Respect other people and their property.
- ⌘ Cooperate with your Game Protector.
- ⌘ Report all violations.
- ⌘ Be careful with firearms.

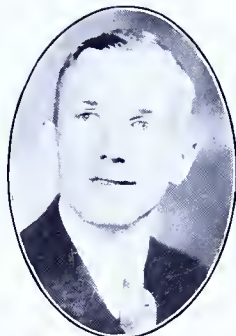
Obey the Law!

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



VOL. III, NO. 3

JUNE 1932



Wilbur M. Cramer



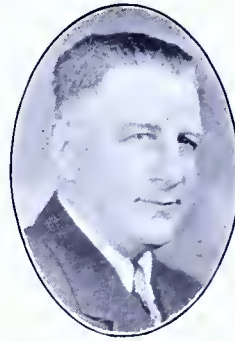
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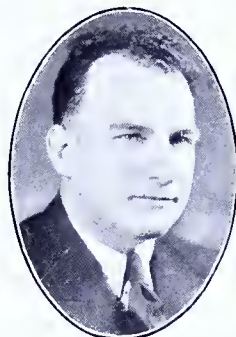
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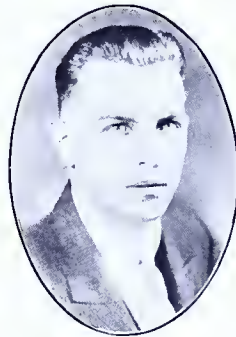
W. L. Wright



Frank A. Myers



John D. Berrier



Jay C. Gilford

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DIVISION GAME SUPERVISORS
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
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REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

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EDITORIAL

THE DUCK STAMP BILL

True to form, our United States Senate Committee on Conservation of Wild Life Resources, composed of Senators Walcott, Chairman, Hawes, McNary, Norbeck and Pittman, all true sportsmen and recognized conservationists have come through the tangle of the recent hearing on the proposed "One Cent Shell Tax" Bill—the most vicious thing ever proposed and aimed to destroy the conservation efforts of every progressive state in the Union. Our good friends have emerged from this hearing and investigation with a proposed bill known as S-4726 and H. R. 12246, introduced in the Senate on May 9, 1932, and titled the "Duck Stamp Bill," designed to supplement the Norbeck-Andresen Act by requiring every waterfowl hunter to obtain a Federal License in the form of a Stamp costing \$1.00 to be attached to his state license. The actual bill as introduced follows:

A BILL

To supplement the Migratory Bird Conservation Act by providing funds for the acquisition of areas for use as migratory-bird sanctuaries, refuges, and breeding grounds, for developing and administering such areas, for the protection of certain migratory birds, for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and regulations thereunder, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the expiration of _____ days after the date of enactment of this Act, no person shall take any migratory waterfowl unless at the time of such taking he carries on his person an unexpired Federal migratory-bird hunting stamp issued to him in the manner hereinafter provided: except that no such stamp shall be required for the taking of migratory waterfowl by Federal or State institutions or official agencies, for propagation purposes or for the killing of such waterfowl when found injuring crops or other property under such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture may by regulation prescribe. Any person to whom a stamp has been issued under this Act shall upon request exhibit such stamp for inspection to any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture authorized to enforce the provisions of this Act or to any other officer of any State or any political subdivision thereof authorized to enforce game laws.

SEC. 2. That the stamps required under this Act shall be issued, and the fees therefor collected, by the Post Office Department, under regulations prescribed jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General: *Provided*, That stamps shall be issued at the post office or post offices of all county seats in the several States, at all post offices in all cities with a population of 2,500 or over and at such other post offices as said officers may by regulation prescribe. Each such stamp shall, at the time of issuance, be affixed adhesively to the game license issued to the applicant under State law, if the applicant is required to have a State license, or, if the applicant is not required to have a State license, to a certificate furnished for that purpose by the Post Office Department at the time of is-

suance of such stamp. For each such stamp issued under the provisions of this Act, a fee of \$1 shall be collected by the postmaster. Each such stamp shall expire and be void after the 30th day of June next succeeding its issuance.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any person to take any migratory waterfowl otherwise than in accordance with regulations adopted and approved pursuant to any treaty heretofore or hereafter entered into between the United States and any other country for the protection of migratory birds, nor to exempt any person from complying with the game laws of the several States.

SEC. 4. All moneys received for such stamps shall be accounted for by the postmaster and paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be reserved and set aside as a special fund to be known as the migratory bird conservation fund, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. All moneys received into such fund are hereby appropriated for expenditure as follows:

(a) Not more than 60 per centum shall be available for the acquisition, administration, maintenance, and development of suitable areas for migratory-bird sanctuaries, refuges, and breeding grounds under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, and for the acquisition and maintenance of an experimental game farm, to be expended for such purposes in all respects as moneys appropriated pursuant to the provisions of such Act, and for the administration, maintenance, and development of other preserves, reservations or breeding grounds frequented by migratory game birds and under the administration of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Not more than 30 per centum shall be available for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and any other Act to carry into effect any treaty for the protection of migratory birds.

(c) The remainder shall be available for administrative expenses under this Act, including reimbursement to the Post Office Department of funds expended in connection with the issuance of stamps, and printing and engraving of the same, and for administration expenses under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and any other Act to carry into effect any treaty for the protection of migratory birds, and the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

SEC. 5 (a) No person shall alter, mutilate, loan, or transfer to another any stamp issued to him pursuant to this Act, nor shall any person other than the person to whom such stamp is issued use the same for any purpose.

(b) No person shall imitate or counterfeit any stamp authorized by this Act, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or make, print, or knowingly use, sell, or have in his possession any such counterfeit, license, die, plate, or engraving.

SEC. 6. For the efficient execution of this Act, the judges of the several courts, established under the laws of the United States, United States commissioners, and persons appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of this Act, shall have, with respect thereto, like powers and duties as are conferred upon said judges, commissioners, and employees of the Department of Agriculture by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or any other Act to carry into effect any treaty for the protection of migratory birds with respect to that Act. Any bird or part thereof taken or possessed contrary to such Acts shall, when seized, be disposed of as provided by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or Acts aforesaid.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall violate any provision of this Act or who shall violate or fail to comply with any regulation made pursuant thereto shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 6 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the several States and Territories in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. (a) Terms defined in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, shall, when used in this Act, have the meaning assigned to such terms in such Acts, respectively.

(b) As used in this Act (1) the term "migratory waterfowl" means the species enumerated in paragraph (a) of subdivision 1 of Article I of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916; (2) the term "State" includes the several States and Territories of the United States; and (3) the term "take" means pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, kill, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill.

The provisions of this bill, as can readily be seen, would place the burden of maintaining waterfowl shooting squarely upon the duck hunters, where it belongs.

While it may not be possible to get final action on the bill before the close of the present session of Congress, it is at least in a strategic position to pass promptly when Congress reconvenes in December—that is providing the duck hunters keep the matter constantly and vividly before their Senators and Representatives during the coming months.

Pennsylvania's six hundred sportsmen's organizations responded nobly to the urge to defeat the "One Cent Shell Tax" Bill, and we are looking to those same six hundred reliable organizations to come to the front with an equal determination to pass the "Duck Stamp Bill."

SPORTSMEN! The Game Commission has spent sleepless nights in its effort to protect your interests. Now it is up to you to throw every ounce of your weight into the fight in an effort to insure the passage of this constructive piece of conservation legislation.

—ERNEST E. HARWOOD, Executive Secretary.

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

THE FIELD FORCE



The Board of Game Commissioners as an organization can be no greater than its field force—a fact which we often lose sight of. The men in the field—Supervisors, Game Protectors and Deputies, Refuge Keepers, Trapping Instructors and Lecturers—all constitute the very backbone of the Commission. Too much can not be said about them; and so, in order that our readers may know more about these men and the splendid work they are doing we hope to discuss, as time goes on, some of their many problems.

DIVISION GAME SUPERVISORS

A Division Game Supervisor's shoulders must be broad for he carries a great responsibility upon them. He is what might be termed the 'liason' between the Harrisburg office and the field. He has a large territory to cover, consequently he is here, there and everywhere. Day or night, week-day or Sunday, one finds him constantly on the job, not only enforcing the law but seeing that the game refuges are properly maintained.

At the present time the state is divided into seven divisions, and in order that you may know which division your county forms a part, a list is given below:

Division A: Supervisor, Wilbur M. Cramer, 14 Spring Crest Blvd., Sinking Springs, Pa.

Counties: Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, York.

Division B: Supervisor, M. E. Sherman, Chinchilla, Pa.

Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming.

Division C: Supervisor, John D. Berrier, 335 Cherry St., Montoursville, Pa.

Counties: Bradford, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga, Union.

Division D: Supervisor, Frank A. Myers, 204 N. Prince St., Shippensburg, Pa.

Counties: Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry.

Division E: Supervisor, John B. Ross, 195 S. Highland St., Lock Haven, Pa.

Counties: Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter.

Division F: Supervisor, Jay C. Gilford, City Hotel, S. S., Oil City, Pa.

Counties: Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren.

Division G: Supervisor, W. L. Wright, Trauger, Pa.

Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Cambria, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland.

All of these men are servants, not only of the sportsmen, but of the people of Pennsylvania generally, and as such it is their duty to assist in every way possible in furthering the Commonwealth's wild life conservation program in their respective communities. They are ready to act immediately upon any infringements of the game laws which are brought to their attention. But, it must be remembered that it is humanly impossible for any officer to be every place at one time, and that unless he receives all possible cooperation in the way of reported violations from sportsmen and farmers in his section, he cannot serve them to the best of his ability.

12,000 QUAIL

RELEASED

This spring—the first time in several years—the Commission was able to secure all of the quail ordered for stocking purposes. The entire allotment of 12,000 arrived safely from Mexico and have already been released in the following counties: Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Venango, Washington, Westmoreland, York.

Before being released, every bird was leg-banded to enable the Commission to keep a definite check on their range. The bands numbered from 15101 to 27600 inclusive. The commission urgently requests that any banded quail found between now and the next hunting season be reported at once and the bands sent to their offices at Harrisburg together with a statement giving the exact location, etc. So far two bands have been returned, both of which were taken from quail killed by stray house cats.

Law Obedience Insures Game Abundance

HUNTERS' LICENSES ORDERED

The Department of Revenue has placed an order with the Department of Welfare, Prison Labor Division, for 602,500 hunter's license tags for 1932. Last year 585,800 tags were ordered and were insufficient to meet the demand.

The resident hunter's license tag this year will be blue with white numerals. The non-resident hunter's tag will be red with white numerals.

SUPERVISORS MEET

At a meeting in Harrisburg on May 26, Division Game Supervisors were very optimistic concerning next season's supply of both large and small game and predicted that if the present splendid breeding season continues there will be a noticeable increase of all species. Among other things the Supervisors reported an increased interest in artificial feeding activities last winter by sportsmen and farmers.

PROSECUTIONS

During May field officers of the Game Commission reported 122 prosecutions, including both game and fish cases. The game cases were of a miscellaneous nature, including hunting without license, killing game in closed season and dogs chasing game. There were 39 fish cases.

BEAR DAMAGE

Bears destroyed considerable livestock during May. Six claims for damage were received covering the killing of 2 sheep in Wyoming County, 14 in Lycoming County, 1 in Bedford County and 1 in Warren County, and the destruction of 5 hives of bees in Sullivan County and 4 hives in Luzerne County, making a total of 18 sheep and 9 hives of bees. One bear alone killed 13 sheep in Lycoming County.

The six claims received during May constitute the only ones received so far this year.

FARMERS KILL FEW DEER

Reports show that farmers killed only 15 deer during May as a protection to property. Last May they killed 56 deer. Apparently the season on both sexes last December had the desired effect to some extent in reducing the herd and thus relieving the farmer of damage.

1931 GAME KILL

With one or two exceptions the kill of all kinds of game showed a decided increase during the past season over that of the preceding one, as figures given below will show.

The falling off in the kill of some species was due primarily to a shorter season in each case rather than a scarcity of the birds or animals themselves.

	1930	1931
Elk	5	1
Legal Deer ..	20,115	24,796
Antlerless		
Deer	5,979	70,255
Bear	707	501
Rabbits, Cottontail	3,068,019	3,100,000
Hares, Snowshoe	20,602	26,245
Squirrels	456,523	551,844
Turkeys, Wild	2,374	4,038
Grouse, Ruffed	83,787	170,369
Pheasants,		
Ringneck ..	251,362	294,441
Quail, Bobwhite	152,958	115,552
Raccoons	48,190	21,650
Wild Waterfowl	63,784	18,320
Blackbirds ..	250,035	122,374
Woodcock & Shorebirds .	71,402	48,250

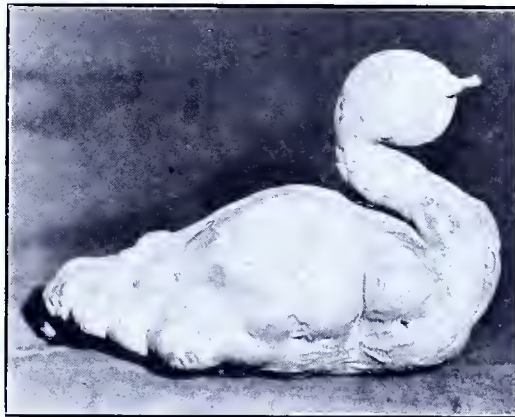


Photo by R. T. Leiter
A Sweet Potato Resembling a Duck.
Sent to the Commission by Supervisor
Frank Myers

It's harder to make a good shot with a camera than with a gun—but you do not need to put your game on ice to preserve it.

The Bible prohibits the bearing of false witness against thy neighbor but says nothing concerning exaggeration of your own prowess—therefore the fisherman's lie is looked upon with forbearance.

GAME VS. THE MOWER

Most farmers try to avoid mowing over the nests of small game birds and animals and are ever alert to "spot" a flushing ringneck or bob-white as it scurries from the path of the merciless knives. When nests are located in this manner the farmer—or farmer sportsman as he should be called—mows around them thus letting stand sufficient cover to protect the eggs, or mother and young, from sudden destruction either by flying or four footed predators.

If every farmer recognized, as he obviously should, the valuable allies he has in the game creatures which live upon his lands, he would exercise far greater interest in their protection.

Last fall the American Game Protective Association called attention to the wonderful success of a new game saving device, a "flushing bar" to be fastened to the cutting bar, running to the harness of the offside horse, which sweeps over the grass ahead of the knives and saves the nesting birds. It enables the operator to lift the knives and save a clump of grass. Incubation then continues undisturbed.

This simple device is already in use in some sections of Pennsylvania and, judging from reports, is working admirably.

Where the flushing bar is not used, literally hundreds of hatching quail, Hungarian partridges, and ringneck pheasants are destroyed. Even when the adults escape, the nests are often abandoned or destroyed by vermin.

A correction: The photo on page 5 of the May issue was credited to Warren Fretz of Doylestown through an error. Mr. H. C. Bond of Coatesville took the picture as well as the one of the pheasant on page 10.

STATUS OF THE HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Since 1925 the Pennsylvania Game Commission has distributed 11,086 Hungarian Partridges. These birds were released in 43 counties. Today however only 33 counties report the birds within their boundaries. In two counties reporting birds, none were ever released. These are Columbia and Montour. On the other hand, the Commission released hundreds of "Huns" in Berks and Dauphin Counties, and today Game Protectors in these districts cannot locate a single covey.

In order to get some definite information on the increase or decrease of these birds, the field officers of the Commission made a survey during the winter feeding period of 1930 reporting 3,543 birds in 31 counties. At the close of the 1932 winter feeding period another survey was made and 4,149 Huns were reported in 33 counties, an increase of 606 birds with two new counties reporting. Of the 33 counties reporting, 21 indicated an increase, while 12 indicated a decrease since the 1930 survey. Six counties reporting in 1930 failed to locate any birds in 1932, while seven failing to locate birds in 1930 reported them in 1932. These statistics would seem to indicate that the Hungarian Partridge is well able to care for itself insofar as food and weather conditions are concerned, for they are here today and gone tomorrow, only to show up again at some later date.

As the surveys of 1930 and 1932 were based only on actual observation of the birds, no doubt there were many coveys that were not located. In fact, some reports indicated that there were as many additional birds in some counties as were actually found, but these were not credited unless some sportsman or farmer was found who could give definite information concerning them.

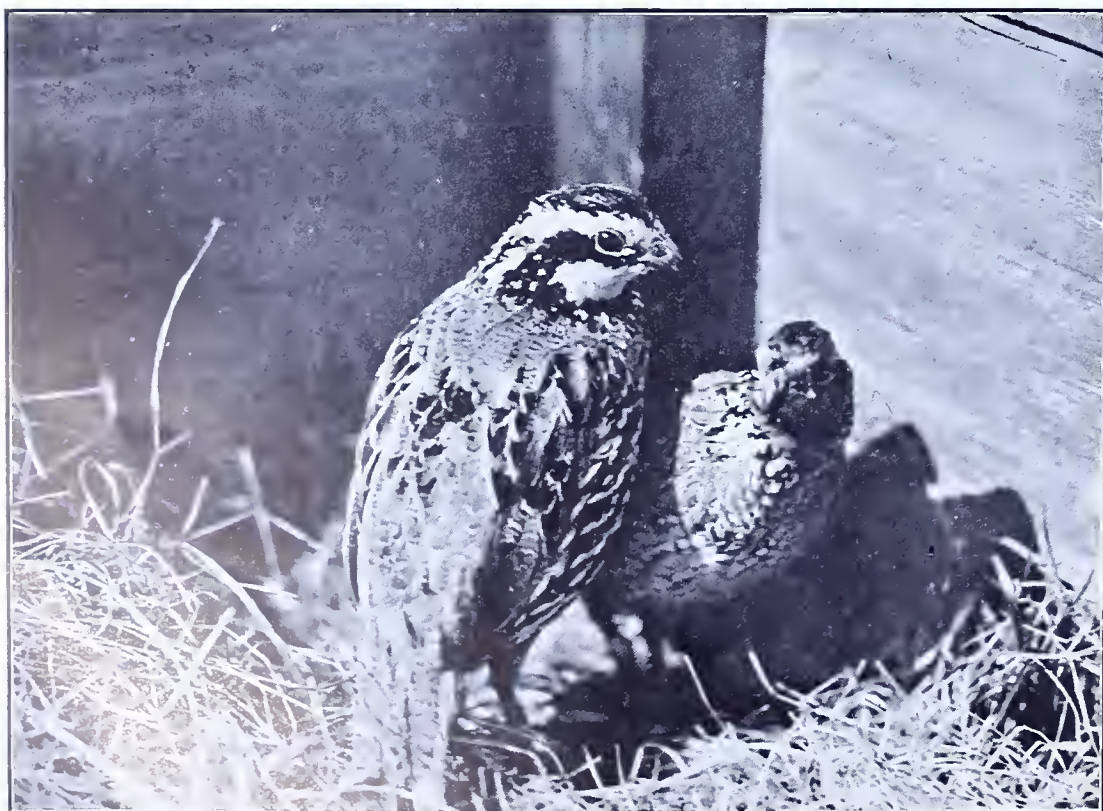
The most encouraging reports were from Cumberland County. There has been a total of 423 Huns released in this county since 1925. In 1930 field officers actually knew of 685 birds and in 1932 these same officers located 1095 birds in approximately 80 coveys. Those familiar with the Cumberland Valley know its rather open farming county and can appreciate the fact that it would be easier to locate such birds in such terrain than in a county like Lycoming with its immense sections of woods and mountains interspersed with agricultural lands.

For the last several years the policy of the Commission in releasing these birds has been to confine such restocking to those counties where the Hungarian Partridge has been showing some satisfactory degree of increase. It is felt that once they are strongly established in any one section, they will of their own accord spread throughout the neighboring counties. It would be absolutely foolish to continue to release these birds in either Berks or Dauphin County in view of our previous experience.

Prosecution reports on file in the office of the Game Commission reveal that the sportsmen generally respect the closed seasons on the Hungarian Partridge, for not more than ten prosecutions have been made for the killing of this bird since it was first stocked.

The following table gives a summary of the Hungarian Partridges stocked since 1925 and the results of the 1930 and 1932 surveys.

County	Number of Hungarian Partridges Stocked Since 1925	Birds Located by the 1930 Survey	Birds Located by the 1932 Survey	(x) Increase or (-) Decrease as Shown by Surveys
Adams	---	---	---	---
Allegheny	60	---	---	---
Armstrong	54	---	50	x
Beaver	---	---	---	---
Bedford	---	---	---	---
Berks	653	24	---	---
Blair	---	---	---	---
Bradford	39	---	---	---
Bucks	228	34	144	x
Butler	353	---	75	x
Cambria	130	93	57	---
Cameron	---	---	---	---
Carbon	4	---	---	---
Centre	205	2	---	---
Chester	20	---	20	x
Clarion	---	---	---	---
Clearfield	281	70	116	x
Clinton	110	---	6	x
Columbia	---	---	12	x
Crawford	187	41	71	x
Cumberland	423	685	1095	x
Dauphin	501	33	---	---
Delaware	---	---	---	---
Elk	157	---	---	---
Erie	476	146	72	---
Fayette	90	76	65	---
Forest	---	---	---	---
Franklin	531	140	128	---
Fulton	---	---	---	---
Greene	40	18	20	x
Huntingdon	20	6	---	---
Indiana	66	26	60	x
Jefferson	158	59	197	x
Juniata	15	---	18	x
Lackawanna	176	62	230	x
Lancaster	104	70	76	x
Lawrence	866	404	76	---
Lebanon	---	---	---	---
Lehigh	324	114	42	---
Luzerne	156	17	---	---
Lycoming	826	262	437	x
McKean	---	---	---	---
Mercer	630	214	109	---
Mifflin	235	77	93	x
Monroe	---	---	---	---
Montgomery	596	138	45	---
Montour	---	---	343	x
Northampton	312	57	25	---
Northumberland	397	176	115	---
Perry	---	---	---	---
Philadelphia	---	---	---	---
Pike	---	---	---	---
Potter	---	---	---	---
Schuylkill	---	---	---	---
Snyder	---	---	---	---
Somerset	---	---	---	---
Sullivan	---	---	---	---
Susquehanna	---	---	---	---
Tioga	94	---	---	---
Union	40	20	69	x
Venango	740	88	70	---
Warren	---	---	---	---
Washington	20	15	16	x
Wayne	324	---	50	x
Westmoreland	10	---	---	---
Wyoming	1	3	---	---
York	384	373	147	---
Total	11,086	3,543	4,149	x



Some of the Bob-White Quail Stock at the New Quail Farm, Montgomery County

Photo by R. T. Leiter

Last winter members of the Marsh-Medvitz Rod and Gun Club of McAdoo built sixty feeding shelters and distributed over two tons of food.



Beaver Trapped in Sweden Valley Near Coudersport, Potter County

Photo by Deck Lane

TRAP MANY BEAVERS

Trapping experts of the State Game Commission have been having their hands full handling complaints of beaver damage during the past several weeks and indications are that trapping activities will continue throughout the next few months. So far this year 62 beaver damage complaints have been received and 67 beavers have been live trapped. Some of these have been exchanged with other states for different kinds of game and the remainder restocked in more desirable areas in Pennsylvania. Thirty-six of the complaints received this year have already been satisfied.

It is almost unbelievable that from one pair of beavers presented to Pennsylvania by Wisconsin in 1917, and an additional 24 animals purchased from Canada in 1920, has grown a beaver population large enough to necessitate such drastic measures of control, yet such has been the case.

Complaints usually refer to damage to commercially valuable trees on private property, burrowing under fields, flooding valuable lands and important roads, appropriating reservoirs as homes, retarding the operation of mills, and other forms

of depredation or nuisance.

Up until two years ago approximately 700 beavers had been trapped. Last year the beaver situation became more acute. Sixty-three complaints of damage were reported and 220 beavers were removed. Approximately 178 dams were destroyed last year the majority of which were on streams supplying water for home consumption.

A survey of the beaver situation made last fall revealed the following information: Occupied beaver dams, 988; beaver homes located in banks, 137; estimated number of beavers, 4,890; dams near roads, 489; isolated dams, 362; locations where material damage has been done to private property, 51; areas where material damage has been done to forest land, 38.

Thirty-five complaints of beaver damage were investigated during May and as a result 55 beavers were successfully live-trapped and restocked in more suitable sections of the State. Trapping was done in Luzerne, Schuylkill, Lycoming, McKean, Columbia, Jefferson, Warren, Bradford, Union, Clinton, Dauphin, Sullivan, Potter, Clearfield, Susquehanna, Cameron and Carbon Counties.

NESTING GOSHAWKS

On April 28, 1930, Jesse Logue who resides at First Fork, Cameron County discovered a family of Goshawks (three young and two old ones) in Logue's Run, Grove Township, Cameron County. The nest, which consisted of dry sticks and twigs, was built in a Pine tree about 30 feet from the ground. It was three feet across and at least two feet high. Logue shot into the nest and killed the female and three young. The young weighed about an ounce each.

Later he climbed the tree and found the remains of a freshly killed grouse in the nest, as well as bones from grouse, rabbits and grey squirrels. While he was in the nest the male bird returned and circled about for some time screaming continuously. Logue says he is quite sure this family of hawks nested in that same tree the season before as there were old bones all around the edge of the nest and on the ground. He also told me that very few grouse were noted in this section during the time the hawks were nesting there, but that now you can count from twenty-five to forty grouse almost any evening....

(Continued on Next Page)

On April 18, 1932, Floyd Henry of Reynoldsville who owns a hunting camp in Grove Township Cameron County, discovered a nest of Goshawks about three quarters of a mile from the one found by Mr. Logue. This family consisted of two young and two adults. Mr. Henry shot the old female on the nest with a 22 cal. rifle. Afterwards he climbed the tree and procured the young alive. This nest was located in a large beech tree not more than 20 feet from the ground. Mr. Henry gave me the young birds. The one died that same night; the other lived for 10 days, and would have survived only for the fact that I fed it too much meat. I did not weigh this hawk but it was quite large and must have weighed at least one half pound.

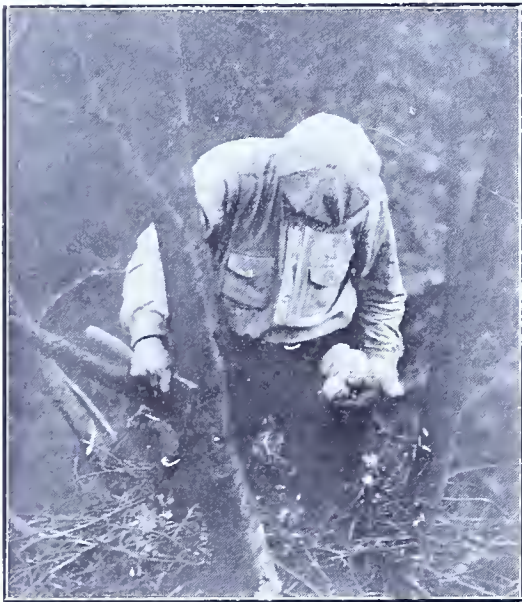


Photo by R. T. Leiter

Deputy Geo. Cross Kneeling in Goshawk Nest; Young Hawk in Hand

On May 1, I visited the nest again to determine, if possible, just what this hawk had been feeding her young, and found the tails and bones of three grouse. I did not find any remains of other game such as squirrels or rabbits in this nest, which was a newly built one, about as large as a wash tub, lined with sticks from the size of a lead pencil to one inch in diameter:—Blair Davis, Trapping Instructor, Renovo, Pa.

On May 3 and 4 Robert Leiter, Staff photographer, secured motion pictures of a young goshawk. The nesting site was located in Spice-wood Run near Hammersley Fork, Clinton County. The nest itself was placed high in a beech tree and it taxed the efforts of both Leiter and Deputy George Cross to establish an advantageous position in a nearby tree in order to secure

pictures. Apparently the female had been killed because she never appeared during the photographer's stay, although the male circled about for hours screaming continuously. It is fortunate some good scenes were taken the first day because the second day found the young hawk dead. Leiter's report in this instance is interesting, and follows:

"Went to hawk nest early in morning in order to be located before hawks learned of our arrival. After extensive ground preparations we were chagrined to find the young hawk dead in its nest **with its beak hooked fast in a half portion of grouse.** Not understanding the situation we, Deputy George Cross and I, secreted ourselves in the tree and on the ground and learned that the female bird was not around at all leading us to the conclusion that she had been shot during the interval of our absence. The male bird was making a brave attempt to keep his baby alive but not knowing enough to break the food to bits and feed the young bird allowed it to starve to death. The male bird was accustomed to the nest we had built in the neighboring tree but had apparently given up hope of mothering the young bird and did not come in during the three hours we were making our observations.....

On Friday, May 20 a group of Commission officials including, Ernie Hunsinger, Chauncey Logue, Delbert Batcheler, Blair Logue and Hugh Groninger, stopped their beaver trapping operations long enough to kill two adult goshawks which they found nesting high in a birch tree at the head of Birch Run, Potter County.

The female was opened and in it was found one egg about the size of a ringneck egg and three other smaller eggs, each about the size of a pea.

LYCOMING COUNTY SPORTSMEN RAISE PHEASANTS

Other proof that sportsmen are becoming more interested in game propagation is evidenced by the fact that the Lycoming County Sportsmen's Association recently erected a four compartment breeding house for ringnecked pheasants, costing about \$750.00. This type house is electrically operated. All birds will be raised on wire flooring several feet from the ground, so as to minimize the possibilities of any disease. All of

this work will be done with the cooperation of State College and the Game Commission.

Under the present plans, day-old pheasant chicks will be shipped direct from the college and placed in the breeding house. The shipment of day-old chicks last year from State College to the Fisher Game Farm resulted in such a small mortality that it was decided to follow the same policy in connection with the Lycoming County experiment.

The Commission is again experimenting with ruffed grouse, officials of State College assisting in every way possible. Already 41 grouse eggs have been delivered to the college by field officers of the Commission and some interesting results are expected.

MANY PHEASANT EGGS

For the period ending May 28, 1932, the Fisher State Game Farm produced 35,294 ringnecked pheasant eggs, and the Jordon State Game Farm 33,198 eggs, a total of 68,492. Of this number the two farms have set 28,100, shipped 24,870 to sportsmen and farmers, 8,955 to Game Refuge Keepers and 2,608 to Game Protectors. Due to the peculiar laying habits of the birds, in that they deposit their eggs promiscuously over the fields, 1,550 were broken or otherwise unfit.

At this time there is approximately 8,000 young pheasants in the rearing fields at the two farms.

The farms also are propagating Reeves pheasants, and some fancy pheasants for exhibition purposes, such as Golden, Silver, Versicolor, Amherst and Mutants.

Pheasant egg production this season is considerably higher than during the 1931 season. Up to May 31st, 1931, the two pheasant farms had produced 51,854 pheasant eggs compared to the 68,492 eggs produced for the same period this year with but a small increase in the number of breeding birds held!

At the newly established Bob-white Quail Farm in Montgomery County, the game farmer has gathered 1,082 quail eggs. Only six were broken. All of these eggs will be hatched at the farm.

At the State Turkey Farm in Juniata County there has been a total production to May 28th of 1,686 turkey eggs and there are 432 poults in rearing pens. All turkey eggs produced are set at the farm, no distribution of these eggs being made.



Blacksnake Robbing Quail Nest. Note the Escaping Quail to the Left of the Nest

The above picture has been in our files for a good many years, although we have very little information about it. The story goes that a neighbor of one Frank Torrance of Allegheny County, while riding in an open car between Wilkinsburg and Verona (which car line skirts along the edge of a thickly wooded hillside for a considerable distance) saw the snake from the car and, having a camera in his hand, persuaded the conductor to stop long enough for him to snap the picture. He did so unaware of the eggs and fleeing quail.

BLACKSNAKES EAT EGGS

The other day while surveying on State Game Lands No. 57 along the Mehoopany Creek, Jim, my assistant, was surprised by a five-foot blacksnake darting across his foot. Noting some suspicious-looking humps on the snake's anatomy, he dispatched the reptile and found inside it four grouse eggs, besides others too far gone in the process of digestion to be able to count them—a whole covey of grouse "gone where the woodbine twineth."

Henry Otten of Lovelton, while building a fence along one of his fields, came upon a guinea hen terribly excited and, investigating, found a large blacksnake which had just swallowed the twelve eggs on which the hen had been sitting.

Henry killed the snake, carefully removed the eggs, placed them under the hen once more and they hatched out in due time as per schedule.

Ed Garey of Bellasylva noticed that on some days his hens failed to do their daily dozen. Becoming suspicious he peeked into the roost one morning and saw a large blacksnake suspended from a beam overhead, swallowing a china nest-egg, and just to keep him from dying of indigestion Ed killed the "Sarpint." He placed the nest egg in service again and the hens resumed their laying—Frank P. Plessinger, Game Commission Surveyor.

W. J. Deneen, game farm superintendent, reported that a large blacksnake had been breaking wild turkey eggs in one nest for over a week. He watched for the snake

the other day and killed it soon after it had swallowed one of the eggs. The reptile, which measured 5 feet 2 inches, was wrapped around a rail fence trying to crush the egg. Deneen states that this makes seven blacksnakes he has killed about the farm this spring. When the snake was opened at Harrisburg the egg was still intact.

GROUSE NESTS

A great many nesting grouse have been observed this Spring. One of the most interesting finds concerns a nest of fourteen eggs located near the Chester-Berks County line by Game Protector Jarvis E. McCannon of Chester County.

REFUGES AND LANDS

PENNSYLVANIA'S SYSTEM UNIQUE

Pennsylvania's system of game refuges and public hunting grounds is recognized throughout the country as being unique. It has played an important part in successfully increasing game and providing lands where licensed hunters will not encounter annoying "No Trespass" signs. It holds the confidence and respect of our hunting population.

This State likewise has the further distinction of being the only political subdivision in the world whose sportsmen contribute jointly and equally toward the acquisition of lands for the production and hunting of game, as well as for the conservation of fish and forests. The unselfish policy of sportsmen-owned lands is something of which every hunter can be justly proud. The term "unselfish" is used advisedly, for the hunter of today is not only purchasing something for his own use, but generously providing a marvelous inheritance for his progeny. He is not only financing his own sport but investing a certain percentage of his annual donation for lands which will be a valuable asset to hunters of future generations. Lands purchased now will increase in value from year to year as timber grows, and a game crop is assured by the continuance of the refuge system. All this at little expense to the individual hunter.

STATUS OF THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM

Several years ago the Game Commission decided to periodically publish pamphlets intended to inform sportsmen of progress being made in purchasing lands for game refuges and public hunting grounds. Two pamphlets entitled "Status of the Game Commission's Land Purchase Program" were published. Number 1 was issued October 31, 1929, at which time 149,987.1 acres had been conveyed to the Commonwealth. In addition, 89,986.3 acres were under contract for purchase from ninety-two landowners.

Pamphlet Number 2 was issued one year later, i.e. October 31, 1930. At that time 211,064.1 acres had been conveyed and 84,144 acres additional were under contract for purchase from seventy-eight landowners.



Photo by R. T. Leiter
State Game Lands No. 57, Wyoming County. Looking up Mekoony Creek from Near Becker Brook

The original intention was to publish a status or progress pamphlet each year but unavoidable circumstances interfered. Now it has been decided to report progress in the GAME NEWS and to eliminate further publication of the pamphlets, this in the interest of economy and effectiveness. Information will thus be made available more frequently, will reach more sportsmen, and at less expense. The last pamphlet having been issued October 31, 1930 this article covers the progress made during a period of nineteen months, that is to May 31, 1932.

During this period of nineteen months the Board approved the purchase of more than one hundred thousand acres of land, all good game territory. Satisfactory progress has been made in surveying boundary lines of approved lands although but two survey crews were in the field the greater part of the time. A third crew was employed during several months of the period.

Likewise, satisfactory progress has been made in searching titles of the many tracts contracted for purchase. Title searching is a painstaking task requiring unusual skill and keen knowledge of Pennsylvania's intricate land laws, especially those affecting unseated lands. After the chain of titles for

each tract is searched a report of their condition is made to the landowner by the title examiner. In that report he points out defects discovered in the chain of titles and suggests insofar as possible how those defects may be corrected. It is then up to the landowner to correct the defects and to furnish the title examiner with all information requested. Exasperating delays frequently arise from the landowner's disinclination or inability to correct reported defects necessitating prodding by or assistance from the title examiner. Such practice, unusual in deals between individuals, results in slightly increased cost for title work. This somewhat unusual expense seems justified however since otherwise transactions would drag out for years instead of months as at present. After the titles are perfected the examiner certifies to this fact and then attends to all matters in connection with transferring the property to the Commonwealth.

At this writing a total of 320,141.77 acres of lands have been conveyed. The location and area of the various blocks of State Game Lands conveyed to date are shown in Table Number 1 accompanying this article. It may be of interest to note that 109,077.67

acres were conveyed during the period of nineteen months. 70,287.1 additional acres are now under contract for purchase and titles are being conveyed to the Commonwealth as fast as they are in condition to be certified by the examiner. The location and area of contracted lands will be found in Table Number 2.

FUNDS FOR LAND PURCHASES

The Bureau of Refuges and Lands operates under a carefully prepared budget based on estimated revenues derived from the earmarked 75c from each resident hunter's license fee. A budget is prepared for each fiscal year which begins June 1st and ends the following May 31st. At the end of the fiscal year May 31, 1931 there remained an unexpended balance of \$254,161.46 in the budget for refuges and lands. Most of this was obligated to pay for lands already contracted for purchase. What moneys remained in other budget items, resulting from savings in operating accounts, were transferred to the land purchase item of the budget for the year beginning June 1, 1931. The major part of the lands under contract for purchase at that time have since been paid for and the budget balance reduced to a few thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year June 1, 1931 to May 31, 1932 \$164,390 had been allotted for the purchase of lands when the budget was prepared. Departmental revenues exceeded those estimated and the commission found it possible to allot an additional \$125,000 for this purpose. By paring down other items of the budget, those intended for operating expenditures, an additional \$27,160 was made available for (land) purchases. Consequently, for the fiscal year just ending the total allotment for the purchase of lands amounted to \$316,550, by far the largest amount the commission has ever been able to allot for this purpose. Part of this has been paid out and the remainder is obligated by purchase contracts entered into. A new budget is now being prepared for the year beginning June 1st.

THE RESIDENT HUNTER PAYS THE BILL

All funds expended by the Game Commission for the acquisition of lands comes from resident hunters. No part of the non-resident hunters' license fee or other income of

the commission is specifically designated by law for such purposes. Statistics make dry reading and the recitation of areas, cost figures, etc. is usually uninteresting and more or less meaningless to the average person. It is conceivable, however, that sportsmen of the State would like to know how their small annual donation to the Game Fund permits the Game Commission to accomplish what it has, especially in connection with the land purchase program and the maintenance of the refuge system.

Until the law was changed in 1927 each resident hunter paid \$1.25 for his license. During the seven-year period between 1920, when the first lands were purchased, and 1927 a yearly average of 27c from each resident license fee, or a total of only \$1.89 per resident hunter for the full period, was expended for refuges and land. In 1927 the resident license was increased to \$2.00, of which 75c was earmarked for the purchase of lands, the creation of refuges and the maintenance of the system of refuges and public hunting grounds. During the five-year period between 1927 and 1932 the 75c, plus an additional 6c per license, was expended for this purpose. This average annual 81c per license or per hunter amounted to \$4.05 per hunter for the five-year period.

For the twelve-year period between 1920 and 1932 a resident license hunter who took out a license each year contributed a total of \$5.94 for refuges and lands. The fund created by the many small contributions has made it possible for the Game Commission to purchase 320,142 acres of State Game

Lands, plus an additional 70,287 acres under purchase contract, including all expense for land examinations, title searches, surveys, etc.; has provided better hunting through the expansion of the refuge system; has permitted the construction of comfortable homes for the refuge keepers including such conveniences as telephones, improvements of dirt roads, etc., and has paid the salary and expenses of all refuge keepers as well as the office force of the Bureau of Refuges and Lands.

The \$5.94 contributed by each licensed resident hunter over a period of twelve years, an average of 49½c per year, can well be further analyzed without becoming too boresome. Sixty per cent, or \$3.56, represents capital investment, that is for lands, buildings and other permanent improvements. The other forty per cent, or \$2.38, was chargeable to operating expense.

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE GAME LANDS

Thirty-four counties of the State now have State Game Lands within their borders and in seven others lands are under contract for purchase. The acreage in some of the counties is very small, while in others it is quite extensive. The counties represented with the largest areas are Elk, Sullivan, Bradford and Jefferson. The Commission continues its efforts to distribute the holdings as widely as possible throughout the State by making acquisitions in new counties and by enlarging the holdings in those with existing small areas. It never will be possible to pur-

(Continued on page 12)



Photo by Walter Gresh
Within Auxiliary Game Refuge No. 60, Now Under Contract for Purchase

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Table No. 2

LANDS UNDER CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE

June 1, 1932

Location		Number of Purchase Contracts Involved	Area (Acres)	Remarks				
County	Township							
Fayette	Dunbar	1	82.7	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 51.
Venango	Victory, Mineral, Irwin	2	594.4	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 39.
Bucks	Tinicum, Nockamixon	1	239.5	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 56.
Columbia	Main, Catawissa, Mifflin, Beaver	4	1,004.4	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 58.
Wyoming	Forkston	2	5,050.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 57.
Lycoming	Cogan House, Pine McIntyre	5	10,044.8					
Lebanon, Berks	Bethel, Swatara	2	2,911.7					
Bedford, Fulton	Mann, Monroe, Union	3	810.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 49.
Crawford	Troy, Randolph	11	528.6	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 69.
Forest, Clarion	Greene, Farmington	2	548.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 24.
Centre	Rush	2	1,609.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 33.
Bradford	Leroy	3	242.7	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 12.
Jefferson	Polk, Snyder	1	266.1	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 54.
Wayne	Scott	1	267.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 70.
Somerset	Northampton, Larimer	2	1,268.7					
Clarion, Jefferson	Millcreek, Clarion, Highland, Eldred, Union	1	5,706.0					
Susquehanna	Great Bend	1	105.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 35.
Huntingdon	Carbon, Todd	2	1,001.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 67.
Cambria	Blacklick	2	1,443.0					
Schuylkill	Washington, Pine Grove	2	943.0					
Lancaster	Clay	1	21.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 46.
Lancaster, Berks	Caernarvon	2	306.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 52.
Schuylkill, Berks	East Brunswick, Albany	1	2,118.7					
Clearfield	Graham	1	800.0	Auxiliary Refuge No. 17 maintained since 1925.				
Somerset	Black, Somerset	1	1,700.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 50.
Warren	Deerfield, Brokenstraw	6	8,537.1					
Bedford	South Woodbury, Hopewell	9	1,775.0					
Bradford	Overton	3	660.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 36.
Franklin	Letterkenny	2	2,046.3	Auxiliary Refuge No. 26 maintained since 1925.				
Blair	Huston	1	1,026.1					
Cambria	Adams, Summerhill	1	885.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 26.
Fulton	Ayr, Belfast	2	1,085.0	Adjoins	State	Game	Lands	No. 53.
Huntingdon	Springfield	1	530.0					
Bedford	Woodbury, Hopewell, Liberty	3	4,239.4	Auxiliary Refuge No. 58 maintained since 1927.				
Perry, Juniata	Madison, Saville, Tuscarora	1	3,000.0					
Armstrong	Sugar Creek, Brady Bend	1	2,000.0					
Northumberland, Schuylkill	Upper Mahoney, East Cameron	1	4,891.9	Auxiliary Refuge No. 60 maintained since 1927.				
TOTAL			70,287.1					

To Have Game you Must Have Cover

**BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS
STATE GAME LANDS**

Table No. 1

TITLES CONVEYED TO COMMONWEALTH

June 1, 1932

Serial Number of Lands	Location		Area (Acres)
	County	Township	
12	Bradford	Leroy, Barclay	21,576.70
13	Sullivan	Davidson, Colley, Laporte	31,189.00
14	Cameron	Shippen	11,888.20
24	Forest, Clarion	Greene, Farmington	6,743.00
25	Elk	Jones	6,288.55
26	Bedford, Blair, Cambria	Union, Greenfield, Summerhill, Adams	8,228.34
28	Elk, Forest	Highland, Spring Creek, Millstone, Jenks	9,142.70
29	Warren	Cherry Grove, Pleasant, Watson	8,718.51
30	McKean	Norwich	11,572.03
31	Jefferson	Oliver, McCalmont	3,901.36
33	Centre	Rush, Taylor, Worth	8,538.00
34	Clearfield, Elk	Girard, Covington, Benezette	8,800.00
35	Susquehanna	Great Bend, Oakland, New Milford	6,744.35
36	Bradford	Monroe, Overton	11,456.50
37	Tioga	Richmond, Tioga, Middlebury	4,038.32
38	Monroe	Pocono, Jackson, Chestnut Hill, Tunkhannock	4,878.73
39	Venango	Victory, Mineral, Irwin	6,504.98
40	Carbon	Kidder	1,548.80
41	Bedford	Bloomfield, Woodbury	1,568.00
42	Westmoreland	St. Clair	4,606.00
43	Chester, Berks	Warwick, Robeson, Union	952.00
44	Elk, Jefferson	Ridgway, Horton, Spring Creek, Snyder	24,074.10
45	Venango, Clarion	Cranberry, Rockland, Pinegrove, Ashland	3,071.70
46	Lancaster	Clay	1,738.10
47	Venango	President	2,060.00
48	Bedford	Londonderry, Cumberland Valley	4,080.40
49	Bedford, Fulton	Monroe, Union	2,183.40
50	Somerset	Black	1,484.70
51	Fayette	Dunbar, Wharton, Stewart	7,116.00
52	Lancaster, Berks	Brecknock, Caernarvon	1,063.40
53	Fulton	Ayr, Licking Creek, Belfast	2,467.90
54	Jefferson, Elk	Polk, Snyder, Heath, Spring Creek	17,985.90
55	Columbia	Fishing Creek, Briar Creek	1,800.20
56	Bucks	Nockamixon, Bridgeton, Tinicum	1,163.30
57	Wyoming	Forkston, Noxen	16,960.50
58	Columbia	Mifflin, Beaver, Main, Catawissa, Roaring Creek	8,496.30
59	Potter, McKean	Pleasant Valley, Clara, Annin	6,656.20
60	Centre	Rush, Taylor	4,027.70
61	McKean	Liberty	8,142.20
62	McKean	Hamlin	520.50
63	Clarion	Elk, Beaver, Paint	2,770.40
64	Potter	Pike, Ulysses	5,916.20
65	Fulton	Brush Creek	3,034.60
66	Sullivan	Colley	3,292.60
67	Huntingdon	Carbon, Tood	976.70
68	Lycoming	Brown	3,005.70
69	Crawford	Randolph, Troy	1,790.10
70	Wayne	Scott	2,035.80
71	Huntingdon	Union, Shirley	1,324.00
72	Clarion	Highland	2,019.00
TOTAL			320,141.77

Protect These Lands—Prevent Forest Fires

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE GAME LANDS

(Continued from Page 9)

chase lands in all counties, nor to obtain extensive areas in certain others. However, the Commission continues to give first consideration to offers nearest thickly populated sections as there the greatest number of hunting licenses are issued.

MORE GAME REFUGES AUTHORIZED

The Board of Game Commissioners have authorized the establishment of game refuges on ten blocks of State Game Lands purchased during the past few years. By this action the Board demonstrates its continued belief in the wisdom of giving full protection to game within especially adaptable breeding grounds, wherein it will propagate under natural conditions, and from which the excess will spread to adjoining areas open to lawful hunting.

The approved plan deviates slightly from that heretofore observed in that several comparatively small sized refuges, 200 to 800 acres each, will be created within one block of lands instead of one large sized refuge. It is particularly adaptable where the lands purchased are extensive in area, or where the boundaries are very irregular. A very important advantage is that the better breeding grounds, usually only a few hundred acres in extent, can be given full protection with proportionally more of the purchased area open to public hunting. The more ideal breeding spots are frequently widely separated, and if several were combined within one refuge too large a proportion of the lands would be closed to hunting.

State Game Lands on which new refuges have been authorized are:

No. 36, located in Monroe, Overton and Barclay Townships, Bradford County, containing, with 660 acres being purchased, 12,116 acres. It is planned to establish three refuges of about 300 acres each within these lands.

No. 44, in Ridgway, Horton and Spring Creek Townships, Elk County, containing 24,074 acres. Two auxiliary game refuges have been maintained on a part of these lands, which were under lease prior to purchase. One of these will be continued, under a different classi-

fication however, and several additional established.

No. 51 in Dunbar Township, Fayette County, containing 7,116 acres. Three or four refuges with an average of about 300 acres each will be established.

No. 54, Polk, Snyder and Heath Townships, Jefferson County, 17,986 acres. An auxiliary refuge has been maintained on a part of these lands heretofore under lease but now purchased. It is expected this refuge will be continued, under a new classification, and that several more will be established.

No. 55, in Fishing Creek and Briar Creek Townships, Columbia County, containing 1,800 acres. These lands were formerly leased and an auxiliary refuge containing 261 acres has been maintained thereon. It will be re-classified, but no other refuge will be created as the area owned is too limited.

No. 57 in Forkston and Noxen Townships, Wyoming County, Mehoopany Creek section, containing 16,960 acres. Four or five refuges of 200 to 700 acres each will be established.

No. 58, in Mifflin, Beaver, Main, Catawissa and Roaring Creek Townships, Columbia County, containing 8,496 acres. A small part of these lands was formerly leased and an auxiliary refuge of 447 acres maintained thereon. It will be continued, re-classified, and probably two additional refuges of about 400 acres each established.

No. 59, the larger part of these lands are in Pleasant Valley and Clara Townships, Potter County, but extend into McKean County. The tract contains 6,656 acres. At least one, and possibly two refuges of several hundred acres each will be established.

No. 61 in Liberty Township, McKean County, containing 8,142 acres. The plan contemplates the establishment of one refuge of about 700 acres, but an additional refuge of a little more than 100 acres may be established on a detached tract considered part of No. 61 lands.

No. 62, in Hamlin Township, McKean County. This is a small tract containing only 520 acres, purchased in conjunction with much larger areas in other counties. If a worthwhile game breeding area can be found within the tract a small refuge will be created.

The Board at their meeting April 15 approved the creation of an auxiliary state game refuge in Brush Valley Township, Indiana County on lands to be leased from

the General Coal Corporation. The lease, for which no consideration will be paid, includes 795 acres. Of this, about 150 acres will be set aside as an auxiliary refuge. There is no other game refuge in Indiana County.

It will not be possible, due to insufficient funds, to carry out this entire program at once, but work on some of the refuges will be started very soon. Most of the work will be done by regularly employed officers of the Game Commission, making it unnecessary to employ but very little extra help. What little extra help will be required has been arranged for. It is hoped to complete the program within a year.

STATE GAME LANDS NO. 71

By FRANK PLESSINGER

Surveyor

Not very long ago the Game Commission purchased a tract of 1,324 acres of land in Shirley Township, Huntingdon County, to be known as State Game Lands No. 71. This area of good hunting land extends south on Jacks Mountain near the Juniata River at Jacks Narrows.

Passing westward over the William Penn Highway, just above Mount Union, one is impressed by the great natural beauty of the deep winding valley known as Jacks Narrows formed by the Juniata River breaking through Jacks Mountain which rises to a height of 2300 feet above the level of the river below.

Here Pennsylvania's six modes of transportation are brought very close together:—The Blue Juniata—from the Indian "Sco-koo-niady" over which floated the canoe of the red man and the rafts and flatboats of the early settlers;—The Indian trail along the north bank of the river travelled on foot and with pack-horses by the westward bound pioneer;—The early highway following this trail over which passed the Conestoga wagons toward the Ohio Valley;—Then came the Canal built in 1830-39 at a great cost of labor and money and so soon to be superseded by the Pennsylvania Railroad just across the river.

Now a lovely stretch of concrete highway replaces the wagon road and the almost constant droning of planes is heard overhead for Jacks Narrows is right along one of our main aerial routes.

Huntingdon County was separated from Bedford County in 1787

and one of the first settlers in this region was George Croghan, Irish by birth and an Indian Trader by occupation, who came across the Tuscarora Mountain and settled in what is now Shirleysburg. He named the valley "Aucquick." A great friend of the Indians, he acquired much land in Shirley Township and also claimed title to the Standing Stone district where the town of Huntingdon now stands.

Fort Shirley, named for the English General William Shirley, was built about 1755 as a part of the great chain of forts and block houses extending all the way from Winchester, Virginia up the Cumberland Valley, Wyoming Valley and on to Ticonderoga, New York, as a protection against the Indians. Of these forts only one remains—Fort Frederick, just across the State line in Maryland, was built of stone and still stands intact.

Fort Shirley saw many stirring scenes in Colonial Days, but with the closing of the French and Indian War, it was abandoned as a military post and soon fell into decay. The location is now marked by a large monument of native stone with a bronze tablet.

One of the pioneers of this section was John Armstrong or "Captain Jack" as he was called. He is described by an early historian as a "brave man, fleet as an antelope, tall as a giant and strong as a lion."

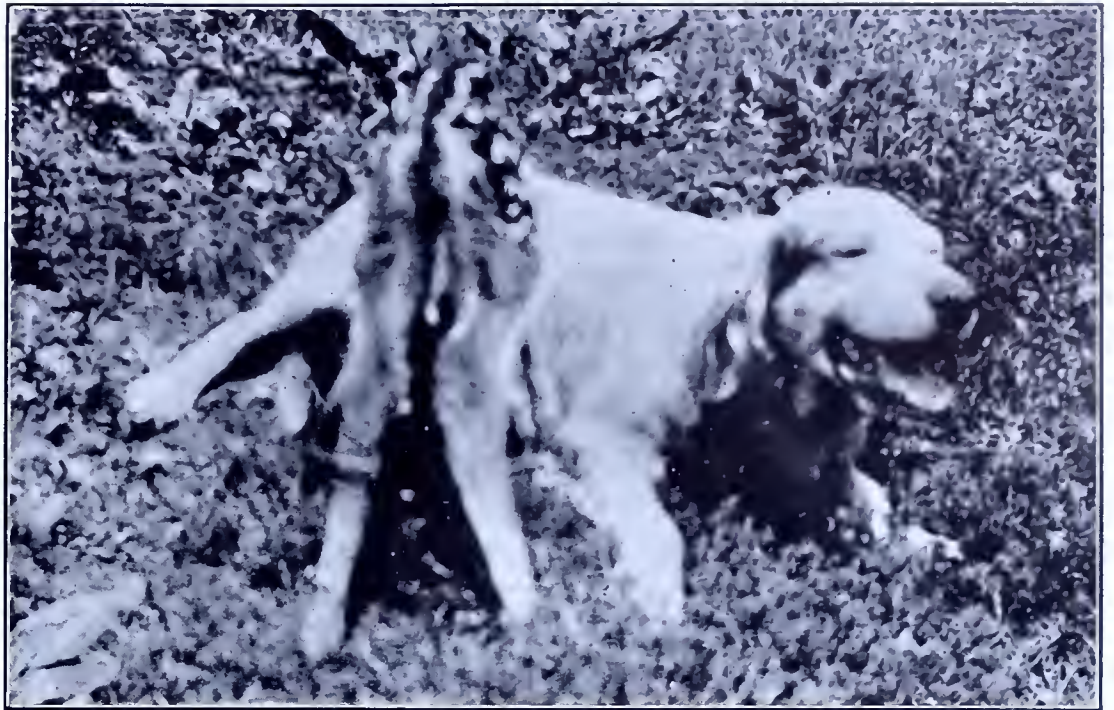
As early as 1750 Captain Jack had his little cabin in Jacks Narrows near the large, never failing spring which bears his name just above Mount Union and directly across the river from the present State Game Lands.

Here he dwelt in peace and happiness with his wife and two children beside the Indian Trail. Their wants were few and simple. The river teeming with shad and other fish and the forest alive with game supplied them with food, and furs and skins for clothing.

One day in 1752 Captain Jack paddled away in his canoe and when he returned it was to find his family murdered by the Indians and his cabin in ruins.

He carried the bodies of his loved ones a short distance away and buried them in a single grave. He vowed there to avenge the deed and throughout the rest of his life he, with "an eye like an eagle and an aim as sure as that of William Tell" never lost a chance to shoot an Indian.

Captain Jack with several other pioneers built the first road up through the Narrows following the old Indian trail. History tells us



Dog Belonging to Game Protector W. J. Davis of Clearfield Nursing Two-Week-Old Fawn Deer
Photo by W. J. Davis

he was murdered by the Indians and was buried at the foot of the mountain which bears his name in an unmarked and unknown grave.

He has no monument made with hands, but the towering heights of Jacks Mountain keep watch where the Blue Juniata winds along through Jacks Narrows—a fitting memorial to keep alive his name.

Shirley Township in which the State Game Lands are located in-

The game warden of Ogden, Utah, comes to Pennsylvania annually to hunt deer. "You got a great State," he told Frank Davenport, Harrisburg restaurateur, who recently returned from the West Coast.

cludes Aughwick Valley, German Valley, part of Black-log Valley, Hill Valley which adjoins the State Game Lands and Gilboa.

Joseph Long was the first settler in German Valley. There was then no road, not even a foot path leading in, and this pioneer blazed the trees as he went along. These were followed until his cabin was built and a road made.

Casper Booher and Peter and Samuel Shaver built cabins in Hill Valley as early as 1767 holding their lands by Improvement Rights.

William and Jonathan Morris obtained warrants for the land where Mount Union now stands in 1762 and 1768 respectively. The town was named by Col. William Pollock.

Drakes Ferry at this place was in early days the only crossing-

place on the Juniata along the thoroughfare leading south from Standing Stone to the settlements of the Cumberland Valley. This ferry was established in 1783 by Samuel Drake who fought in the Revolutionary War under Washington.

This route, at first an Indian Trail, became later a much travelled road and the ferry flourished until the coming of the canal.

GETS NEW MOVIES

Robert T. Leiter, staff photographer, secured some very good motion pictures last month, including a young goshawk in its nest, a large group of deer among which was a three-legged animal, and a nesting woodcock and ruffed grouse. He also filmed a young bear at game refuge No. 8 as well as some views of the large Mehoo-pany Creek tract in Wyoming County.

A PITIFUL SIGHT

Struck by an automobile and killed on the Lancaster Pike near Honeybrook, a dead female opossum lay along the road and beside her were five baby opossums, all alive, that had been thrown from the mother's pouch.

Although regarded as a grinning idiot and known as the fat hermit of the low woods, this animal which is on the fur-bearing list, seldom gets very far away from creeks, but in this instance the mother opossum had attempted to cross the road which proved fatal to her and her babies.—Norman Wood, Lecturer, Coatesville.

STORY SECTION

THE FIGHTING CHALLENGE

By W. L. CALER
Eau Claire, Pa.

Some time ago I noticed a request for unusual hunting stories. In my many years of hunting both large and small game in Pennsylvania, I have no doubt had about as many unusual experiences as the average fellow. However, I am submitting the one which I think is little out of the ordinary, as I have never read or heard tell of a hunter calling a bear to him in the wild. I may have difficulty in expressing myself so you will have to "bear" with me. I realize, in the first place, that even many large-game hunters know very little about the bear and its habits, and to those who have never hunted, their ways are strange indeed. In my experience in Cameron County alone I have seen (53) fifty-three bears under many and varied circumstances, but the incident which for the moment gave me the most unexpected thrill happened in the fall of 1926. I was up early this particular morning and left camp at four A. M. and was back in the timber by daylight. Shortly afterwards I located a bear and two yearling cubs. They were headed for the top of the mountain. Well it was about ten A. M. when I, too, reached the top. Now, understand first of all, the location was in a very dense part of the forest, the morning was very still, and, no wind; but a very heavy fog had left everything wet. It was on a point running out from the main ridge about an eighth of a mile and about ten or twelve rods wide, with a sort of a depression in the centre. This is a favorite haunt of the bears, as it has a natural pool of spring water in the centre, surrounded by a very dense second growth. I figured the bear would be on the point next to the main mountain so I circled and went around to the far side to about the center and then started noiselessly to slip up to the pool. I had stepped on some loose bark and it slid with me. In trying to right my position without undue noise, I struck my gun against the corrugated edge of my carbide lamp which was protruding from a hole in my hunting jacket. That made a scraping sound similar to a couple of bucks in combat (at least that is the impression I got) and on the instant

I received an answer resembling the bleat of a lamb. Well I immediately forgot about looking for bear as I concluded it was a deer that answered. So I pulled the lamp



A Pennsylvania Black Bear Right Out In the Wild

out of my pocket and duplicated the sound and received the same answer. I continued making the scraping sound and received the same answer twelve or fifteen times, and then all of a sudden the forest seemed alive; it sounded like the stampede of a whole herd of deer coming in to see a battle between two of their lordly superiors. I thought I would have some fun as they would have to pass very close to me to get away and there would possibly be another stampede. As deer season was not in I could not shoot. I was peering around a small hemlock with my gun down at my side watching intently for them to appear, when like a cannon ball, there hove into sight from out of the brush, a three hundred pound she bear with jaws open and ears flat back, in a way that looked like fight to me. On the instant I pulled on her and got a lucky ball through the corner of her heart which put her down on her front quarters, but she reared right up again and I said right out loud, "lay down or I'll give you another", which I did, and it was just up and down until I had six balls in her, and then she naturally quit and stayed down.

By actual measurement, she was just thirty-five feet away when I first pulled the trigger, and twenty-

five when she gave up the ghost. The first bullet would have fixed her, but I guess a fellow will just naturally keep plugging away until he is sure they are actually dead, because I have experienced trailing them by blood on dry leaves, and find it to be a tedious proposition.

Now it is natural for some to assume that the bear was actually coming for me but such was not the case. If she had known I was there she certainly would have gone in the other direction, so do not draw your conclusions as yet and I will explain the "bear" of it.

The fact of it was the bear got fooled the same as I did. I thought when the bear answered that it was deer yet I knew better when I got the first glimpse of the bear. The bear actually answered the fighting challenge among bears—the champing of their teeth; and, in the absence of the wind going from me to her she failed to get the danger scent and blindly went to battle to protect her home and sanctuary from the intrusion of another of her race who had no right to walk boldly in and angrily issue a challenge to her and her offspring.

Now don't get the idea from this that you can go up into the mountains with a gun and carbide lamp and just go out and call in a bear and shoot it, because it can't be done. The stage has to be set and set exactly right, for old Bruin is no fool and as a rule has the advantage. In the first place the bear and cubs have to be a certain place. You have to be located exactly right. The wind has to be exactly right, and all other conditions have to be right. I might add that I took twenty-eight quarts of pure white lard from this particular bear. There is nothing to equal bear lard for doughnuts or pie crust. W. L. Caler, Eau Claire, Pa., Butler County.

FOREST FIRE KILLS GAME

At a forest fire which burned in the Weiser State Forest District near Summit Station in Schuylkill County, north of the Blue Mountain, on Saturday, April 23, a forest fire warden found the dead carcasses of a doe deer and a wild turkey, both killed by the fire.

MISCELLANEOUS



Deer Killed by Lightning

Photo by R. L. Snyder

LIGHTNING KILLS DEER

Lightning plays many strange tricks but one of the queerest recorded occurred on the Edward Newhouse farm in Millcreek Township, northeast of Strattonville in Clarion County.

Here on Friday night, May 6, in the midst of a terrific electrical storm, a huge bolt of lightning instantly killed three buck deer, all having antlers in the "velvet," which were pasturing in an open clover field.

The nearest trees were 150 yards away, and there were no wire fences or any other possible electrical conductors—nothing but an open field and a gentle sloping hillside.

The deer were apparently a direct hit as along the side of one a zig-zag streak of hair was burned off and the flesh seared as if the flame from a plumber's blow torch had been passed slowly along the side from head to flanks. The other two showed no burns and apparently were killed by shock. The above photo depicts the animals just as they fell:—Deputy Game Protector, R. L. Snyder, Shippensville, Pa.

Deputy Protector Stanley Kucynsky of Rington reports having found several nests of dead rabbits after the burning over of railroad right-of-way near his section.

By attaching a fifty-foot piece of wire to the trigger of his camera, and after waiting an hour and a half until a nesting ruffed grouse became accustomed to the equipment Robert T. Leiter, Commission Photographer and George Cross, Deputy Protector secured some moving pictures of her. Leiter pulled the wire while Cross reflected light on the bird with a large mirror. Let's hope the pictures compare with that of the woodcock on the last page. Leiter reported the presence of several other nests in that section.

An interesting case where a fawn deer followed a young girl six miles to school every morning and returned with her each evening was brought to light recently when William R. Maloney, State Photographer, made an attempt to secure some motion pictures of the incident.

He did not have much success, however, because the animal proceeded to follow everybody and everything except the girl. There were too many people present to attract the animal's attention.

The first time the animal followed the child to school the butcher at Landisburg locked it in the store room until after school was over.

BRADLEY RE-ELECTED NATIONAL PRESIDENT WALTONIANS

A very constructive program was presented at the tenth annual convention of the Izaak Walton League of America, Chicago, April 21, 22 and 23.

Among the speakers were A. E. Andrews, Assistant Editor of the Indiana Farmers' Guide; Paul L. Errington, Wisconsin's Cooperative Quail Investigation; Dr. R. A. Green, University of Minnesota; also Leopold, game survey expert; Paul G. Redington, Chief U. S. U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries; Talbott Denmead, U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey; Henry O'Malley, Fisheries; S. T. Dana, Dean of the School of Forestry and Conservation, University of Michigan; Dr. William H. Moore, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Game Commission; E. A. O'Neal, President American Farm Bureau Federation; L. R. Schoenmann, Land Economic Survey, Michigan; Dr. Joseph S. Dixon, National Park Service; Senator Harry B. Hawes, who reviewed the work of the Senate Committee on Wild Life; and Sir Hubert Wilkins, the explorer.

Resolutions adopted appealed for the elimination of black bass from the commercial market, endorsed a waterfowl stamp to finance a duck program, approved the efforts of the Alaska authorities to protect the big brown and grizzly bears, urged the states to stop destructive duck baiting and the use of excessive numbers of live decoys, and opposed the transfer of public resources to the states.

Dr. Preston Bradley, of Chicago, was re-elected president. Vice-presidents elected were Dr. M. D'Arcy Magee of Washington, D. C., G. Warren Kinney of Seattle, Dr. Elias Bush Guile of Utica, Judson L. Wicks of Minneapolis and John G. Bradford of Sioux Falls. The Treasurer and Secretary, Otto C. Doering and Fred N. Peet respectively, both of Chicago, were re-elected.

Deputy Game Protector Henry Quick of Germania observed on May 24 near the head of Kettle Creek, Potter County four catbirds picking at a freshly killed young rabbit. Whether or not the catbirds killed the animal Quick could not say, but it was still warm while they were picking it.

HISTORY OF OLD BOUNTY LAWS

In Pennsylvania, the payment of bounty on predators, which at one time included even the squirrel, has been in effect since 1700. This was nearly a century before our forefathers saw fit to break away from the rule of England. Up until the time of the Revolution these laws were made in that country and had to be acted upon by the Crown.

The first bounty law was passed in 1700 and provided a payment of ten shillings on each dog wolf and fifteen shillings on each bitch wolf, the funds coming out of the treasury of the county. The head of the animal had to be presented to a Justice of the Peace in the county, at which time the ears and tongue were cut off. Indians as well as whites benefited by this law.

In 1705 a law was passed permitting any man to spend three days a week hunting wolves as a protection to sheep or cattle, upon depositing a bond of three wolf skins to a Justice of the Peace. The bounty included twenty-five shillings for each dog or bitch wolf.

In 1724 red foxes and crows were added to the bounty list. Two shillings were paid for every old red fox and one shilling for every young or whelp red fox. Three pence per head was paid for crows, of which not less than six could be presented at one time. The crows were brought before the Justice of the Peace who saw to the cutting off of the bill of each bird. Upon the completion of this the claimant was given an order upon the County Treasurer for the amount of the claim. A slight change in the wolf bounty at this time read as follows: For every grown dog or bitch wolf fifteen shillings, and seven shillings and six pence for every old wolf puppy or whelp, the claim being paid as before; an order on the County Treasurer issued by a Justice of the Peace.

The presenting of a bounty claim by an Indian was viewed with skepticism as this act was made to read that an Indian presenting a claim before a magistrate had to have a certificate or other proof from some person in the neighborhood where such wolf was killed stating that this person saw such animal when "green."

These laws were made at a Gen-

eral Assembly held at Philadelphia, October, 1724.

In May, 1729 the wolf bounty was raised from fifteen to twenty shillings on old grown wolves. On wolf puppies from seven shillings six pence to ten shillings.

In February, 1749 the squirrel was added to the list of predators, ground and flying squirrels excepted, and a bounty of three pence each declared.

Again in April, 1782 the bounty on wolves was raised, bringing the price to twenty-five shillings on



old wolves, and fifteen shillings on pup wolves. At this time, a bounty was no longer paid to Indians.

In an act of February, 1802 the dollar is first mentioned. A bounty of eight dollars for adult wolves and two dollars and fifty cents for wolf pups. This money was paid as usual by the county. The preceding acts were repealed and this law was to continue for two years.

In March, 1806 the bounty on wolf pups was raised to three dollars.

It is evident that at this time the people started to move farther back into the wilderness as the panther was put on the list of predators with a price on its head of eight dollars. This act was passed in January, 1807. As the people went farther into the wilderness and made homes they invaded the natural habitat of these big cats, and consequently these animals

found the sheep and cattle brought in by the pioneers much easier prey than the deer and other wild animals of the forest. The concern of the people at this time was to control these predators, to check inroads against their livestock, and not to protect game.

In March, 1819 the bounty on an adult wolf or panther was raised to twelve dollars. For each panther or wolf kitten or pup five dollars was paid. In addition, a bounty of thirty-seven and one-half cents was placed on adult foxes, one dollar on a full grown wild cat, and twenty-five cents for each wild cat kitten. In this act the first mention of fraud is found, providing a penalty of from sixteen to one hundred dollars for rearing pups or kittens to increase the bounty value.

In March, 1840 in the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, Jefferson, McKean, Tioga, Potter, Bradford, and Monroe, a bounty of twenty-five dollars was paid on each adult wolf or panther.

In March, 1841 in Franklin, Cumberland, Bedford and Indiana Counties there was a bounty of twenty dollars placed on a full grown wolf; wolf puppies ten dollars; on a full grown panther sixteen dollars; panther kit nine dollars; on a full grown fox fifty cents; fox pups twenty-five cents. In Bedford County one dollar for a full grown red fox; on each full grown wild cat one dollar and fifty cents; wild cat kits seventy-five cents; and twenty-five cents on each mink.

A repeal of the bounty law on wolves, foxes, and wild cats in Armstrong, Clearfield, Pike, Lancaster, York and Fayette Counties was effected in March, 1845.

Bounty paid on adult wolves in Monroe County was changed to twelve dollars; wolf pups two dollars and fifty cents; wild cats thirty-seven and one-half cents; and panther twelve dollars.

In March, 1847 an act was passed providing a bounty of twenty-five dollars on an adult wolf and five dollars on each pup. This was in Monroe, Pike, Potter and Westmoreland Counties. All conflicting acts were repealed.

A bounty of one dollar was placed on foxes in Dauphin and Fayette Counties, in April, 1851.

A repeal of the bounty laws on foxes in Schuylkill and Greene Counties was effected in April, 1854.

In March, 1853 the bounty on wolves in McKean County was reduced to twelve dollars.

All bounty laws in Cumberland County were repealed in March, 1862.

In April, 1866 a bounty of five dollars was placed on wild cats in Dauphin, Clarion and Lycoming Counties.

In March, 1868 in Lycoming and Cameron Counties (to apply in Cameron County on wolves and panthers only) a bounty of two dollars for full grown red or gray foxes; wild cats one dollar; full grown panthers twenty-five dollars; full grown wolves twenty dollars; full grown skunk fifty cents; full grown mink one dollar; any of the above mentioned animals less than one-half grown, half the amount would be paid. In April, 1873, the above act was repealed as to Lycoming County.

In Luzerne County in April, 1869, a bounty of two dollars was placed on full grown wild cats and one dollar on less than full grown.

A repeal of the bounty laws on noxious animals in Lycoming County took effect in June, 1880.

The first mention of the control of predators for the protection of game was made in June, 1885, upon the passage of an act placing a bounty on the following animals: For each wild cat two dollars; for each red or gray fox one dollar; for each mink fifty cents; for each weasel fifty cents; for each hawk fifty cents; and for each owl, with the exception of the Arcadian, Screech, or Barn varieties, fifty cents.

The above act of June, 1885 was repealed in May, 1887, and the following bounties placed on noxious animals: For each wolf, ten dollars; for each wild cat, two dollars. In April, 1889 this act was amended to read as follows: Each wolf, ten dollars; each wild cat, two dollars; each red or gray fox, one dollar; and twenty-five cents for each mink. This act was repealed in July, 1897, and a bounty of two dollars was placed on each wild cat; one dollar for each red or gray fox; and fifty cents for each mink.

In April, 1907 all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of the following act, were repealed. The law passed at this time read as follows: Each wild cat, four dollars; each fox, two dollars; and each weasel or mink, one dollar. At this time the County Treasurers were reimbursed by

the State for all money expended in payment of bounties.

In July, 1913 all former acts were repealed and a new law enacted placing a bounty of four dollars on each wild cat; on each fox two dollars; on each weasel two dollars; goshawk or sharp-shinned hawk fifty cents; great horned owl fifty cents. The entire pelt of the animal or the entire carcass of the bird to be taken before an officer of the Commonwealth who had authority to administer oath, and upon making affidavit, the said officer shall, in the presence of the claimant and at least one elector of the county in which the claim is made, cut off the ears of such animal or pelt and split the skin from between the ears to the end of the nose. The head of such bird shall be cut off and burned. The State will reimburse the County Treasurer for all bounty claims.

In April, 1915 all former acts were repealed and a bounty of six dollars was placed on each wild cat; each fox two dollars; each weasel one dollar; and each mink one dollar. Upon making an affidavit before a Game Protector, such official in the presence of the claimant, shall split the face of the animal and forward the affidavit to the Board of Game Commissioners. When the affidavit is made before any other official authorized to administer such affidavits, the pelt and affidavit shall be forwarded to the office of the Board of Game Commissioners. The claim was paid directly from the office of the Game Commission to the claimant.

An act reimbursing the County Treasurers for bounty paid was passed in June, 1917. It was vetoed by the Governor, but was passed over his head by a two-third vote of the Senate.

In May, 1919 effective June, 1919, a bounty of eight dollars was placed on bay lynx, commonly called bob cat or wild cat; fox two dollars; weasel two dollars; mink one dollar. This act did not permit the Game Protector to split the face of the animal presented for bounty, but made all officials send the hide and affidavit to the office of the Game Commission.

April, 1921 the act of 1919 was amended to read, each bay or Canada lynx, called wild or bob cat, eight dollars; each fox two dollars; each weasel one dollar and fifty cents; and each mink one dollar.

In May, 1923 the previous act

was amended placing a bounty of fifteen dollars on each wild cat; each gray fox four dollars; each red fox two dollars; and each weasel one dollar.

In May, 1929 an amendment was made, which is our bounty law at the present day, each wild cat fifteen dollars; the bounty was removed from the red fox under the pretense that the value of the hide alone was incentive enough for the trappers to keep this animal under control; each gray fox four dollars; each weasel one dollar; and five dollars for each goshawk killed between November 1 and the following May 1. — Ralph Wilson, Bureau of Predatory Animals.

PA. FARMER SOLVES NAVY'S PIGEON PROBLEM

A Pennsylvania farmer who shot down a hawk in the act of bearing off a slain carrier pigeon has helped the Navy aeronautical bureau to unravel the mystery of numerous carrier pigeons that winged away never to return.

The hunter, near North Mehoopany, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, trailed the hawk to its nest where he found the identifying tags of other pigeons killed on the wing between 1906 and 1927.

That was two years ago. Things sometimes move slowly in Government circles and the air station has just come into possession of the records.

The pigeon the hawk carried wore a small aluminum tube such as balloonists attach to the leg of a bird bearing a message. It was dated June 17, 1930 and signed "Captain Jackson." "Position three miles east of Princeton," it read, "arrived in free balloon at 7:30."

It was not a Lakehurst message but naval authorities here have written Louis Zori, Jr., of Mehoopany, Pa., for more information to try and trail some of their many lost birds.

Deputy Protector Henry L. Quick of Germania, Potter County, writes that the Misses Gertrude and Ollie Niklaus of Kettle Creek have succeeded in attracting hummingbirds to their home through the use of small vials filled with sweetened water. The young ladies made artificial Japanese quince flowers and fastened the bottles in the center of each. The hummingbirds were attracted and soon after built a nest in a little bird house nearby.

OUTDOOR NOTES

"My brother-in-law who has a farm in Delaware County saw a weasel kill a rabbit. By the time he got his gun the weasel had gone. In looking for it he found a nest of young weasels under some boards. He took them, placed them in the open and watched, and soon the old mother came out to them. He shot her and killed the young ones."—Norman H. Scheetz, Deputy Game Protector, Berwyn, Pa.

Deputy Scheetz also reports that cattle and sheep worth thousands of dollars were killed on the Main Line estates near Villanova recently by a large band of marauding police dogs.

A McKeesport woman seeking a divorce has given 58 reasons why she and her husband should be separated. One of the reasons, alleges the applicant for a separation, is that instead of buying their baby a pair of shoes he bought a hunting license and went hunting. Married men who are hunters take notice—buy the baby a pair of shoes first.

There are various reasons for the scarcity of rabbits. The other day the hind legs of a cotton tail rabbit were observed sticking out of a stump. The rabbit apparently had sought refuge therein, but caught fast and died.

Game Protector, Ambrose Gerhart of Souderton, Pa., Montgomery County took a troop of Boy Scouts to see the Fisher State Game Farm. The trip was highly educational and later the boys submitted some well written essays on their experiences. It is unfortunate that space will not permit us to use them.

The Roxboro Rod and Gun Club, Philadelphia, recently held its annual meeting. After all bills were paid the club had a balance of \$1600.00 in the treasury. Secretary Wilde of that club is a hustler and when he read the financial report the other night he received a big hand.

The Philadelphia Trap League is looking forward to next season. The Penn-Del Club has prepared a fine program for this summer, the first shoot to take place at Oxford, Pa.

"A few days ago, while fishing in the high and swift waters of Lick Run, Clinton Co., I hooked on to a nice trout. While trying to land said trout, I lost my balance, and in righting myself, my line got fastened to my deputy badge. After loosening my badge to unfasten line, I did, what I mean, lose my balance right. I got out O. K. after which I retrieved my rod and line, but as far as the trout and badge are concerned, they are still somewhere in Lick Run. May I have another badge?"—G. J. Rathgeber, Deputy Protector, Lock Haven, Pa.



The freak skull in the above photograph was collected by William Heese of 109 Beckert Street, Millvale, Pennsylvania. The deer was shot by Mr. Heese in Centre County, seven miles northeast of Grassflat at Wheelbarrel Hollow, on December 10, 1931. The photo was loaned through the courtesy of C. T. Agostini, Assistant Preparator of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A mixture of linseed oil and resin mixed to a comparatively high temperature and applied to the trunks of trees will taste so nasty that the rabbits won't touch it.

A good method of cleaning a leather windbreaker is to use two parts of water and one part of ammonia. Sponge the garment with a damp rag and then wet the rag with the solution and rub windbreaker until clean. Then wipe dry with a slightly dampened rag.

DOES HE EVER PREY ON HIMSELF?

Two boys were talking about the accomplishments of their fathers, and little Bill said, "My father is an Eagle, an Elk, a Moose and a Lion." Mickey said: "What's it cost to see him?"

Mr. Jesse Logue of First Fork, Cameron County relates a very interesting story of a male and female grouse which have taken up their living quarters near the back door of his house. They come within ten feet of the back porch, and the old male grouse struts around as proud as a peacock.

Mr. Logue tells me he has never witnessed the strutting of a male grouse before in his life, although he has seen thousands of them. These grouse come early in the morning and feed at the same place he feeds his chickens. He says he can see them any morning at about five:—Blair Davis, Trapping Instructor, Renovo, Pa.

Mr. Walter Knight who resides in Bitumen, Clinton County, told me that on Sunday, April 24 he observed a large flock of starlings making an awful fuss just back of his house (which is located near the woods) and upon investigating found they were trying to drive a female grouse from her nest. He returned to his house, procured his shot gun, and shot some of the starlings, frightening the remainder away, also the grouse. At the time there were three eggs in the nest. Three days later there were five eggs. But upon visiting the nest on Sunday, May 1, not an egg was there, neither was the old grouse:—Blair Davis, Trapping Instructor, Renovo, Pa.

Deputy Game Protector, George Watrous of Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County sent in some splendid essays on the Ruffed Grouse written by school children in his section.

A game and fish association at Milton, Pa., has adopted a very unique plan to stimulate interest. The club makes no charge for initiation or dues. Collections are taken up following the meeting. The officers declare that the association is better financially than when it charged dues. Every hunter and fisherman can join.

SUMMARY OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS

For the Month of May, 1932					During the Fiscal Year June 1, 1931 to May 31, 1932				
County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Amount	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Goshawks	Amount
Adams	0	0	6	\$ 6.00	0	104	202	0	\$ 618.00
Allegheny	0	0	9	9.00	0	14	303	0	359.00
Armstrong	0	0	19	19.00	0	23	849	0	941.00
Beaver	0	0	0	.....	0	4	190	0	206.00
Bedford	0	1	15	19.00	0	202	462	0	1,270.00
Berks	0	1	13	17.00	0	63	765	0	1,017.00
Blair	0	5	13	33.00	0	90	464	0	824.00
Bradford	0	4	30	46.00	0	195	2,247	3	3,042.00
Bucks	0	3	8	20.00	0	137	698	0	1,246.00
Butler	0	0	17	17.00	0	9	1,243	0	1,279.00
Cambria	0	2	36	44.00	0	98	1,571	0	1,963.00
Cameron	0	1	2	6.00	6	44	33	0	299.00
Carbon	0	2	4	12.00	8	38	397	0	669.00
Centre	0	2	9	17.00	6	268	770	0	1,932.00
Chester	0	0	20	20.00	0	4	543	0	559.00
Clarion	0	0	17	17.00	0	4	836	2	862.00
Clearfield	0	5	29	49.00	3	171	1,314	2	2,053.00
Clinton	0	0	12	12.00	12	318	255	1	1,712.00
Columbia	0	0	18	18.00	1	90	910	0	1,285.00
Crawford	0	0	90	90.00	0	0	1,823	1	1,828.00
Cumberland	0	1	15	19.00	1	92	303	1	691.00
Dauphin	0	0	27	27.00	1	106	439	0	878.00
Delaware	0	0	8	8.00	0	0	62	0	62.00
Elk	0	0	39	39.00	3	49	482	2	733.00
Erie	0	0	56	56.00	0	0	1,468	1	1,473.00
Fayette	0	8	33	65.00	10	300	1,666	0	3,016.00
Forest	0	0	12	12.00	0	4	274	5	315.00
Franklin	0	0	8	8.00	4	167	193	0	921.00
Fulton	0	1	11	15.00	4	50	87	0	347.00
Greene	0	0	12	12.00	0	28	224	0	336.50*
Huntingdon	0	3	15	27.00	3	192	479	0	1,292.00
Indiana	0	1	22	26.00	0	116	1,026	0	1,490.00
Jefferson	0	0	5	5.00	0	22	724	5	837.00
Juniata	0	0	0	.....	4	23	205	0	357.00
Lackawanna	0	1	6	10.00	3	80	502	0	867.00
Lancaster	0	11	25	69.00	2	102	611	0	1,049.00
Lawrence	0	0	25	25.00	0	2	540	0	548.00
Lebanon	0	0	4	4.00	0	37	279	0	427.00
Lehigh	0	0	16	16.00	0	21	354	0	438.00
Luzerne	0	5	35	55.00	3	216	2,188	0	3,097.00
Lycoming	0	4	23	39.00	9	384	904	3	2,590.00
McKean	0	0	11	11.00	0	10	998	8	1,078.00
Mercer	0	0	13	13.00	0	2	1,013	0	1,021.00
Mifflin	0	0	5	5.00	2	119	209	0	715.00
Monroe	0	1	12	16.00	24	88	560	0	1,272.00
Montgomery	0	1	8	12.00	0	54	332	0	548.00
Montour	0	0	0	.....	0	3	169	0	181.00
Northampton	0	1	7	11.00	3	77	298	0	651.00
Northumberland	0	8	8	40.00	1	66	495	0	774.00
Perry	0	5	7	27.00	0	84	281	0	617.00
Philadelphia	0	1	3	7.00	1	8	43	0	90.00
Pike	0	2	2	10.00	34	171	276	1	1,475.00
Potter	0	2	9	17.00	4	28	383	6	585.00
Schuylkill	0	3	28	40.00	0	168	1,284	0	1,956.00
Snyder	0	0	2	2.00	2	33	211	0	373.00
Somerset	0	14	27	83.00	3	251	1,752	0	2,801.00
Sullivan	0	0	9	9.00	8	86	591	1	1,060.00
Susquehanna	0	3	24	36.00	0	474	1,441	0	3,337.00
Tioga	0	0	13	13.00	11	59	761	1	1,167.00
Union	0	0	4	4.00	0	73	176	0	468.00
Venango	0	0	18	18.00	0	1	1,042	0	1,046.00
Warren	0	0	9	9.00	0	0	659	2	669.00
Washington	0	1	11	15.00	0	15	368	0	428.00
Wayne	0	1	9	13.00	14	254	589	1	1,820.00
Westmoreland	0	1	41	45.00	0	248	1,423	0	2,415.00
Wyoming	0	0	15	15.00	1	163	987	0	1,654.00
York	0	3	23	35.00	0	165	758	0	1,418.00
Totals	0	108	1,082	\$1,514.00	191	6,567	45,984	46	\$75,347.50
		Re-certified checks		2.00			Re-certified checks		8.00
				\$1,516.00					\$75,355.50

Number of claims for the month—624.

*Weasel killed before \$1.50 bounty removed.

Number of Claims for the year—24,069.

If You Want Good Hunting, Control Vermin

HE KILLED THE "NIGGER"

A district game protector received a phone message recently that a farmer had killed a "nigger" because it had confiscated a rabbit. The officer was not long in reaching the farmer's home. "There", asserted the tiller of the soil "lays the bird that killed the bunny". The game official was very much relieved when he saw that the landowner had shot and killed a crow.

And, who said that crows were not destructive? On the late Senator Knox's estate near Valley Forge crows have been carrying off many wild ducklings this Spring.

It would be a real conservation measure for sportsmen to destroy the crows' nests at this season of the year. Crows have some good qualifications, it is true, but their constant food-searching parties is surely a menace to ground-nesting birds and small game mammals:—Norman Wood, Lecturer, Coatesville.

A match has a head but cannot think—unlimited power but no control—do your thinking for your matches.

Medicine droppers were used by game protectors to feed very young fox squirrels secured during trapping operations at Pymatuning Swamp. In almost every instance the little creatures pulled through.

In a strong radio appeal to agriculturalists of Maryland, E. LeCompte, State Game Warden of that state cites the need for all farmers to leave sufficient cover to provide nesting areas for game birds, particularly the Bob-white.

A horse has only 91 bones as compared with 161 for a bird and 255 for a dog.

"About a week ago a neighbor, Mr. Elmer Behner, heard an unusual noise near his chicken house, and upon making an investigation found a new born skunk. He was a little alarmed at first, not knowing what to do with it. After a moments thought he decided he would put it with a mother rabbit which at that time had a litter of young. The rabbits were New Zealands. To his surprise the rabbit is taking as good care of the "adopted" baby as she is of her own family.—Robert K. Kohl, Deputy Game Protector, Ferndale, Pa.

PLANS FOR BIRD REFUGES IN SPIKE OF LOW FUNDS

Lack of Federal funds will not prevent the establishment of migratory-game-bird refuges, if an emergency plan inaugurated by the Bureau of Biological Survey succeeds. According to this plan, State game and conservation commissions, wild-life organizations, and others interested will provide many hundreds of small marsh and water areas suitable as resting, feeding, and brooding grounds for the birds.

Paul G. Redington, Chief of the bureau, has proposed this cooperative plan to tide over the period during which the refuge program authorized by the Federal migratory-bird conservation act of 1929 is slowed up for lack of funds. This Federal program included plans for a hundred or more proposed refuges of about 20,000 acres or more each. Altogether, however, the numerous small areas now proposed might well equal or exceed in acreage the total of the larger areas that were on the program for establishment in the next two or three years. By that time, says Mr. Redington, the major program doubtless can be resumed.

"In nearly all localities frequented by waterfowl," said Mr. Redington in his invitations, "there are areas of land adjacent to water that, with some small expenditure and effort in the building of dams, the diversion of water, or the improvement of food conditions and cover, would prove highly attractive to wild fowl. Among such areas are sloughs, beaver meadows, small marshes partially dry, shallow flats and other depressions, creek and brook valleys, and other similar places that may be flooded at small expense. For this purpose no slough or small pond is too small to be considered if it can be made useful and attractive to wild fowl. In many instances land that has been unprofitably drained can be reflooded and small ponds and marshes not now attractive to wild fowl can be made valuable by the introduction of food plants and sometimes by the eradication of carp.

"The success of the project depends ultimately upon the interest and energy displayed by local groups. It is sufficiently elastic to meet the financial limitations of the local associations. Each community must do its share, and the benefits to be derived will go far toward undoing the damage caused

DON'T PICK UP "LOST" FAWNS

Judging by the stream of reports coming in to the Commission, an appallingly large number of persons are again "rescuing" supposedly lost fawns this spring.

The Commission has taken all possible pains in former years to emphasize the mistake of such a procedure. Once in a great while a fawn gets tired "lying doggo" while his mother is away for food or water, and indulges his curiosity by proceeding to explore the world around him. And in rare cases fawns have been known to leave their own mothers and follow a horse. But they are almost never lost to their mothers, and if left alone the doe will promptly "find" them.

In fact, she is often watching you when you carry the fawn away.

In some cases, of course, the doe may have been killed, either criminally or accidentally, and in such cases the fawn would die also unless rescued. But these cases are so rare as to be negligible.

Once more the public are reminded that, however kindly their intentions, they **MUST NOT** take possession of these "lost" fawns. If the fawn tries to follow you, drive it back, and notify the county Game Protector at once, giving exact location where last seen, and he will investigate.

Nobody doubts the kindly intention in these cases, but it is almost always a mistake, and the procedure must stop.

And the same thing applies equally to birds and animals generally. Men who have spent a lifetime to become experts in such matters know that lost young of either birds or animals are exceedingly rare.

by drainage and the destruction of water areas for industrial and other purposes."

A report reached the Commission the other day to the effect that a farmer has succeeded very well in protecting his cherry trees from Cedar Waxwings and other birds by fastening a number of toy balloons on the limbs.



Photo by R. T. Leiter

Woodcock on Nest

Are **YOU** *Interested?*

Then observe game life in springtime. See the mother and the young. Give them all the protection you can against field fires, forest fires, brush fires, and automobile hazards.

Put out the forest fires. Watch carefully all field and brush fires, and save the young birds and rabbits. Small game suffers a terrible loss each season from fire.

Also the stray cat and house cat, while rearing their young, are forever killing to feed them. Of all four footed predators, the cat is the worst.

Crows do a great amount of damage in the springtime. They clean up the nests of game birds and hunt over all covers of game with a cunning unequalled by any other flying predator.

Then comes the automobile that kills small game, especially rabbits, night and day. In my estimation the automobile kills more game on the highways than do the legitimate hunters who pay for a license.

It is time that automobile associations discuss, in their magazines and their meetings, the need of a remedy for the unnecessary killing of game.

These are unpleasant facts which we cannot ignore; they are facts we must deal with. All game must have a chance to reproduce itself.

It is the privilege of every person to do his individual share to protect wild life, song birds, game birds and game animals.

Are YOU Interested?

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



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REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

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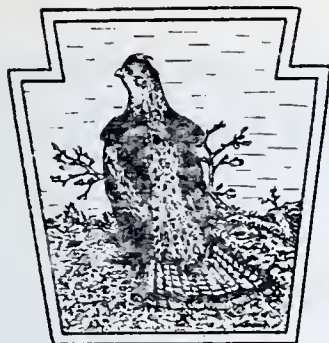
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RUFFED GROUSE
Official State Game Bird

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No. 4

EDITORIAL

GAME DISTRIBUTION

A new policy governing the distribution of game for restocking purposes established at a recent meeting of the Board should prevent any criticism of this important phase of the Game Commission's activities.

Under the new system the Commission will allocate, upon advice from the Division Game Supervisors, the amount of game necessary to replenish their districts, and the Supervisors in turn will designate the amount to be allocated to each county.

It is believed that this method will prove by far the most practical, inasmuch as the field officers are right on the ground and know which areas have been depleted most.

This new system also provides that an officer of the Game Commission must accompany every shipment of game to his particular section and maintain direct supervision over it until every bird or animal has been liberated. Under this method, which is obviously the fairest for all concerned, no game will be turned over to individuals.

The practice of turning game over to individuals in many cases evoked considerable criticism from some hunters who contended that the Commission had no assurance that it was being placed either in the proper locality or upon lands open to public hunting. And, as was proven on several occasions, certain individuals did break faith with the Board and release game on posted areas. With an official of the Commission on hand in every instance, however, full assurance is guaranteed that game will be stocked in the proper areas and on lands open to the public.

This new policy is not intended to exclude sportsmen or others interested from assisting the Commission's representatives in this work. To the contrary their cooperation is needed even more, and the Commission hopes they will continue to offer it.

SMALL AREAS FOR WATERFOUL

Three desirable measures in the small-areas-for-waterfowl program inaugurated recently by the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture and cooperating agencies, include the creation of new local breeding areas for waterfowl, the improvement or restoration of existing or former breeding areas, and the establishment and protection of local resting areas throughout the birds' migrating and wintering ranges.

This program is primarily intended to encourage the establishment, improvement, and protection of small local refuges and breeding grounds as supplements to larger ones now being maintained by Federal and State agencies. While in Pennsylvania we have comparatively little duck shooting there is, nevertheless, quite a few small potential breeding and nesting areas which, if properly improved and protected will serve admirably in attracting waterfowl. Every little bit helps. Wild fowl breed freely on suitable small areas, even on those known as potholes or ponds, and in the aggregate such areas are likely to be as important to waterfowl as the larger lakes and marshes. The preservation of these small breeding areas is essential to the maintenance of our waterfowl. Let us do our share. For carrying its recommended measures into effect the bureau has offered the following suggestions:

The simplest methods proposed for creating new areas include the division of water into low areas and the damming of small streams. Where conditions permit, a series of dams may be built along a stream. These water areas created for the birds' use should be from a few inches to not more than 3 feet in depth. The banks should be marshy and should be protected from grazing. They should not be mowed or otherwise disturbed during the breeding season, and should be protected from fire.

For improving existing water areas or restoring former ones excessive drainage should be checked, old pond sites and marshes reflooded, and water impounded to meet seasonal shortages. Small reservoirs along streams or in depressions will save water for maintaining levels on the areas during periods of shortage and will also help prevent floods. It is important to keep the variation of the water level within inches, not feet, and so preserve the character and abundance of vegetation needed by the wild fowl both for cover and food. Constant water levels are equally important for fish, fur bearers, and other wild life.

Local resting areas to be established throughout the migrating and wintering ranges of the birds, should be protected as inviolate refuges. Setting aside such areas need involve no expense or activity other than control of the land and prevention of trespass. In case of the resting grounds, as well as of the breeding areas, additional improvement by seeding food and cover plants may be desirable.

—ERNEST E. HARWOOD, Executive Secretary.

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION



THE FIELD FORCE—GAME PROTECTORS

Last month we discussed, in a brief, general way, the duties and problems of a Division Game Supervisor. Now we will talk, also briefly, about the activities of a Game Protector. Here is a man who has a difficult task. His work is extremely varied, consequently he comes in contact with people from all walks of life. And in order to meet all these people on their own ground either socially, or in the performance of duty, he must possess the highest qualifications. Above all he must be courteous, dignified and diplomatic.

The rapid advance of civilization has rung down the curtain on the old time "game warden." Hard-boiled methods of officers are no longer tolerated. This is no criticism of the old-timers. To those first pioneers of game law enforcement belongs the real credit for the success of the present day organization. Perhaps in their day they had to be hard-boiled.

Today the situation is vastly different. The sportsmen have come to recognize the Game Protector as a fellow sportsman—as one who, like themselves, is chiefly interested in **preventing** violations. They recognize in him a friend and ally rather than an enemy and trouble-maker. He is often present at their meetings and social gatherings. He visits their hunting camps. He has literally become a regular part of their yearly program. They in turn assist him in stocking game, in feeding it in winter, in trapping vermin, in fire control, in educational programs and in law enforcement. Today there are very few violators who are not apprehended and convicted primarily because the sportsmen are willing to help the Game Protector. Even the persistent violators who remain uncaught find difficulty in getting others to share with them their lawless practices.

There are many ways in which the sportsmen and the public at large can make the burden easier for the Game Protector. For instance, they can save him many sleepless nights by preventing their dogs and cats from running at large. Through courteous treatment they can assist rather than hinder him in his work. Many an officer has suffered a stinging insult when searching cars for illegal game simply because the occupants objected to being "subjected to such gross indignities." Even some hunters when asked to produce their license certificate get the idea that the officer thinks they are criminals. But he doesn't. He is merely doing his day's work.

The Game Protector is a friend, not only of the sportsman, but of the farmer. Often he is called upon to help solve their problems. He must investigate the damage by rabbits to Jones' truck patch; or take steps to control the deer depredations in Smith's winter wheat; or keep the bears from raiding someone else's bee hives or live stock.

Now, of course, there are a great many other duties which constitute a Protector's year-round program, many of them extremely unpleasant, such as lying in wait on a bitter cold or otherwise disagreeable night with the hope of catching that lowest of all violators—the spotlifter. However, we hope we have outlined the work of these officers clearly enough to warrant your continued support of them. And we know that if you do support them your interests will be served to the best of their ability.

In outlining the work of our Game Protectors we do not lose sight of the Deputies—those men who, although they receive no recompense for their services, play a very important part in game management. These officers, who give such a large portion of what little extra time they have in order to further the work, are almost indispensable, and their unselfish efforts and sacrifices are deserving of much praise.

GAME DIVISIONS MEET

Last month all seven Game Divisions throughout the State held special conferences for the purpose of outlining a systematic program of activity for the coming fall. These official gatherings, which take place several times each year, are exceedingly valuable. Not only do the heads of the various Executive Bureaus of the Game Commission have an opportunity to meet and relay their contemplated programs to the men, but the men themselves have a chance to become better acquainted and to discuss in open forum the many problems affecting their particular sections. In this way a better understanding and a more thorough co-ordination of the work of the Board is effected.

HELP YOUR GAME PROTECTOR

He is just one man with the task of preserving the game for hundreds of thousands of sportsmen,—yourself among them.

DEER AND BEAR DAMAGE

Bears demonstrated their taste for variety during the past month, for in three damage claims they are blamed for eating four sheep, one hive of bees, one calf and two goats. The calf was killed in Potter County, the sheep in Tioga, and the bees and goats in Warren.

Apparently deer are doing only slight damage, for reports of only 12 killed by farmers as a protection to farm crops were received last month. During June 1931, 157 deer were killed.

TRAP NINETY BEAVERS

Continuing the program of relieving the beaver situation in the State, trappers of the Game Commission investigated during June twenty-five damage complaints, and caught 90 animals.

In some cases the captured animals were liberated in more suitable areas and in other cases were exchanged for other kinds of game. Trapping was done in Clearfield, Centre, Mifflin, Susquehanna, Potter, Sullivan, Union, Carbon, Columbia, Cameron, Tioga, Forest, Luzerne, Union and Lehigh Counties.

The Game Commission was 37 years old on June 25, 1932.



Game Protector Ralph A. Liphart of Homestead Releasing Cock Ringnecked Pheasant

Game Commission

THE MARAUDING HOUSE CAT

The house cat was not known to the ancient Hebrews, Assyrians and Babylonians, and the "ailourus" of the earlier Greeks and Romans, originally translated "cat," is now known to have been a marten cat, a very different animal.

It seems to have been originally a wild species from north or north-east central Africa, first domesticated by the Egyptians, and later crossed with a decidedly different species originally from China. It proved so valuable in clearing the fields of mice and other grain-destroying vermin that the Egyptians came to defy it and developed an extensive cat religion, and the bodies of cats were mummified and preserved religiously.

After the conquest of Egypt this cat was imported into Greece and Rome, replacing their marten cat, and from there gradually spread

over Europe generally. And somewhere along the line it was crossed more or less with the European wildcat (*Felis catus*), a cat having, in contrast to our own wildcat, a striped body and a long ringed tail—so that the present house cat is partly European wildcat, and the present European wildcat partly house cat.

But somewhere along the way—due to changed conditions and man's mismanagement—the house cat has degenerated from a blessing to a very serious predatory pest,—when it is allowed (or forced) to roam at large and support itself in a small game country.

A cat kept at home, day and night, is one thing; a cat roaming the woods and fields at night—and in many cases "dumped out" and forced to go wild and live on small game—is a very different thing. And whatever one's sympathy with the victim of circumstances, that,

like other things, must either kill or starve, a cat most emphatically has no place in small game territory, and must be killed if we are to maintain our stock of small game. At present the house cat, in the aggregate, undoubtedly destroys more small game than any other predator in Pennsylvania.

With all these billboards and cigarette ads the great out of doors is gettin' to look like a beauty contest.

The main difference between a sport and a sportsman is the man part of it

This "cent a shell" tax certainly would be taxation without representation.

BOY SCOUT EXHIBITS

Starting the second week of July, two small exhibits of live wild animals, including bear cubs, deer, raccoons, and beavers, will tour thirty Boy Scout Camps, fifteen in the eastern and fifteen in the western part of the State. Accompanying each of these exhibits will be two representatives of the Game Commission who will talk to the boys about game conservation in general, pointing out the ways in which they can assist in this great work. Every year the Scouts render much service in feeding game and fighting forest fires.

Camps in the eastern part of the State included in the itinerary are as follows: Camp Jas. R. Kline, Lycoming County, near Jersey Shore; Camp Brule, Sullivan County, near town of Shunk; Camp Lavigne, Columbia County, near Benton; Camp Acahela, Monroe County, near Stoddartsville; Camp Minsi, Monroe County, near Tobyhanna; Camp General Trexler, Monroe County, near Kresgeville; Camp Treasure Island, Bucks County, near Point Pleasant; Camp Delmont, Montgomery County near Sumneytown; Y. M. C. A. Camp, Berks County, near Boyertown; Camp Indiandale, Berks County, near Sinking Spring; Camp Strause, Lebanon County, near Fredericksburg; Camp Horseshoe, Chester County, near Rising Sun, Md.; Camp Chiquetan, York County, near York Furnace; Camp Ganoga, York County, near Harrisburg; Harrisburg Area Boy Scout Camp, Perry County, near Loysville.

Camps in the western part of the State include: Homestead District, Allegheny County, near Pittsburgh; Camp William Penn, Indiana County, near Indiana; Camp Wa-Ha-M-Be-Lee Tepee, Somerset County, near Windber; Camp Wesco, Westmoreland County, near Ligonier; Washington-Greene Counties Council Camp, near Uniontown; Camp Guyasuta Reservation, Allegheny County, near Sharpsburg; Camp Umbstaetter, Allegheny County, near Fair Oaks; Camp John M. Phillips, Lawrence County, near New Castle; Camp Wakitatina, Butler County, near Butler; Butler County Camp, near Keisters; Camp Coffman, Clarion County, near Van; Mercer County Camp, near Greenville; Camp Olmsted, Warren County.

VARIOUS MEETINGS ATTENDED

During June Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the Game Commission attended and spoke at six major sportsmen's gatherings reaching a total audience of 925 persons. The primary subject of Mr. Harwood's talks consisted of a general outline of the Commission's program together with an appeal for closer cooperation among the sportsmen of each county in order that their plans and purposes could be more harmoniously coordinated.

Deputy Executive Secretary Wm. C. Shaffer attended 3 meetings, reaching approximately 265 sportsmen. His talks also included an outline of the Game Commission's major activities.

A. L. Budd, Chief of the Bureau of Protection, spoke at 4 Game Division meetings wherein he relayed to the officers present various helpful instructions pertinent to their duties.

W. Gard Conklin, Chief of the Bureau of Refuges and Lands represented the Commission at the Land Use Symposium which formed a part of the summer meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., on June 21.

The chief purpose of this Symposium was consideration of the task of putting different classes of land to proper use. Special attention was given to the matter of utilizing abandoned farm lands.

In Pennsylvania, it has been the purpose of the Game Commission

to secure such lands for small game refuges and public hunting grounds.

Norman Wood, Educational Lecturer appeared at 10 meetings, exhibiting 28 reels of motion pictures before a total audience of 967 adults and 25 minors. In addition he also was present at the State Sportsmen's Shoot at Allentown where hundreds of sportsmen were gathered and motion picture entertainment was presented at their annual banquet.

Motion pictures also were distributed direct from the Commission's offices, through the film loan service, to 10 other organizations reaching a total audience of 3,220 adults and 869 minors.

In addition a special film was run at the Colonial Theatre, Harrisburg for one week before a total audience of 6,500 persons.

HONEY BEES KILL BLACK-SNAKE

Deputy Stanley Rose of Duncansville writes that while patrolling recently he heard a Downy Woodpecker making quite a commotion in a bunch of dead chestnut timber, and thinking that possibly a hawk or owl was disturbing its nest he investigated. Upon locating the nesting cavity he saw a blacksnake about half way in the hole. He was preparing to shoot the snake when it began to swish about. Later it fell to the ground. It was covered with honey bees which stung it so many times that it died. Deputy Rose opened the snake and found therein a Song Sparrow and four eggs belonging to the woodpecker.



Ruffed Grouse on Nest

Photo by M. J. Farabaugh

GAME PROGRAM WORLD FAMOUS

An astounding number of people in Pennsylvania are really surprised even to learn that the Game Commission does not receive, and has not received for many years, a single cent from the tax funds, but is supported entirely by the license fees of those who choose to hunt. (And farmers hunt free on their own and adjoining lands).

And they would be still more surprised to learn that not a state in the Union takes a single new departure in handling their game situation without first asking whether Pennsylvania is doing it.

But it should be a matter of special pride to Pennsylvanians that foreign countries often appeal to the Commission for advice on game propagation and conservation. Letters are on file in the Commission's archives from the highest game and conservation officials in Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia asking for such information and advice, and many of our bulletins are on file in various government offices in the countries of Europe. Correspondence about game problems has been received even from Ethiopia (Abyssinia).

DEDICATION OF FORT NECESSITY MEMORIAL

The Game Commission was represented, along with other Departments and Commissions of the Commonwealth, in the dedication of Fort Necessity Memorial Park, eleven miles east of Uniontown, on the old National Highway, by the State on July 3 and 4. Two of our force were on duty throughout the celebration and distributed several thousand of our bulletins to those in attendance.

SHELDON MEETS BOARD

At a recent meeting of the Board, H. P. Sheldon, United States Game Conservation Officer from the Biological Survey was present and discussed ways and means whereby officers of the Game Commission might assist the Federal Government in law enforcement work.

PRODUCTION OF GAME BIRD EGGS AT STATE GAME FARMS UP TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 25, 1932

	Fisher Farm	Jordan Farm	Turkey Farm	Bob-white Quail Farm
No. of Eggs Produced	49,599	52,353	1,810	3,207
Shipped to Sportsmen	24,900*	20,453	.....	.....
Refuge Keepers	5,105	4,700	.....	.....
Game Protectors	3,335	7,464	.....	.....
Set at Farm	14,300	18,360	1,756	3,202
Unfit for hatching	1,484	1,037	54	5
On hand	475	339	.....	.....

* Includes 8,000 eggs shipped to State College for experimental purposes. Surplus chicks from these eggs, except those which are sent to the Game Farm, will be shipped to sportsmen's organizations who possess brooders for raising the birds to a suitable releasing age.



Photo by A. N. Srader

Dog Nursing Young Raccoons Which She Raised From Babyhood

MAKE FRIENDS WITH THE FARMER

First, because it is due him as the man who furnishes most of the feed and shelter for our game. Even all the many tons of feed put out each winter by the Game Commission, assisted by sportsmen's organizations, Boy Scouts and individuals is hardly "a drop in the bucket" compared with what game is continually getting from the land.

Second, because it is to your own interest,—a day's hunting on a friendly farmer's land will bring better returns, in more ways than one, than a day of unwelcome intrusion, and the farmer will feel more like protecting a good supply of game on his land for you next year.

Third, for the sake of other sportsmen in general. Many a farmer will not allow you to hunt on his land, for the sole reason that some previous hunter has cut his wire, or torn down his fence, or hogged the game, or been offensive to him, or has carelessly shot near his residence or his stock,—and he has

no way of knowing you may not do the same.

True enough, the Commonwealth, not the farmer, owns the game and the sportsmen have, through their license fees, paid for the stocking, to the advantage of the farmer, of course, as well as the sportsman. But, legally and morally, the right to enter on the land in pursuit of this game is absolutely and unequivocally the farmer's alone. And the ideal hunting conditions will not be realized until farmer and sportsman live in friendly cooperation, each respecting the other's rights and appreciating what the other contributes to a common good.

It's a good thing for our reputation that fish scales aren't the weighin' kind.

The best game law ever written is the one inscribed in a man's own conscience.

NEW BULLETINS AVAILABLE

Ten thousand copies of Bulletin No. 14—**Pennsylvania State Game Refuges and Public Hunting Grounds**, revised in January of this year and reprinted are now available for free distribution. The bulletin outlines in detail Pennsylvania's method of increasing game through the establishment of refuges and the management of those refuges and surrounding public hunting grounds.

Included in the publication is a definition of a Game Refuge and Public Hunting Ground, the types, size and location of refuges, the cost of creation and maintenance, how the lands are obtained, method of increasing game therein, the duties of the refuge keeper, etc. The bulletin contains many interesting photographs.

Ten thousand copies of a new bulletin briefly describing and elaborately illustrating the life histories of the Mammals of Pennsylvania are now available for distribution, the Game Commission announced today. The bulletin was prepared primarily for use in the public schools and already numerous copies have been furnished to biology teachers for class-room work, and with the co-operation of the Department of Public Instruction the Commission hopes to distribute many more.

Included in the bulletin is a brief definition of mammals, their descriptions, the number and species found in Pennsylvania, life zones, economic and aesthetic value, color and hibernation. Also a chapter is devoted to facts and fallacies wherein is cleared up a great many of the age-old beliefs which even today are handed down to the younger generation.

The bulletin also contains the latest faunal map. It was loaned through the courtesy of Dr. Samuel H. Williams, Member of the Board of Game Commissioners, the nationally known biologist who heads that Department at the University of Pittsburgh.

Governor Pinchot, in a foreword in the little booklet, refers to the wild creatures as "Big and Little Brothers of the Woods" and continues by saying that, "Wild animals are wild only when they are thought about and treated as such. When they are regarded as friends, or when they have not been treated as enemies, they act like friends. It goes without saying that they are very much more interesting to people generally as tame friends

than as wild creatures which look upon people as enemies.

"The more we know about the creatures of the wilds, the more we understand that they have characters, dispositions, habits, and individualities very much as people do. The closer we get to them the more we like them and the more we get out of them."

PROSECUTIONS

During June officers of the Commission brought 120 prosecutions for violation of the Game Law, most of which were for dogs chasing game.

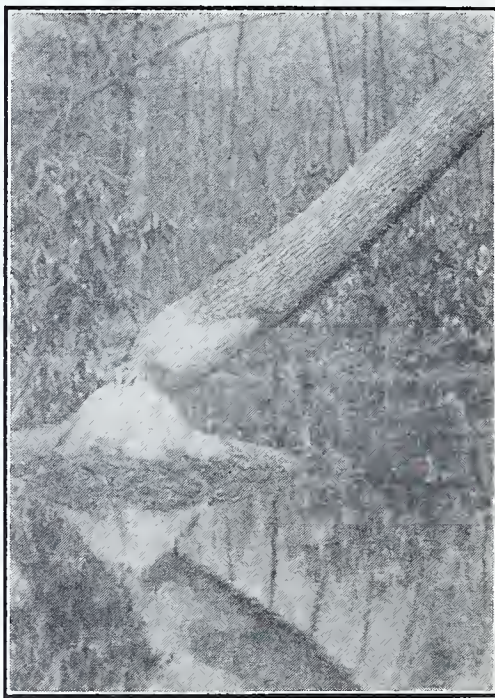


Photo by J. E. Good
Large Poplar Cut by Beaver

CONTROL YOUR DOG

It's his nature to chase any sort of game that comes along, and you can't expect him to have more sense and self-control than you have yourself.

Deputy Felix Barchock of Bridgeport killed a blacksnake in the act of swallowing a baby quail. The reptile measured five and a half feet.

Game Protector Ambrose Gerhart, Souderton writes that George Mann, a former deputy protector, recently killed two moles both of which were full of Japanese Beetles.

Game Protector J. B. Lightner of Harrisburg observed a cat catch and kill a weasel on July 11.

FILL UP YOUR ABANDONED WELLS

In looking over the lands recently purchased by the Game Commission in Bucks County for auxiliary refuges and public hunting grounds Game Protector Warren Fretz and Deputy Game Protector Smith found nine open wells from eight to sixteen feet deep, four water holes and one spring. These wells had an aggregate of thirty-three (33) dead rabbits still floating on the water,—showing only the very recent toll.

One well contained seven dead rabbits, and another three rabbits and a mature doe deer,—a very striking example of loss to our game from such open wells.

Messrs. Fretz and Smith filled up all these death traps, saving, doubtless, much future loss of game. And if our game protectors and sportsmen generally would keep a careful lookout for such abandoned wells or other like hazards and see that they are, if possible, promptly filled to the top the aggregate saving of game would be surprisingly large.

SLEIGH BELLS SAVE PHEASANTS

A simple contraption in which the old time sleigh bells played an important part saved the lives of many pheasant hens on the Willow Brook estate in Northampton County during the hay making season. In former years the lives of many of the pheasant hens were lost by the grass mower cutting them to pieces while the hens were engaged in hatching their eggs. This year through the efforts of Superintendent Jesse Krall and his assistants a real job of game conservation was done through this simple contraption.

The mowing on this tract is being done with tractors. A piece of timber has been constructed for easy installation on the tractor and this extends over the grass to the width of the cutting bar and about 8 feet ahead of the cutter. From the timber are extended numerous cords with several bells attached to the end. These bells are dragged along through the grass ahead of the cutter and the pheasants are flushed in time to prevent their injury. In many cases the mower was stopped and the eggs saved and turned over to the State Game Farm for hatching.—P. H. Fulmer, Sec. Lappawinzo Fish and Game Protective Association.

**SUMMARY SHEET OF COUNTY CLAIMS
ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS
FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1932**

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Amount
Adams	0	0	19	\$19.00
Allegheny	0	1	16	20.00
Armstrong	0	3	43	55.00
Beaver	0	1	14	18.00
Bedford	0	6	19	43.00
Berks	0	0	37	37.00
Blair	0	5	20	40.00
Bradford	0	0	44	44.00
Bucks	0	12	21	69.00
Butler	0	0	17	17.00
Cambria	0	3	52	64.00
Cameron	0	1	0	4.00
Carbon	0	0	4	4.00
Centre	0	0	14	14.00
Chester	0	2	25	33.00
Clarion	0	0	27	27.00
Clearfield	0	1	22	26.00
Clinton	0	6	16	40.00
Columbia	0	0	26	26.00
Crawford	0	0	48	48.00
Cumberland	0	2	21	29.00
Dauphin	0	5	22	42.00
Delaware	0	0	2	2.00
Elk	0	0	11	11.00
Erie	0	0	59	59.00
Fayette	0	3	20	32.00
Forest	0	0	1	1.00
Franklin	0	5	5	25.00
Fulton	0	0	3	3.00
Greene	0	0	8	8.00
Huntingdon	0	0	21	21.00
Indiana	0	3	47	59.00
Jefferson	0	0	28	28.00
Juniata	0	0	13	13.00
Lackawanna	0	0	9	9.00
Lancaster	0	2	33	41.00
Lawrence	0	0	15	15.00
Lebanon	0	0	11	11.00
Lehigh	0	3	33	45.00
Luzerne	0	2	50	58.00
Lycoming	0	8	31	63.00
McKean	0	0	12	12.00
Mercer	0	0	15	15.00
Mifflin	0	4	8	24.00
Monroe	0	1	7	11.00
Montgomery	0	1	12	16.00
Montour	0	0	5	5.00
Northampton	0	4	5	21.00
Northumberland	0	0	7	7.00
Perry	0	0	11	11.00
Philadelphia	0	0	0	.....
Pike	0	1	4	8.00
Potter	0	0	19	19.00
Schuylkill	0	1	10	14.00
Snyder	0	0	11	11.00
Somerset	0	10	59	99.00
Sullivan	0	2	10	18.00
Susquehanna	0	3	24	36.00
Tioga	0	0	2	2.00
Union	0	1	10	14.00
Venango	0	0	15	15.00
Warren	0	0	30	30.00
Washington	0	1	11	15.00
Wayne	0	0	11	11.00
Westmoreland	0	3	57	69.00
Wyoming	0	0	11	11.00
York	0	3	39	51.00
Totals	0	109	1,332	\$1,768.00
	One	Re-certified	check	2.00
				\$1,770.00

Number of claims for the month—740.

REFUGE HOUSE BURNS

A dwelling owned by the Game Commission and occupied by Game Refuge Keeper John B. Rearick, Big Run Junction, Elk County was destroyed by fire shortly before midnight June 28th. It was located on State Game Lands No. 28, purchased in 1921, in Spring Creek Township. It was of frame construction, 22 feet by 28 feet, and contained six rooms and bath. The house was built in 1921 and valued at about \$3,800. The house and all its contents were destroyed. Refuge Keeper Rearick had many prized trophies and curios which were lost in the fire. The origin of the fire is not yet known, but an investigation is under way.

Unemployed Hunt Groundhog
The lowly woodchuck or groundhog heretofore only hunted for sport or pastime, is at last coming into his own. With the long continued depression and the constant army of the unemployed, the woodchuck, according to a great many reports, is the only meat that many families have had in months.

The groundhog is not protected in Pennsylvania and may be killed at any time and in any manner under a resident hunter's license.



Game Commission

This Large Black Bear, Killed Last Season in Cameron County, Weighed 475 Lbs. Dressed

MOWER UNCOVERS EGGS

On the Fuller estate of about 1500 acres located near the county line of Lehigh and Northampton, over 1400 ringnecked pheasant eggs have already been uncovered by the mowing machines. Some of the eggs were turned over to interested sportsmen and farmers for hatching and some were shipped to the State Game Farm in Montgomery County. No hunting is permitted on this large estate and each winter officers of the Game Commission trap a great many birds from the area. The 1400 eggs already found probably do not represent even one-third of the number which are located on the tract. Every day new nests are uncovered.

PENNSYLVANIA BEAVER STOCKED IN GERMANY

In cases where beaver have become entirely too numerous the Pennsylvania Game Commission have for some time past been either selling them to other states for stocking purposes or trading them for species of game we desire to increase in our territory.

In 1931 a few beaver were traded to Donald A. Crowe, R. D. 1, Paterson, N. J., for black bear cubs. He in turn shipped these beaver to Germany for stocking, and a recent report shows our Pennsylvania beaver doing quite well over there.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PLANTINGS ON STATE GAME LANDS

The 200th Anniversary of the birth of George Washington is being celebrated this year throughout the length and breadth of this country. Colorful and interesting pageants are being held everywhere. They are enjoyable but soon forgotten. The American Tree Association of Washington, D. C., is sponsoring a plan for substantial and lasting memorials for the Father of our Country. The Association believes "The most fitting of all memorials is a living one—a Tree", and calls on every citizen to plant one or more trees this spring. The Association goes further in that they are registering all plantings reported to them as memorials, and will give a certificate for each which is registered with the Association.

This spring the Game Commission planted a total of 42,050 seedling trees on sixteen tracts of land used for refuges and public hunting grounds. These plantings are all registered with the American Tree Association as "George Washington Memorials", and the Department has received a certificate to that effect.

The trees planted include 12,000 Red Pine, 14,000 Scotch Pine, 6,000 Pitch Pine, 8,500 Norway Spruce, 1,000 White Ash, 50 Arbor Vitae, 500 White Pine.

Chas. Kauffman, Secretary of the Mastersonville Rod and Gun Club, found two litters of new born skunks on a pile of straw in the rear of his stable. He fed them bread and milk and eventually they became so tame that he had to chase them away when he milked the cows.

REFUGES AND LANDS



J. N. Morton, Asst. Chief, Bureau of
Refuges & Lands

DEER-PROOF FENCES

Under provisions contained in the Act of Assembly approved June 2, 1923, amended 1925, the Game Commission continues to cooperate and assist farmers, orchardists and commercial truck growers in the construction of fences to protect their crops from deer. The Act specifically provides that not more than \$10,000.00 annually may be spent for this purpose.

During the fiscal year ending June 1, the Game Commission furnished 7,337 rods of deer-proof fencing, costing a total of \$9,942.33 to assist thirty-three landowners in protecting their crops. During the past few years the \$10,000.00 provided by law has proven inadequate. Many applications are received which must be held over from one fiscal year to the next. So long as Pennsylvania has herds of deer such as there are at the present, the deer-proof fence act provides the most satisfactory method of relief to those landowners near the wooded parts of the state where deer are most abundant.

The law specifically provides two cooperative methods which may be followed, and no other method may be authorized by the Board. The

first method, known as Option 1, is for the fence to be erected jointly by the Game Commission and the landowner or lessee, each paying one-half of the cost of the completed fence. When this method is adopted, the Game Commission usually pays all bills for materials and labor, and after the fence is completed the landowner or lessee is rendered a statement of costs and is billed for his or her pro rata share. To safeguard the Commonwealth, the landowner or lessee is required to furnish the Game Commission with a surety bond or an individual bond endorsed by two responsible property owners, in the amount of the entire estimated cost of the fence, or, in lieu of the bond, may deposit with the Commission cash to cover half of the entire estimated cost of the completed fence.

The second and most satisfactory method of procedure, known as Option 2, is for the Game Commission to furnish the required amount of woven wire fencing and staples delivered to the nearest freight station, and the landowner or lessee to furnish all posts and construct the fence. By adopting this method, the landowner or lessee has the opportunity of doing all or any part of the labor himself, and if he has his own wood lot where suitable posts can be cut, it is possible for him to have a fence without the actual expenditure of

money. He is required to sign an agreement prepared by the Board of Game Commissioners to construct the fence under specifications approved by the Board, and complete said fence within six months from the time the fencing wire is delivered to him. Other requirements contained in the agreement are: First: In case the fence is not constructed within the six months' period, or if not erected according to approved plans, the Game Commission may, if deemed desirable, remove all or part of the woven wire fencing; Second: In case intensive cultivation of the area fenced is discontinued, the Game Commission may remove all or any part of the woven wire; Third: The fence shall be maintained by the landowner or lessee without aid of the Game Commission.

Any owner or lessee of a farm, fruit orchard, or truck patch wherein produce is raised for market, may make application to the Board of Game Commissioners for a deer-proof fence, blank forms for which are furnished upon request. The application must include a description of the property to be fenced, the owner's name, its location, purpose for which the land is used, the length of fence required, etc. To the application must be attached a map or sketch of the property upon which should be indicated the location of the fence it



Deer-Proof Fence

Game Commission

is desired to construct, with the dimensions of said fence given either in feet or rods. An examination of the property is then made by an officer of the Game Commission, who, in turn, reports his findings to the Bureau of Refuges and Lands at Harrisburg, where the project is reviewed. Immediately an application is approved, the necessary agreement is prepared and forwarded in duplicate to the applicant for his signature, after which both copies are signed by the Executive Secretary of the Board of Game Commissioners and one copy is sent to the applicant. If Option 1 is selected by the applicant, he will be required to execute the usual agreement and also furnish the Board a bond as mentioned above. The required amount of woven wire fencing and staples is then ordered by the Game Commission and consigned to the applicant by prepaid freight.

The Board of Game Commissioners has approved three types of deer-proof fences and no other type can be furnished at the present time. They are known as Type "A," Type "B," and Type "C," all in two sections. Type "A" is made of No. 9 gauge wire. The lower section is 61 inches high and the upper section 35 inches high. Type "B" is also of No. 9 gauge wire. The lower section is 55 inches high and the top section 35 inches. Type "C" is constructed of No. 9 and No. 11 gauge wire. The lower section is 55½ inches high and the top section 35 inches.

REFUGES AND LANDS PROSPECTIVE GAME REFUGE KEEPERS TAKE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Applicants for the position of Game Refuge Keeper, whenever there is an opening for that position, are required to take a competitive examination at a stated time and place. Notice that an examination is to be given appears in local newspapers three consecutive weeks prior to the date it is to be held. An applicant to qualify for the position must be a resident of the county in which the refuge or lands are located. If the refuge or lands are in more than one county the examination is open also to residents of the other county or counties. An applicant may not be

younger than twenty-five years or more than forty-two years of age. He is expected to file an application with the Game Commission prior to the date set for the examination. Blank forms for this purpose may be obtained from the local Game Protector or from the Harrisburg office. The salary is \$75.00 per month.

The examinations cover common school subjects as spelling, geography, arithmetic, history, etc., a few questions on game, fish and forest laws, and a few to test the general knowledge of the applicant. The successful applicant must then be given a thorough physical examination before appointment.

The Board recently authorized the appointment of five additional refuge keepers in various sections of the State, and examinations are being given by James N. Morton, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Refuges and Lands, and the Division Game Supervisor of the section where the lands are located. The first of the five was given at Mehoopany May 21st. Twenty applicants took the test. The appointee will be assigned to take care of State Game Lands No. 57 in the Mehoopany Creek section of Wyoming County, containing 16,960 acres, and No. 66 lands in Colley Township, Sullivan County, containing 3,292 acres. He will reside in the vicinity of Noxen or Mehoopany.

The second examination was held in the Senior High School at Uniontown June 23 with forty applicants competing. The successful applicant will have charge of State Game Lands No. 51, mostly in Dunbar Township, Fayette

County, and will reside in or near Dunbar.

The third examination was held in the High School at Port Allegany with 35 applicants competing. The keeper will be charged with the care of State Game Lands No. 59 in Potter and McKean Counties containing 6,656 acres and No. 61 lands in McKean County containing 8,142 acres. Applicants from Potter and McKean Counties are eligible.

On July 26 at 9:00 A. M. the fourth examination will be given in the High School at Monroeton. The appointee will be assigned to State Game Lands No. 36 in Monroe and Overton Townships, Bradford County, containing 11,456 acres. Only residents of Bradford County will be eligible, and those interested should file their applications promptly.

The fifth examination will be given at 9:00 A. M. July 29 in the High School at Bloomsburg. Residents of Columbia County only will be eligible. Whoever is successful in securing the appointment will be charged with the care of State Game Lands No. 55 in Fishing Creek and Briar Creek Townships, Columbia County, containing 1,800 acres, and State Game Lands No. 58 in Mifflin, Beaver, Main, Catawissa and Roaring Creek Townships, Columbia County, containing 8,496 acres. Men interested in taking the examination should file their applications promptly.

Refuge Keeper Hugh Baker of Asaph says, "A wren is using a small fish basket, hanging on the porch of a farm house near the refuge, for a nest, going in and out the small hole in the top."



Game Commission

Left: Sheppard Dog Belonging to Refuge Keeper J. A. Seifert, Jefferson County, Nursing Fawn Deer. Right: Both Animals Posing for Their Picture

STORY SECTION

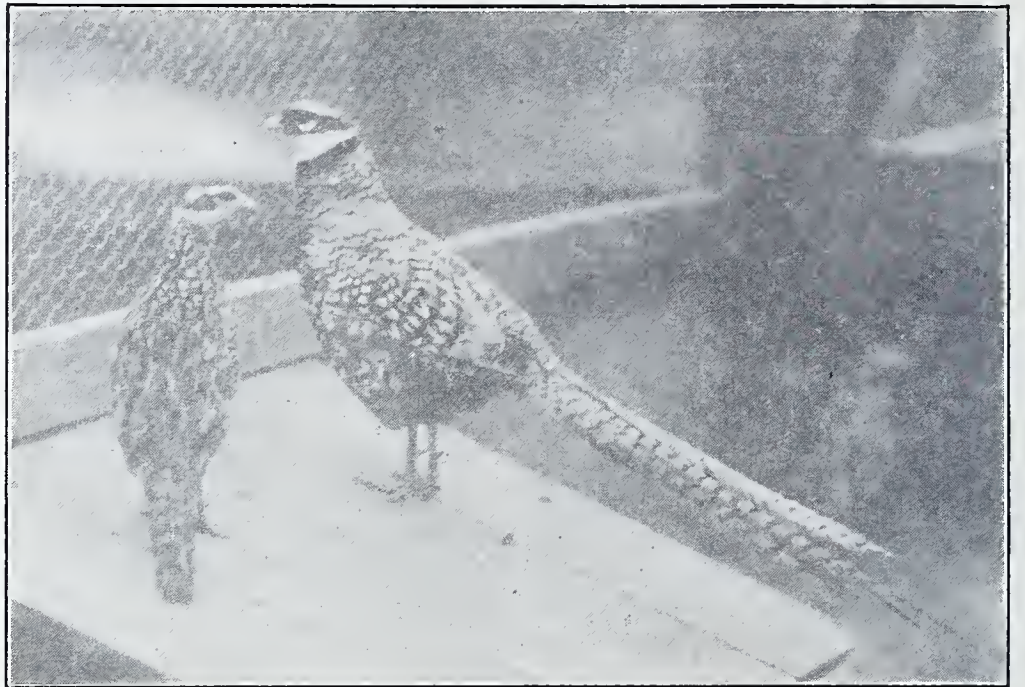
THE REEVES PHEASANT

By THOMAS H. WHITCROFT

When the Ancient Greeks made their forays to foreign lands they brought back tales of a most beautiful fowl on the banks of the river Phasis in western Asia. Naturally they referred to it as the bird of the Phasis and so the name Pheasant is derived. The Pheasant is mentioned in Marco Polo's descriptions of China and he especially noted a beautiful Pheasant with "tails six and ten spans long." This must have been the pheasant that is now known as the Reeves because no other member of the family has so long a tail.

The first ornithological description of this bird was made in China by John Reeves a Fellow of London Zoological Society. In 1831 he sent the first live specimen to London, this being the first record of exportation. It was not until 1867 in London that the first successful breeding was accomplished although several attempts had been made since 1831. Today they are still being shipped from China and much more success in breeding is being secured. In China the Reeves is now approaching extinction, the end of all unrestricted hunting, and also the avery stock is not doing as well as it might, due possibly to confinement and inbreeding.

The Reeves Pheasant is capable of being acclimatized and introduced into many parts of the United States. The State of Washington introduced the species in 1914 and five years later a few were reported still living. Some other states are known to be trying to introduce them, but no reports seem to be available as to their success at this time. The Pennsylvania Game Commission also is attempting to introduce the Reeves in the more mountainous districts as more or less of an experiment. And, it is with this in mind, that this account of the Reeves, that most beautiful and gamest of all pheasants, is prepared. No photograph can possibly bring out the beautiful browns and golds of the Reeves. To the Chinese he is known as the "Arrow Fowl" for in flight he resembles an arrow, both as to speed and conformation of body. The



Game Commission

Reeves Pheasants at Fisher Game Farm, Montgomery County

five or six foot tail, white barred with black and chestnut, makes him readily recognizable and assists materially in giving the "arrow" appearance in flight. The back and breast are golden yellow, each feather margined with black, the lower breast feathers are white with rich brown tips and a black bar above, giving the appearance of scales. The wing feathers are white barred and margined with black, and brown barred with buff. The head and neck are black with a white ring high up on the neck and white spots under each eye and on top of head. His bill is pale green. The female is very protectively colored but cannot be confused with any local bird because of her long diamond-shaped tail (some times over 16 inches in length) and the white triangular spots on the feathers of the back and breast.

In the fall and winter they live in small coveys, for they are more or less gregarious, but in the spring they separate, one or two hens to each cock. In the breeding season the males become very pugnacious, being dangerous even to their own kind. So far as is known only one nest has been reported in a wild state and this contained eight partially incubated eggs. But in captivity an adult hen produces about fifty eggs a season.

Their food is practically the same as the rest of the Pheasants, consisting of insects, mast, and roots; also they have been known to catch and eat small rodents. Ordinarily they will stay in one district but will move out for better feeding ground or to get away from encroaching civilization. This wildness tends to keep them back from the farm country. Also, they prefer the high and rocky ridges. This is a good point for introduction as they tend to nest high and are out of the way of the native upland birds in breeding season.

Their sight and hearing is very acute. The Reeves Pheasant will often move off long before other birds are aware of any approach, and those who have hunted them claim they are as clever as a deer or a fox. The flight of all the pheasants is very swift and generally short but the Reeves is the exception for they are fast on the "take off" and have been known to fly several miles before alighting.

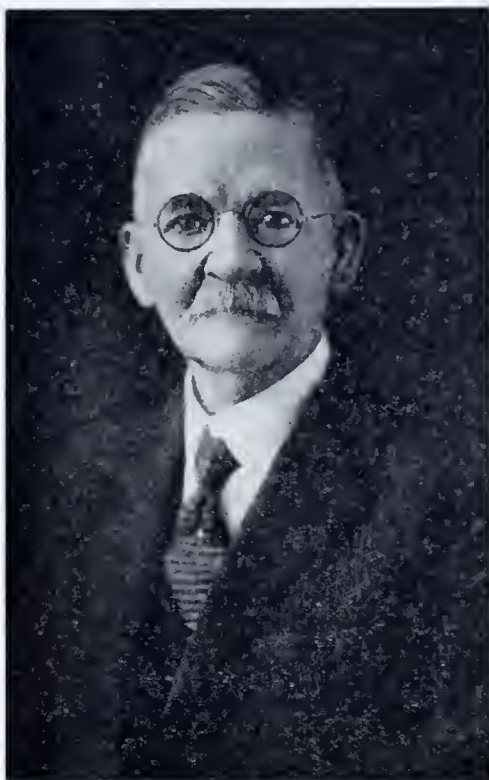
Their native range is the rough mountainous district of central China from an elevation of 1000 to 6000 feet. This district very closely approaches the mountainous sections of Pennsylvania. The summer and winter temperature, the rainfall and the type of flora also are similar, so it seems possible the Reeves will thrive here.

There are two possible methods of introduction—one where mature birds are released, and the other where eggs are placed in wild stock nests of a related species. In the former the birds would have a better chance to survive provided they were wild raised, but those generally stocked are fairly tame from the avery and when released it takes some time for them to become wild. During this period their chances of survival are greatly reduced in that their new natural enemies have the advantage. Possibly this was the reason for the apparent poor success in the State of Washington.

The other method that has been used successfully on several English estates is to plant eggs in wild stock nests of the same incubation period—(24 to 25 days). This is accomplished by getting a cock and two hens all unrelated and keeping them in confinement. The hens if mature lay as many as fifty eggs apiece. These eggs are placed in the wild stock nests and the young birds which hatch go through that early period of their life with wild parents. This wild raising gives them a decided advantage over avery stock for shooting because the birds have never known man and are taught how to protect themselves. When they become old enough to care for themselves they stray to the higher ground. Their natural unwillingness to cross with other species is a valuable asset that most pheasants do not possess. The unrelated laying nucleus help keep down inbreeding and thereby strengthen the off-spring. The second season another unrelated laying stock could be used, further removing the danger of inbreeding.

Why is the Reeves Pheasant being tried as a new game bird in our eastern mountains? True there is that "monarch of all upland game birds, the Ruffed Grouse" but is it not also true that its existence is now in the balance, with diseases, some of which we know and some that we do not, and also the great sport they offer, and the fine eating they make. It is a policy of the Game Commission of Pennsylvania to look ahead and assure a continuance of native game or supply a substitute which will not dispute the range of the native species. The Reeves Pheasant would be just such a substitute and would give the Ruffed Grouse full sway to stay or (we hope not)

go the way of the Passenger Pigeon and the Heath Hen. It is hoped that the Game Commission is as successful with the Reeves Pheasant as it has been with its many other endeavors.



James G. Pugh

HONOR OLD TIMER

"Pughday" will be observed at the grounds of the Chester County Rod and Gun Club, Inc., Thorndale, Pa., Saturday afternoon, July 23rd in commemoration of the eightieth birthday of James G. Pugh, president of the club. Mr. Pugh expects to shoot at 100 registered targets and if he lives up to his reputation he will have better than 90% average. Fifty invitations have been extended to aged trap shooters all over the State to attend "Pughday."

Mr. Pugh, in points of service and age, is one of the oldest Deputy Game Protectors in Pennsylvania. For thirty-nine years he has held a commission.

He has handled the flint-lock and shot at glass balls back in the eighties when he was captain of a rifle team in Coatesville that was never defeated. He is a great grouse hunter and his advice to all persons is to take advantage of the open spaces and keep young.

STATE TRAP SHOOT

The 42nd Annual Trap Shoot of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association was held over the North End Gun Club course at Allentown, June 15 to 18 and was pronounced one of the most suc-

cessful in years. The field of shooters was beyond expectations.

One of the features of the conclave was the annual meeting, followed by a banquet at the Americus Hotel, Allentown, Thursday night. Some excellent talks were given by sportsmen.

The following officers were elected: President, C. D. Henline; Vice-President, John W. Eshleman; Secretary, John E. Scholl; Treasurer, Dr. A. W. Vernon; Directors, Geo. D. Baldwin, T. J. Carson, John G. Martin, representative to the American Trap Shooting Association, John B. Fontains; Alternate, J. W. Eshleman; Publicity Committee, Newton Romig and Bernard Elsesser; Legislative Committee, Hon. A. Hunter Willis, Member of the Game Commission, T. D. Mallory, C. H. Newcombe; Program, Messrs. Eshleman, Newcombe, Martin, W. T. Kline and Scholl.

Following the election of officers Norman M. Wood, Coatesville, lecturer for the Game Commission, briefly outlined some of the activities of the Board. He urged the training of hunters in the handling of firearms and commended the splendid discipline exercised by the shooters at all trap shooting tournaments. Wood's talk was followed by two reels of motion pictures depicting scenes of wild animal life, dogs on point, how accidents occur, prevention of fires in the woods, trap shooting, etc. A vote of thanks was extended to the Commission.

The York County Gun Club, York, Pa., will entertain the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association next year, June 15, 16, and 17.

The Commission secured some splendid motion pictures of the shoot.

During the month of June Elmer Weil of Souderton found dead on the highway, between that town and the Fisher Game Farm near Swenksville, a distance of about 12 miles, the following birds and animals killed by automobiles: 8 rabbits, 6 ringneck pheasants, 1 gray squirrel, 1 woodchuck, 1 opossum, 1 skunk, 1 house cat.

The difference between gettin' a duck or a duckin' is generally a case of standin' up in the boat to shoot.

MISCELLANEOUS

THREE NEW MEMBERS MIGRATORY BIRD BOARD

The addition of three more members-at-large to the Advisory Board, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, reorganized early in the year, was announced on June 22 by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde. The new members are:

Newell B. Cook, Salt Lake City, State Game Commissioner of Utah and president of the Western Association of Fish and Game Commissioners.

S. B. Locke, Chicago, Ill., Conservation Director of the Izaak Walton League of America.

Nathan Moran, San Francisco, sportsman, formerly chairman of the Game Refuge and Public Shooting Grounds Advisory Committee of California.

These new appointments raise the membership of the board to eighteen, which gives it a broad geographic representation and also well represents the interests of sportsmen, conservationists, and agriculture.

Game Protector J. B. Lightner of Dauphin County killed on Peters Mountain on June 26 a large black-snake containing two ruffed grouse eggs, and a rattler containing a half-grown rabbit. He also reported observing many grouse.

RAT CAPTURES WATER SNAKE

The last week in May, Fred Fisher, Game Protector, McConnellsburg, and Mr. T. E. Nesbit, who operates a grist mill on Cove Creek, three miles south of that place, were surprised to see a common house rat trying to pull a water snake from under the rocks.

The rat finally won the tug of war, and then the battle was on,—and the rat won that also, backing at last down a hole and pulling the still squirming snake in after him.

Deputy Game Protector Felix T. Barchock of Bridgeport, killed a large water snake which had swallowed a starling. He also killed another reptile of the same species which was after a young robin along the bank of a stream.

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF SPORTSMEN

A state wide federation of sportsmen's clubs in Pennsylvania, which has been talked of for a number of years, has at last resulted in an organization of this sort established by representative sportsmen from many organizations at a conference in Harrisburg recently.

The object of the federation is to encourage all sportsmen's organizations throughout the state to affiliate with this central body, to send delegates to conventions to be held at regular periods, to authorize the Executive Committee to handle special matters of legislation, to exchange views and solve problems confronting the sportsmen of the several sections of the state, and to coordinate their ideas; to assist the Game, Fish and Forestry Departments; to work for and encourage proper legislation relative to Game, Fish, Forests and Streams and to promote and protect the best interests of the sportsmen and outdoor conservationists of the state.

According to the plan outlined there will be five divisions within the organization. A list of these divisions with their respective temporary chairmen follows:

No. 1, **Northwestern Division**—P. G. Platt, Wallingford (includes the Counties of: Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, Forest, Clarion, Jefferson, McKean, Elk, Cameron, Clearfield and Potter).

No. 2, **Southwestern Division**—Colin Reed, 902 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pittsburgh (includes the Counties of: Lawrence, Butler, Beaver, Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Armstrong, Indiana and Greene).

No. 3, **Middle Division**—S. E. Castner, Hughesville (includes the Counties of: Tioga, Clinton, Lycoming, Centre, Blair, Bedford, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Union, Snyder, Perry and Juniata).

No. 4, **Southeastern Division**—W. D. Burke, 34th & Girard Ave., Phila., and Lincoln G. Ruth, 1109 Franklin St., Reading (includes the Counties of: Adams, York, Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, Bucks, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Schuylkill, Cumberland and Berks).

No. 5, **Northeastern Division**—H. S. Smith, 1003 Coal Exchange Bldg., Wilkes-Barre (includes Counties of: Sullivan, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Wyoming, Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Columbia, Montour and Northumberland).

The above persons mentioned as temporary division chairmen are now acting in the capacity of an executive committee as the accredited representatives of all the sportsmen's clubs.

Dr. C. A. Mortimer of Wilkes-Barre, secretary of the federation, is expected to render a detailed report of the formation and purposes of the organization at a later date.

CARBON COUNTY SPORTSMEN MEET

The summer meeting of the Carbon County Sportsmen's Association was held July 17 in Dietrick's Grove, West Packer Township, five miles west of Weatherly. The Hazleton Heights Rod and Gun Club acted as host to the county organization. The various committees on arrangements spared no efforts to have the meeting eclipse all former gatherings in the history of the county unit, and that they succeeded was unanimously acclaimed by all those present. The meeting was called primarily to discuss and oppose undesirable game or fish legislation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S LEAGUE

The Allegheny County Sportsmen's League, composed of 14 clubs with a membership of about 6000 real live sportsmen living in the various districts of the county, is rapidly growing under the careful guidance of its competent officers. The league expects to add 3 more clubs to its membership in the near future. They can see that the future of their sport lies in an organization of this type, which will aid their State Game and Fish Commissions by obeying the laws, by helping to control violations, by assisting in stocking activities and by supporting the Commissions to their utmost in fighting unfair legislation.

In some sections of the state groundhogs are extremely numerous. In Tioga and Bradford Counties, for instance, farmers and sportsmen have constantly been waging warfare against these animals.

W. A. Winner of the Big Elm Rod and Gun Club writes that the two local men who hold the highest records for the most woodchucks in his section are Myrt Scott and Vernon Garrison. So far this year Garrison killed 74 chucks while Scott killed 43. Last year Scott killed 103.

An albino groundhog was killed in the Borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, on Sunday, June 19, 1932.

1932 OPEN SEASONS FOR GAME IN PENNSYLVANIA

Following is a summary of open seasons and bag limits fixed by resolution of the Board of Game Commissioners, at their meeting June 1, 1932: (Both dates inclusive, Sundays excepted.)

KIND OF GAME	OPEN SEASON	Individual PER DAY	Bag Limits Per Season
Blackbirds	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30	No Limit	No Limit
Rails	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	15	No Limit
Snipe, Wilson or Jack-	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30	20	No Limit
Woodcock	Oct. 15 to Nov. 14	4	20
Wild Ducks	Federal regulations will apply on both open season & bag limits.		(see footnote)
Wild Geese	" " " " " " " "	"	"
Coots (Mudhens)	" " " " " " " "	"	"
Gallinules	" " " " " " " "	"	"
# Wild Turkeys	Nov. 1 to Nov. 26—Tues. & Weds. of 1st wk; Mon., Tues., Wed., & Fri. of 2nd wk; Thurs., Fri. & Sat. of third & fourth wks. of November	1	1
Pheasant, Males only (Except Reeves Pheasants) (See below)	Nov. 1 to Nov. 26—Tues. & Wed. of first wk; Mon., Tues., Wed. & Fri. of 2nd wk; Thurs., Fri. & Sat. of 3rd and 4th weeks of November.	2	6
Grouse, Ruffed	Same as Pheasant season, above.	2	12
Virginia Partridge, commonly called Quail, Gambel Quail, Valley Quail. (The combined Kinds)	Same as Pheasant season, above.	6	24
Hungarian Partridge	No open season	0	0
Reeves Pheasant	No open season	0	0
Gray, Black & Fox Squirrels (the combined kinds)	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30	6	20
Red Squirrels	Nov. 1 to Aug. 15, 1933	No Limit	No Limit
Rabbits (Cottontail)	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30	5	30
Hares (Snowshoe or Varying)	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30	3	15
Raccoons (By individual or hunting party)	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, in the Counties of Adams, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Washington and York; and Oct. 15 to Dec. 15 in all other Counties.	3	10
Bear, over 1 year old	Nov. 10 to Nov. 30	1	1
Bear, over 1 year old, by hunting party	Nov. 10 to Nov. 30	3	3
Deer, Male, with 2 or more points to 1 antler	Dec. 1 to Dec. 15	1	1
Deer, Male (as above) by hunting party	Dec. 1 to Dec. 15	6	6
Deer, antlerless	No Open Season	0	0
Elk	No Open Season	0	0
Mink, Opossum, Skunk, Otter,	Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, 1933	No Limit	No Limit
Muskrats	Dec. 1 to Feb. 28, 1933	No Limit	No Limit

#No open season on wild turkeys in Berks, Bradford, Carbon, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Perry, Pike, Schuylkill, Tioga, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties.

NOTICE!

NOTICE!

NOTICE!

The Game Commission did not establish open seasons or bag limits on migratory waterfowl, as the Federal Government is making an extensive survey of the breeding season of these species before determining the seasons and bag limits. Just as soon as this information is received from the Federal authorities it will be given due publicity.

Save My Home

Mr. Bobwhite Says:—



Save the old briar patches
and other shelter if
you want us around

•

Don't burn over brushy
fence rows. We like
to nest there

•

Don't mow *over* our nests
—mow *around* them

•

Keep your dogs and cats
under control

•

Put out feed for us in
winter

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



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YOUNG COTTONTAILS

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REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

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Official State Game Bird

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

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No. 5

EDITORIAL

TWO MONTH DUCK SEASON

Waterfowl hunters are to have a two-months' open shooting season this fall and winter according to amendments to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act Regulations, approved on July 20 by President Hoover. Only a thirty day season was permitted last fall owing to the shortage of ducks because of drought and drainage in the breeding grounds in the north central states and Canada. Conditions in the breeding grounds are reported much improved this summer.

Bag limits will remain at 15, except that the bag shall contain not more than 10 birds in the aggregate of canvasbacks, redheads, greater and lesser scaups, ringnecks, blue-winged, green-winged and cinnamon teal, gadwalls and shovellers. These species are said to need greater protection than the common ducks such as mallards, black ducks, pintails and others. Bag limits on geese and brant remain unchanged.

The season was opened on eider ducks with a daily bag limit of five, a part of the 15 maximum limit. It was closed, however, on ruddy ducks and buffleheads as these varieties are too scarce to permit shooting.

The opening and closing dates of the two months season vary in different sections of the country. These dates were fixed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture after consultation with state game departments and the Migratory Bird Advisory Board.

Opening and closing dates of the season in the respective states follow:—

October 1 to November 30—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada.

October 16 to December 15—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (except Long Island) West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

November 1 to December 31—Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, California, in that portion of Texas lying west and north of a line beginning on the Rio Grande west of Del Rio, running easterly to the Louisiana Line.

November 16 to January 15—Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and that portion of Texas lying south and east of the above line.

November 20 to January 15—Florida. Sept. to Oct. 31.—Alaska.

The live goose decoy limitation was discontinued except in California where that state requested that no live goose decoys be used. Live duck decoys are limited to twenty-five by the new regulations, although the states may reduce this number. Noon marks the opening of the season.

The new waterfowl regulations are in keeping with the general sentiment expressed at the hearings before the Senate Committee on Wild Life early in April, at which time many states and organizations went on record for a continuous season of not less than two months.

GAME CONSERVATION MUST BECOME NORMAL PART OF CITIZENSHIP

Although game propagation and conservation has become one of the major activities of the Commonwealth, ranking well up with such activities as our live stock industry, we shall not by any means reach the ideal condition till our citizens generally come to think of this not as a hobby of a few enthusiasts, but as a normal part of a modern state's care for the welfare of its citizens, and consequently any good citizen respects protective measures as a matter of instinctive custom, like any other governmental activity, rather than because of restraint through compulsion.

As a prominent statesman said recently in a radio broadcast, "It is apparent that conservation is not only a policy of government—not only a specialized art and science—but that it must become a habit of citizenship."

In short, as a part of modern progress, game propagation and conservation is to be henceforth one of the accepted major activities of any state which is at all up to date in its service to its citizens, and its furtherance, in every way, the concern of all good citizenship.

A NEW FORCE FOR GAME CONSERVATION

One of the most encouraging pieces of news for sportsmen and conservationists generally is the widespread movement for organization of young men and boys from fourteen to twenty years of age into "Junior Sportsmen's Clubs." The Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Citizens Military Training Camps, many summer assemblies of various sorts, private camps and pleasure clubs are fostering the movement and it is fast sweeping many parts of the country.

This organization not only adds another tremendous force, with all the enthusiasm of youth, for the present conservation of game, but these boys will soon be our legislators, magistrates and county commissioners, and with the knowledge and enthusiasm gained in this movement they will come to their duties with an unusual preparation to deal with the problems of game conservation as these come before them officially.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD, Executive Secretary.

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

THE FIELD FORCE—REFUGE KEEPERS



Probably no other representative of the Game Commission has a better opportunity for studying game conditions, generally, than the Refuge Keeper. His duties are so numerous and varied that hardly a day goes by that he does not observe some form of wild creature, either game or predator.

One would think that a Refuge Keeper and his family, living as they sometimes do far remote from civilization, lead very lonely lives. But they do not. In the first place there are too many duties that keep them occupied. For instance, a Refuge Keeper is required to protect the refuge from unlawful entry; to enforce the game, fish and forest laws; to capture or kill dogs within the refuge or when chasing game in the vicinity thereof; to aid in any way possible in propagating game; to mow annually the refuge line as well as roads and trails needed for fire protection purposes; to keep the refuge wire in good repair at all times; to keep the refuge line well posted with notices; to make minor road repairs, as cleaning out ditches and drains; and other repairs which can be done without the employment of help; to control predatory animals; to feed game when natural food is scarce or when deep snows make it difficult for game to reach natural food; to plant trees and shrubs which will provide permanent game food and cover or for reforestation purposes; to care for buildings, equipment, tools, etc; to improve

the appearance of grounds and his headquarters by planting ornamental trees and shrubs and by properly caring for the lawns to cooperate with officials of the Department of Forests and Waters in preventing and extinguishing forest fires; and to cooperate with district game protectors in trapping game for distribution in other localities.

There are numerous other duties which fall to the lot of the Refuge Keeper. Often he is called upon to care for very young or crippled wild creatures such as bear cubs, fawn deer, raccoons, and many other species which come into his possession in various ways. Thus it can readily be seen that in one way or another the Refuge Keeper is working in the interests of the sportsman every hour of the day.

It is fortunate that in these present days there are such agencies as the improved road, the automobile and the radio, all of which combine to make life just a little more pleasant for these men and their families.

Their homes, too, are as comfortable as can possibly be made, the standard type now being used containing eight rooms and bath, hot air furnace with registers in every room, hot and cold water, and many other conveniences.

If you should ever pass one of these Refuge Keeper's headquarters, by all means stop and bid him the time of day. Not only will you find him courteous and willing to answer any question you might like to ask, but you will enjoy looking at the beautiful surroundings.



Game Commission

**NORMAN M. WOOD, Game Commission
Lecturer**

WEASELS

Harold Plasterer of the Bureau of Vermin Control found two dead weasels along the highway. He split their noses so that no fraudulent bounty could be collected therefrom.

CONTROL YOUR DOGS

TRAP BEAVERS

Continuing their program of trapping and removing beaver to more desirable locations, the Game Commission during July caught seventeen of these animals. Operations were carried on in Cameron, Potter, Tioga, Clinton, Schuylkill and Huntingdon Counties.

DR. WILLIAMS IN DUTCH GUIANA JUNGLES

Dr. Samuel H. Williams, Member of the Game Commission from Pittsburgh, accompanied by George Dambach of the Biology Department of the University of Pittsburgh, of which Dr. Williams is head, left recently for further investigations in the jungles of Dutch Guiana, South America. Dr. Williams also is President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences.

ATTEND MEETINGS

During July Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary of the Game Commission spoke at 7 sportsmen meetings, reaching approximately 2110 persons.

A. L. Budd, Chief Bureau of Protection and C. A. Hiller, in charge of Propagation attended two large sportsmens meetings at which several hundred persons were present.

Harry VanCleve, assistant Chief Bureau

of Predatory Animals, Delbert Batchelor also of that department, and Robert Leiter of the Educational Service, presented a live wild animal exhibit before 12 Boy Scout Camps in the western part of Pennsylvania, reaching 897 scouts and about 2,500 visitors.

Dr. Thomas E. Winecoff, of the Educational Service, accompanied by Earl Carpenter of the Bureau of Vermin Control, presented a live wild animal exhibit before 15 scout camps in eastern Pennsylvania, reaching 2,003 scouts and approximately 200 visitors.

Norman M. Wood, of the Educational Service, attended 17 meetings of one sort or another reaching 4,441 adults and 1,591 children.

Motion pictures were sent direct from the Harrisburg office to 9 meetings reaching 1,133 adults and 388 minors.

DOG TRAINING SEASON

Dogs, when under proper control, may be trained from August 20 to the end of February next



following, Sundays excepted, from one hour before sunrise until 10 o'clock P. M. Eastern Standard Time.

It is illegal to carry a shotgun or rifle while training dogs. Dogs may be trained during any hour of the night on raccoons but not on any other game.

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1932

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Amount
Adams	0	1	5	\$9.00
Allegheny	0	0	11	11.00
Armstrong	0	3	28	40.00
Beaver	0	0	1	1.00
Bedford	0	6	8	32.00
Berks	0	1	46	50.00
Blair	0	2	14	22.00
Bradford	0	0	65	65.00
Bucks	0	4	33	49.00
Butler	0	0	75	75.00
Cambria	0	6	33	57.00
Cameron	0	1	0	4.00
Carbon	0	1	5	9.00
Centre	0	2	26	34.00
Chester	0	0	32	32.00
Clarion	0	4	18	34.00
Clearfield	0	0	21	21.00
Clinton	0	2	20	28.00
Columbia	0	0	36	36.00
Crawford	0	0	31	31.00
Cumberland	0	4	18	34.00
Dauphin	0	1	13	17.00
Delaware	0	0	4	4.00
Elk	0	0	6	6.00
Erie	0	0	42	42.00
Fayette	0	3	30	42.00
Forest	0	0	5	5.00
Franklin	0	1	7	11.00
Fulton	0	0	9	9.00
Greene	0	0	6	6.00
Huntingdon	0	5	35	55.00
Indiana	0	1	45	49.00
Jefferson	0	0	17	17.00
Juniata	0	0	13	13.00
Lackawanna	0	3	10	22.00
Lancaster	0	1	43	47.00
Lawrence	0	0	16	16.00
Lebanon	0	0	11	11.00
Lehigh	0	2	23	31.00
Luzerne	0	6	59	83.00
Lycoming	0	5	43	63.00
McKean	0	0	20	20.00
Mercer	0	0	31	31.00
Mifflin	0	0	17	17.00
Monroe	0	1	8	12.00
Montgomery	0	0	20	20.00
Montour	0	1	2	6.00
Northampton	0	0	10	10.00
Northumberland	0	0	17	17.00
Perry	0	3	15	27.00
Philadelphia	0	0	4	4.00
Pike	0	0	0	----
Potter	0	0	16	16.00
Schuylkill	0	1	16	20.00
Snyder	0	1	15	19.00
Somerset	0	4	51	67.00
Sullivan	0	2	8	16.00
Susquehanna	0	1	11	15.00
Tioga	0	0	9	9.00
Union	0	0	8	8.00
Venango	0	0	16	16.00
Warren	0	0	17	17.00
Washington	0	3	18	30.00
Wayne	0	2	13	21.00
Westmoreland	0	16	66	130.00
Wyoming	0	10	17	57.00
York	0	6	50	74.00
Totals	0	116	1,438	\$1,902.00
	One re-certified check			1.00
				\$1,903.00

Number of claims for the month—990.

Prosecutions

During July officers of the Game Commission brought 109 prosecutions, including a number of cases of hunting without license, dogs chasing game in closed season and numerous fish cases.

Deer Damage

In July farmers killed 34 deer as a protection to property, compared with 108 killed during the same month last year. The damage was principally to oats, corn and other grain, with some damage reported to vegetables such as cabbage and potatoes.

Bear Damage

Two bear damage claims were received during July, one for the destruction of three hives of bees in McKean County and the other for the killing of one sheep in Sullivan County.

SEND IN YOUR HUNTING REPORTS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Someone asked if the German Mauser or any other imported rifle could be used for hunting game.

A. Any rifle, except an automatic, can be used to hunt game in Pennsylvania no matter which country it was imported from.

Q. Is an automatic pistol prohibited for use as a side arm in deer hunting?

A. An automatic pistol may be carried as a side arm, and even used to kill unprotected birds and animals, but never game of any kind.

FAWNS AT EXPERIMENTAL STATION

The experiment to determine the unsettled question of the limit of sex ratio with deer, under approximately natural conditions, which the Game Commission started during the summer of 1930 has produced some interesting results this summer. Two years ago the Commission set aside several acres of dense young forest growth near Pine Grove Furnace wherein was placed a spike buck with one young doe of his own age and a number of doe fawns of that year.

In the spring of 1931 the doe bore a fawn, though in some way it was accidentally killed.

Other doe fawns were added in the summer of 1931, but because of accident and the depredations of poachers only six of the original number were left by last fall. But every one of these had a fawn this spring,—quite a surprise, as the highest authorities on this subject, though admitting that they did not really know, were strongly of the opinion that three does to one buck was the limit of fertility.

There are at present in the enclosure thirteen does of breeding age by this fall.

F. C. Barthel an interested sportsman from Pittsburgh reports having observed on the highway between his home and Grove City (distance of 60 miles) 19 dead rabbits, 1 ringneck pheasant, 1 chicken and 2 groundhogs.

RUFFED GROUSE AND QUAIL INCREASING

On their recent trip to various boys camps over the eastern and southeastern sections of the State, the officers in charge of the Game Commission's educational exhibit received practically everywhere enthusiastic reports of a big increase in ruffed grouse and quail. Evidently there are more of these birds this year than for many years. Rabbits are also reported everywhere abundant.



Releasing Black Bear

Game Commission

BOARD REVOKES LICENSES

The Game Commission recently requested the Department of Revenue to revoke 199 hunters' licenses. Most of these were for 1-year periods, although a fair percentage were for two years. Four 5-year revocations were requested all of which covered cases where more than one violation had been committed. One 5-year revocation was approved, covering a case in which a hunter injured another person. This sentence was pronounced by the court. In another instance the court pronounced a sentence of a 10-year revocation where a hunter killed another man.

**PRODUCTION OF GAME BIRD EGGS AND GAME BIRDS
AT STATE GAME FARMS
up to and including July 30, 1932**

	Fisher Farm	Jordan Farm	Turkey Farm	Bob-White Quail Farm
No. of eggs produced	52,584	55,015	1,810	5,579
Shipped to Sportsmen	26,625	20,787		
Refuge Keepers	5,105	4,700		
Game Protectors	4,835	9,944		
Set at farm	14,300	20,787	1,756	5,681*
Unfit for hatching	1,719	1,124	54	46
Young birds shipped so far this season	1,200	1,700		300

*Includes 148 quail eggs from nests found in a wild state.

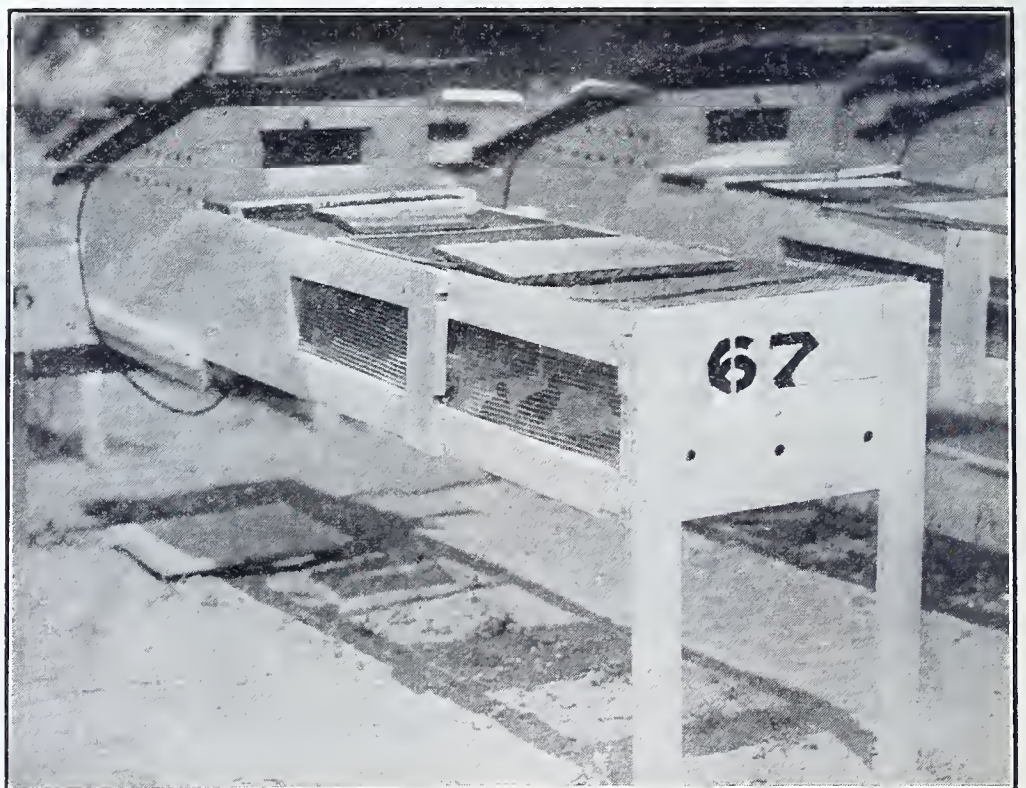


Game Commission
Battery of Electric Quail Brooders at Fisher Game Farm

QUAIL SETS RECORD

The Bob-White Quail Propagation Farm located at Schwenksville, Montgomery County, apparently set a world's record in its first year of operation. Mr. E. C. Smith, Superintendent of the farm, has a hen quail that for 80 consecutive days did not overlook the laying of an egg. The Bureau of Biological Survey, at Washington, D. C., advises that this is the best consecutive egg laying record reported, and asked the Commission for photographs of the hen and her mate.

To appreciate just what this little bird really did during those eighty days, let us consider some statistics. The average weight of a quail egg is 9.25 grams, while 6 ounces would be a fair average weight for a hen quail during the laying season. Therefore, this bird produced in 80 days a little better than 26 ounces of eggs, or laid her own weight better than four times during that period. That would mean that every 20 days she produced her own weight in eggs.



Game Commission
Electric Quail Brooder at Fisher State Game Farm

DONATES 200 DUCKS

Frank Foster, big game hunter and game farmer of Phoenixville, recently gave the Game Commission 200 Mallard ducks for experimental purposes. The natural wild propagation of Mallards has been a hobby of Mr. Foster's for some time, and it is hoped that these birds, which have since been released in suitable sections of the state, will survive the coming winter and reproduce next spring.

CATS GET QUAIL

Sometime ago the Game Commission exchanged several beavers with the State of Florida, receiving in return 500 Bob White Quail, 50 of which were wing-clipped and released at the Fisher Game Farm in Montgomery County, in the hope they would mate and rear young under the ideal conditions which exist there. Whether or not these birds would have increased their numbers will never be known.

One of the keepers, finding a well trodden path leading under a food house in one of the rearing fields, investigated and found three extremely large and well fed house cats, all of which were quickly dispatched. They had cleaned out almost the entire stock of southern birds.

TRAP RABBITS

Game Protectors in some sections of the state live-trapped and removed quite a number of rabbits during the past month or two. The animals were causing damage to emergency relief gardens.

REFUGES AND LANDS

STATE GAME LANDS ASSOCIATED WITH FRENCH ROYALIST COLONIZATION PROJECT

State Game Lands in Bradford and Sullivan Counties have an interesting connection with the history of the French Revolution. The lands so associated are:

No. 12 in Leroy and Overton Townships, Bradford County: 21,576.7 acres.

No. 13 in Davidson and Laporte Townships, Sullivan County: 31,189.0 acres.

No. 36 in Monroe and Overton Townships, Bradford County: 11,456.6 acres.

No. 66 in Colley Township, Sullivan County: 3,292.6 acres.

Many Pennsylvanians are unaware that their State furnished a refuge for the Nobles and Royalty of France from the violence of that Revolution.

The exodus of the Refugees began with the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, and became increasingly rapid about September, 1792, when the Revolution became more intense and executions progressed on a large scale. Large numbers came to the United States and some who had gone to the French Island of Santo Domingo were forced to flee again from the Revolution there. These refugees began to congregate in hospitable Philadelphia, then the largest city of the United States.

Not wanting to become a burden on their American friends, the French decided to start a colony of their own. Two of their number, a Viscompte Louis Marie de Noailles, brother-in-law of the Marquis de la Fayette and Marquis Antoine Omer Talon who had managed to save much of their wealth undertook to establish the settlement, which, it was hoped, might even become a haven for the King and Queen.

A site was purchased on the right or west bank of the Susquehanna River in a great bend about five miles below Towanda. The place was formerly known as Schufeldt's Flats. De Noailles and Talon acquired title to eight tracts with a total area of about 2400 acres by purchasing the rights both of the settlers or claimants under grants from Connecticut and of the settlers or claimants under conflicting grants from Pennsylvania. King Louis XVI was guillotined before he could flee.

In 1793 a town was laid out according to a carefully drafted plan and named Azilum (the present American spelling is Asylum). It was divided into about 445 lots, mostly one acre in size, although a few five and ten acre lots were also provided. The settlement was pushed energetically during the following year or two, a number of two story log houses being constructed. We are told these



Photo by W. Gard. Conklin.

The Site of the French Colony of Asylum. In the distance can be seen State Game Lands Number 36.

were somewhat more pretentious than those occupied by the American settlers along the north branch of the Susquehanna River. They had glass windows, and porches, and were roofed with split white pine shingles. It requires selected white pine from which to split shingles and plenty of that was available in those days in the immediate vicinity.

What is supposed to have been the largest log house in America was constructed in 1794 and designated the Queen's House, but later known as Le Grande Maison, or the Great House. It was 84 feet long and 60 feet wide, two stories high and a large attic. Inside it was lined with planed and matched boards, which must have presented a most attractive and unique appearance. Enormous open fire places were distributed throughout the building.

Evidently much of the construction work, as well as maintenance of the buildings and town, was done by Americans, as the French, particularly those of wealth, preferred a life of ease and pleasure. For amusement they rode, danced, played games, hunted and fished. Deer, bear, wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, and other game were found in abundance furnishing sport as well as meat. Here in an almost virgin wilderness the French attempted to observe as nearly as possible the customs of their native land, a life of ease and pleasure, although some of them, even a few of noble birth, entered into business pursuits.

Queen Marie Antoinette was similarly put to death before she could escape from France to take refuge in Azilum, but many

of the Nobles, including Prince Tallyrand and also Louis Phillips, who later became King of France, spent a short time at Azilum. The town flourished vigorously until about 1801, when the Nobles were invited by Napoleon Bonaparte, then Consul, to return to France and were promised restoration to possession of their lands. This was good news to the Exiles and they promptly left Azilum to return to their native land. The withdrawal of their personal and financial support caused the town to languish and finally to be abandoned. The site is now farm land visible from the Roosevelt Highway (U. S. Route No. 6) from the bluff across the Susquehanna River, but none of the original buildings remain. The name is preserved in Asylum Township.

The arrival of large number of emigres, with their wealth, suggested that great profit could be made from the sale of wild lands to them for settlement. On Apr 22, 1794, Robert Morris and John Nicholson interested de Noailles and other Frenchmen in organizing a syndicate called the Asylum Company with a proposed capital stock of one million acres to be divided into shares or actions of 200 acres each. The titles to the land were to be held by trustees and to be conveyed at the direction of the managers of the Company. Copies of the By-laws were attached to and made part of the deed to the first trustees. This is found of record in Lycoming County in Deed Book Volume 1, Page 367.

Robert Morris became financially embarrassed and withdrew from the Company and on April 27, 1795, the By-laws

were amended and improved. By the amended By-laws John Nicholson guaranteed to pay the investors dividends of \$30.00 per year on each action or share, which would amount to 6% on the valuation of the lands at \$2.50 per acre.

When John Nicholson also became unable to meet his financial obligations and to perform his covenants, the first Asylum Company failed. Some of the shareholders, including de Noailles, bought in the lands of the Company at the United States Marshal Sale and organized a second Asylum Company on October 26, 1801, to exist for fifteen years and then to be liquidated by public auction of the Company's unsold lands. The articles of this second company have not been found of record.

An old book of maps was found in the possession and ownership of W. C. Mason, Surveyor, at Laporte, Pennsylvania. Mr. Mason received it from Michael Meylert, who in turn was a surveyor and land agent actively concerned with the management of lands in several of the Northeastern Counties of Pennsylvania, about the middle of the last century. His father before him had been a land agent for investors in the wild lands of Pennsylvania. This old book is marked "Birds Book of Maps—Asylum Lands" and is in a very dilapidated condition. Many of the pages were not used but were left blank. Entries of memoranda on the maps indicated that the book was in use before 1816, and these maps may be in fact the original surveys of the Asylum Company lands. Photostat copies were made of all the pages of the book on which maps were found and a copy of these photostats is in the possession of the Game Commission.

The early deeds conveying the Asylum Company lands sometimes mentioned them only by their numbers in the Register of the lands of the Company. The whereabouts of the said Register, if it still exists, has not been learned. It may be in the multitudinous records of the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia or in the possession of some descendant of one of the original managers of the Company. The maps in the Birds Book give the tract numbers and thus assist in their identification.

The first trustees were Jared Ingersoll, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and Mathew Clarkson, Mayor of Philadelphia.

After the death of Mathew Clarkson, Jared Ingersoll, as surviving trustee, conveyed the lands to Archibald McCall, John Ashley, and Thomas Astley, new trustees designated by resolution of the Company.

The deeds from Robert Morris and John Nicholson to the first trustees were dated June 2, 1795, and April 15, 1792, respectively, and are found of record in Lycoming County in Deed Book Volume 2, Pages 217 and 222 and in Luzerne

County in Deed Book Volume 4, Page 394, respectively. The deed from Ingersoll to the new trustee dated December 11, 1808, is recorded in Lycoming County in Deed Book Volume 12, Page 38. Another deed from John Nicholson to John Ashley and James Gibson, Trustees, recorded in Lycoming County in Deed Book Volume 1, Page 366, would seem to place in trust John Nicholson's interest in the Company and its lands as a pledge of surety for the performance of his undertaking. After the death of John Nicholson and when his affairs were found to be in great confusion, the Trustees of the Asylum Company were forced to acquire for the Company the interest in sundry lands at public sale.



Photo by W. Gard. Conklin.

Motherless Bear Cub held at Game Refuge

The original plan of the Asylum Company was to acquire lands in what was then Lycoming, Northumberland and Luzerne Counties. The maps in Birds Book indicate that the lands were also acquired in Northampton County.

Since the formation of later counties, the lands would today be scattered over Lycoming, Northumberland, Luzerne, Sullivan, Wyoming, Bradford, Susquehanna, Columbia, Tioga and Carbon Counties and the maps in the back of Birds Book marked Trust Lands are scattered over Wayne, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Carbon, Monroe, Forest, Elk, McKean (or Cameron) and Venango Counties. The writer has not ascertained why this latter group of lands was designated Trust Lands. The promotion of the Asylum Company was undertaken in hope of large profit from causes rooted in the French Revolution as above mentioned. The anticipated profits were not realized, largely due again to the conditions in France subsequent to the Revolution, but

the Town of Asylum and Asylum Company are interesting incidents in the history of Pennsylvania.

The "Game News" is indebted for the information contained herein to the Honorable A. C. Fanning, formerly Judge of the Bradford County Courts, Towanda, and to Leighton H. Campbell, Esquire, of Pittsburgh.

AREA OF STATE GAME LANDS WITHIN COUNTIES

The area of each block of State Game Lands as of June 1, 1932, and their location, was reported in the June issue of the "Game News." Reference is made to Table No. 1 on Page 11 of that issue. Sportsmen may be interested in knowing how many acres there were at that time in each county, as well as the number of townships in each county having game lands within their borders. That information is contained in the following tabulation:

County	Number of Townships	Acreage Within County
Bedford	9	12,279.25
Berks	3	316.20
Blair	1	958.94
Bradford	6	32,000.00
Bucks	3	1,163.3
Cambria	1	2,320.75
Cameron	1	11,888.2
Carbon	1	1,548.8
Centre	3	12,565.7
Chester	1	735.2
Clarion	6	6,229.3
Clearfield	2	5,056.0
Columbia	8	10,296.5
Crawford	2	1,790.1
Elk	7	43,600.55
Fayette	3	7,116.0
Forest	2	6,766.9
Fulton	4	6,003.7
Huntingdon	4	2,300.7
Jefferson	5	20,566.26
Lancaster	3	2,702.1
Lycoming	1	3,005.7
McKean	3	20,633.93
Monroe	4	4,878.73
Potter	5	12,173.2
Somerset	1	1,484.7
Sullivan	6	35,484.9
Susquehanna	3	6,744.35
Tioga	3	4,038.32
Venango	7	11,142.68
Warren	3	8,718.51
Wayne	1	2,035.8
Westmoreland	1	4,606.0
Wyoming	2	16,990.5
Totals—34	115	320,141.77

REEVES PHEASANTS

Sam Reed, Refuge Keeper at Emporium, reports having seen three broods of Reeves Pheasants from the six pairs released in his section. This is good news.

MORE GAME LANDS TO BE PURCHASED

The Board of Game Commissioners at their quarterly meeting, July 7th, approved the purchase of 48,708 acres of game lands, and purchase contracts have since been completed with the sixty land owners involved. The lands are well distributed throughout the state, twenty counties being represented, and the Commission believes they will make a very valuable addition to present holdings. Seventy-eight offers were submitted to, and acted on, by the Board and aggregated 87,000 acres. Sixty of the seventy-eight offers were accepted.

Funds were not available to permit acceptance of all offers and even if they had been, many attractive offers would have been rejected, and were rejected, because prices asked were above that which the lands are considered worth for game purposes. Low-priced cut-over timber lands, or abandoned farms, are suitable for game refuges or public hunting grounds and the Board wisely adhered to established policy in accepting those offered at an average of about \$3.00 per acre.

Many months will elapse before all of the 48,708 acres are conveyed to the Commonwealth and it is quite probable

certain of the tracts will never be acquired, because of defective titles. This cannot be determined until the chain of titles for each tract is carefully searched by the Game Commission's regularly employed abstractors. Many defects which will be disclosed by the abstractors can be corrected, but if something shows up which might lead to litigation in the future the purchase of that tract will be dropped and the contract cancelled.

The location and acreage of the lands approved at the July 7th meeting are shown in tabular form below.

LANDS APPROVED FOR PURCHASE AT BOARD MEETING—JULY 7, 1932

Location		Area approved (acres)	Number of land-owners involved	Remarks
Counties	Townships			
Warren	Deerfield and Brokenstraw	3,173.0	15	Adjoins lands previously approved and under contract for purchase.
Crawford	Rockdale	740.1	9	A new project.
Berks & Schuylkill	Bethel, Upper Tulpehoeken, Upper Bern, Wayne and South Manheim	9,935.0	3	A new project. Near Reading.
Clearfield	Bell	1,042.0	1	A new project.
Huntingdon	Shirley	633.0	2	Adjoins State Game Lands #71 recently purchased.
Schuylkill	Washington, Wayne and Pine Grove	1,506.1	1	Adjoins lands previously approved and under contract for purchase.
Blair	North Woodbury	1,323.0	1	A new project.
Fulton	Belfast	200.0	1	Adjoins State Game Lands #65 purchased last year.
York	Chanceford & Lower Chanceford	814.4	4	A new project. Includes a farm.
Bedford & Somerset	Londonderry & Fair Hope	3,143.9	3	A new project.
Fayette	Henry Clay	1,139.8	1	A new project.
Sullivan	Elkland	60.0	1	Adjoins State Game Lands #12 mostly in Bradford County.
Huntingdon	Springfield	200.0	1	Adjoins lands previously approved and under contract for purchase.
Bedford	South Woodbury & Snake Spring	179.0	1	Adjoins lands previously approved and under contract for purchase.
Bedford & Huntingdon	Liberty, Lincoln & Hopewell	3,729.0	2	A new project. Contract not yet made for 1,653 acres, part of the 3,729 acres.
Crawford	Troy	50.4	1	An interior tract in State Game Lands #69 purchased last year.
Somerset	Somerset	82.0	1	Adjoins State Game Lands #50 purchased in 1929.
Perry & Juniata	Madison, Saville, Tuscarora and Sandy Hill	2,094.5	8	A new project.
Lyeoming	Pine and McHenry	5,612.5	1	Adjoins lands previously approved and under contract for purchase.
Cambria & Indiana	Blacklick & Buffington	700.0	1	Adjoins lands previously approved and under contract for purchase.
Washington	Smith and Hanover	2,350.89	1	A new project.
Clinton	Colebrook and Gallagher	10,000.00	1	A new project.
Totals		48,708.59	60	

HUNTERS' LANDS VALUABLE

The Game Commission just completed a valuation inventory of lands and buildings under their jurisdiction. The inventory places a value of \$1,359,747.25 on the 320,141.77 acres of State Game Lands purchases to June 1st, which is said to be very conservative. The buildings comprising refuge keepers' headquarters, of which there are thirty groups in various parts of the state, are valued at \$169,483.00.

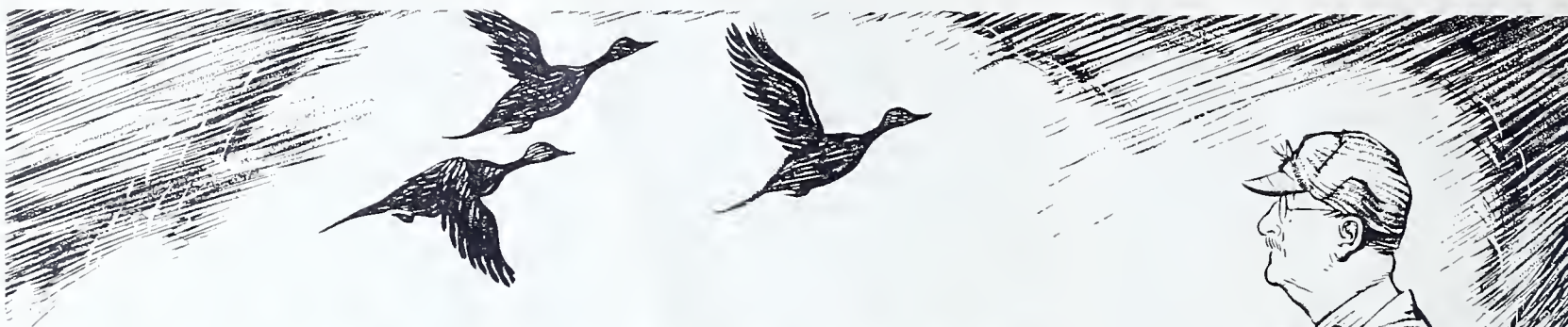
The value placed on three game propagation farms, aggregating 1,778.4 acres, is \$71,400.00 for the lands and \$42,555.00 for the buildings or a total of \$113,955.00.

The hunters of the state provided every dollar used in acquiring this real estate now having a total value of \$1,643,185.25.



Game Commission

SPRING CREEK, STATE GAME LANDS NO. 28, ELK COUNTY. Fishing streams are a valuable asset to lands purchased by the Game Commission.



MALLARD DUCKS IN PENNSYLVANIA

By **FRANK B. FOSTER**
PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

ILLUSTRATED BY
GEORGE GREY

In the northern corner of Chester County, only a few miles from Valley Forge, an experiment which started operation about ten years ago has developed to such an extent and in such a practical manner that it is quite in order to make the statement that the Mallard Duck can easily become one of Pennsylvania's foremost game birds.

There was nothing particularly original in this work as numbers of people had raised Mallards successfully many years before.

The more or less unique plan followed in this instance, however, was the releasing of the birds for conservation purposes, and to ascertain if they could be induced to settle in the vicinity of their birthplace and mate and reproduce in the true wild state in the immediate or nearby sections.

The first year (about 1921) there were approximately two hundred birds hatched under hens and released (at near the flying age) on the Pickering Creek. These birds were bred from true wild stock imported from Alberta, Canada. During the Fall and Winter a large percentage tarried on the creek because of the grain that was put out for them. With the approach of Spring most of them left, evidently joining their wild relations, but two or three pairs nested in the immediate vicinity and raised a few young to maturity. Every succeeding year an increasing number has been released until in the Summer of 1931

over sixteen hundred ducks were turned loose on the Pickering Creek. Each year since the beginning a better proportion of the number released has stayed over, mated and nested.

This Spring a large number of nests were found, and it is now the opinion of those interested that the duck population of that part of Chester County will be limited only by the swamp and pond areas, the food supply and the vermin.

Turning wet swampy pastures into real ponds and making marshy bogs out of otherwise worthless farm lands was part of the experiment and it has not only helped to keep the Mallards but has attracted in the Fall such other migrants as Green-winged Teal, Pintails, Black Ducks, Baldpates and a few other kinds. Some of these have spent the winters with the Mallards.

This plan can be followed in every part of the State and there are hundreds of much more suitable areas than the one where this propagating has been carried on. Take the Holtwood or Conowingo Dams on the Susquehanna River for two examples.

It would require but little expense to acclimate and feed the birds there until in a few years we could have marvelous Mallard Duck shooting for miles in that section. By restocking from time to time as is done with the Ringnecked Pheasant, we could have duck shooting over every mill-pond in Pennsylvania. What great

sport for the upland bird hunter to flush a few Mallards while hunting quail or pheasant?

Of course, in no event can all the ducks turned out be retained. It has been demonstrated by using Biological Survey bands that some of them will be great wanderers. For example, one bird banded in June, 1930, and turned out on Pickering Creek was shot 25 miles west of Pittsburg, Kansas, in the Fall of 1931. Others have flown to Quebec, Minnesota, Michigan, Maryland, etc., but for every one of those it is nearly certain that flocks of Mallards will attract others like Black Duck, Teal, etc., and as it has been proved, increasing numbers stay to breed and give us real Pennsylvania ducks.

The expense of raising these ducks is not prohibitive in any sense of the word and in order to develop a breeding colony one must be patient and not expect too much the first year. Any place where there is water and marsh is potential duck breeding ground, and almost every farm has a bit of that within its borders.

If the habits and characteristics of the Mallard were more widely recognized, undoubtedly hundreds of farmers and others interested in wild life would breed and release them, and it is perfectly practical to forecast that, with the cooperation of the various game associations in this State, in a few years' time there would be duck shooting in every part of Pennsylvania.

OF ALL the living things on earth, one is quite safe in saying that the dog has the greatest hold on humanity's affection and admiration. It matters not whether he is a well-groomed, blue ribbon, thoroughbred with a pedigree a yard or so long, or a miserable wall-eyed, bow-legged yellow mongrel, covered with mange and reeking with vermin—it's all the same. He is a feature for admiration, is feted and petted, called a lovely dog. If this yellow cur makes a raid on your flock of half grown turkeys and kills five or six of them and you become provoked, get the gun and lay him out, you will be lucky if you don't have to employ a lawyer to defend you. You will at least learn that you have shot a very valuable dog, worth at least \$500. If you fail to shoot the cur and go to the owner and make complaint, you will then learn that you are positively mistaken in your identification for our dog never goes away from home, is always in the back yard, and an alibi is then and there established. However, the owner may kindly offer a solution for the turkey killing by whispering gently into your ear that neighbor Jones has a very bad dog that looks a little like our dog Jack. Then you go back home wondering if after all your eyes have not deceived you, and half inclined to believe that it really was Jones' dog that you saw slaughtering your turkeys. Your next thought is, how can I protect the remaining portion of my flock. You first think it best to buy wire and build a pen, but soon decide that won't do for turkeys never would stand for an enclosure, so you find that the one practical feature is to take chances, so chances you take. When the round-up comes in the Fall of the year, you find that your flock, so promising in early August, and comprising one gobbler, two hens and twenty-four young, has diminished to six young birds, one lame hen and the old gobbler, who struts about the meadow with just two feathers in his tail. In thinking the matter over, you decide that there is nothing in raising turkeys, sell out and give it up for a bad job.

We have in this country two avoidable menaces of long standing that have inflicted huge losses on the nation, both economic and in wild life, the first being forest fires. The second in importance—prowling dogs.

The losses inflicted on the nation by these worthless pests in the destruction of poultry is enormous. I have seen entire flocks of chickens, turkeys and ducks destroyed in a few minutes just for pure mischief. About two years ago a widowed lady, who was our neighbor, had in her chicken house eight hens and a rooster. She went out one morning and found every one torn to pieces, by two **thoroughbred Irish terriers**, the property of a kind neighbor. The poor lady could not prove the guilt of the creatures, so lost out. It



PROWLING DOGS

by

J. G. W. DILLIN

Illustrated by **GEORGE GRAY**

was another instance of Jones' dog, as our dogs are always in the back yard.

Not many years ago almost as many deer were killed by dogs as by powder and ball. Wise laws have resulted in curbing this menace considerably, however.

The number of rabbits killed annually by dogs is enormous. Just what percentage of the annual supply no one can tell, but to say the least, it is very large. As a destroyer of bird life the prowling dog is a marvel. No, he doesn't actually catch them, but he does still worse, and this is how:—First let us consider that the dog hunts 365 days every year. The months of May, June and July are the nesting periods of all birds in the greater part of the United States. Of our Pennsylvania game birds the grouse, turkey, quail and woodcock nest on the ground, also numerous song and insectivorous birds. Now, let us suppose a case: it is a dark night in early June. The incubation period is on. About dusk Smith's hound, old Jack, Jones' Shep and Brown's yellow cur meet by prearrangement and away they go. They know of an old rabbit back in a little thicket that they have not been able to catch, so back to this nearby thicket they go. While crossing the grass field they almost run over a meadowlark sit-

ting on her nest. Mrs. Lark, scared almost to death, makes a sudden plunge into the air and lands a quarter of a mile away, where she remains until daylight. The dogs by this time are in the thicket. Old Jack soon finds a hot trail, and off they go, he doing the trailing, while Shep and the cur do the heading-off trick. Between the three they make enough noise to wake the dead. Old Mrs. Rabbit has a family of little bunnies, and naturally leads the dogs away to another part of the thicket. And on her way across she runs right past the bunch of briars where Mrs. Quail has her nest, containing 16 eggs almost ready to be hatched. She doesn't mind the rabbit one bit, but the hideous yelping of the dogs almost scares her stiff, and into the darkness she plunges, flies 100 yards or so, hits a tree and falls stunned to the ground. She too may be expected back to her nest early in the morning if something doesn't get her before she recovers. Old Mrs. Rabbit now slips into a rail pile in time to save herself. The dogs yank and chew at the rails for a while, then start off for more excitement; so over to the foot of the mountain they go, and just above the field where the scrub is dense Shep bangs right into an old ruffed grouse sitting on a nest of eggs. Away she goes, and the awful whirl of her wings gives him a real thrill. Now Mrs. Grouse is a very sensitive creature and it is not likely that she will ever again go near her nest. At all events, she won't go back for several hours. It is now near daybreak, and the dogs start for home, arriving in time to get a nice juicy breakfast. They then find a cool place to lie down for an all day sleep, preparatory to another raid the following evening.

Now with reference to the birds that flew from their nests it is very safe to say that every egg was ruined. The absence of the bird for several hours meant that they were chilled and lost. Now I shall explain why I am so positive that I am right in my charges that dogs, as bird destroyers, are foremost. First, I will say that it stands to reason that such events as here described would naturally happen. Second, I have been ahead of dogs on a dark night, and heard the whirl of wings as the birds passed me in their efforts to escape. Third, I have found nests of eggs deserted by the old birds.

In Pennsylvania, while we are still greatly menaced by prowling dogs, the situation has much improved; of late years several wise measures have been passed to meet requirements, and enforcement by game protectors, especially, is good. The result has been an increase of game.

MISCELLANEOUS

A NEW FORCE FOR GAME CONSERVATION

One of the most encouraging pieces of news for sportsmen and conservationists generally is the widespread movement for organization of young men and boys from fourteen to twenty years of age into "Junior Sportsmen's Clubs." The Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Citizens Military Training Camps, many summer assemblies of various sorts, private camps and pleasure clubs are fostering the movement, and it is fast sweeping many parts of the country.

This organization not only adds another tremendous force, with all the enthusiasm of youth, for the present conservation of game, but these boys will soon be our legislators, magistrates and county commissioners, and with the knowledge and enthusiasm gained in this movement they will come to their duties with an unusual preparation to deal with the problems of game conservation as these come before them officially.

HEART WORMS IN DOGS

And now it's heart worms in dogs,—a newly discovered disease that is spreading rapidly among dogs, especially in the south.

"The heart worm is generally transmitted through the bite of a mosquito which has previously bitten an infected dog. The larva is planted in the bloodstream and the worms finally reach the dog's heart, with fatal results. Fleas and ticks are also suspected as carriers."

The federal Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, has been working on control methods for the past year and a half, and a drug has been found that seems to kill the larva in the bloodstream, but as yet nothing has been discovered that will help after the worm has reached the heart.

FOXES PREFER RABBITS

Pennsylvania sportsmen will be interested to know that in a survey the U. S. Biological Survey has been making of the stomach contents of foxes, rabbit has been found to be the fox's chief article of diet, —though many other things, especially field mice, have been found in his extensive menu.

Of fifty stomachs examined only one contained quail.

A "blind date" don't mean a thing except a duck hunt to some people.



Blue-headed Vireo on Nest

Photo by Ansel B. Miller

HYDE APPOINTS 19TH MEMBER OF BIRD BOARD

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde announced, on July 6 the appointment of Sam G. Anderson, of Hutchinson, Minnesota, as an additional member-at-large of the Advisory Board, Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

This addition brings the total membership of the board to nineteen and completes a widespread geographic representation.

Mr. Anderson is a farmer and sportsman. His appointment was recommended to Secretary Hyde at a conference of game conservation interests from Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

WILD CAT VS. SPARROW

Daniel entering the Lion's den didn't have a thing on an English Sparrow that flew into the wild cat's cage at Souderton recently where the wild animal exhibit of the Game Commission was being shown at the Franconia Township Bi-Centennial. Spectators gathered around the cage expecting to witness the cat dispose of the bird but instead it played with it as a cat would with a mouse. The sparrow chirped inside the cage for quite a time. Finally one of the officers released it while the bobcat snarled because it had been separated from an apparently welcome visitor.

GEORGE P. McLEAN

Hon. George P. McLean, co-author of the first migratory bird law, passed away at his Connecticut estate on June 6 at the age of 74.

The original migratory bird bill was introduced in 1904 by Hon. George Shiras, 3rd, then Congressman from Pennsylvania. Senator McLean and Congressman Weeks pushed the campaign to a successful conclusion in 1913 for the organized conservation forces, led by the American Game Association.

Senator McLean and his associates succeeded in tacking the migratory bird bill to the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, and one of the last acts of President Taft was to sign it on March 4.

Following his retirement from the Senate in 1929, Senator McLean devoted himself to the increase of wild life on his Connecticut estate at Bimbury. Many notables journeyed there to enjoy the fruits of his labors with him.

Friends of the migratory birds should ever cherish the memory of George P. McLean.

'Possnm huntin' is just another excuse for gettin' out the house at night.

QUEER BEHAVIOR OF QUAIL

Deputy Game Protector Claude Kelsey, of Porter, reports that some years ago as Mr. Wesley Adams, of the same place, was returning home one cold winter afternoon, in a section having at that time very few quail, a lone quail alighted in the road just ahead of him and promptly fell over as if dead.

But examination showed a flicker of life yet, and Mr. Adams, thinking it was freezing, picked it up and wrapped it inside his sweater, where it soon revived sufficiently to scratch and tickle its rescuer's ribs till he was glad to liberate it. To his astonishment, the quail promptly ran into a near-by woodchuck hole and disappeared.

Later in the same afternoon Mr. Adams brought some feed and scattered it before the hole, and finding from the tracks in the snow that the quail had eaten it and gone back into the hole, he continued to feed it every day till better weather came and the quail—having become quite tame meantime—moved out of woodchuck alley.

HOW DO FISH SWIM, AND DO FISH WALK?

A series of interesting experiments has just disproved an old theory that fish swim by means of their tails. It seems that they can swim just as well with their tail fins cut off. It is actually the muscles on the sides of the body that send them through the water and this action starts from the head. But swimming is not the only form of motion of which fish are capable. Some of them can come out of the water and walk. (Not Pennsylvania fishes, however). A number of these walking fish arrived at the London Zoo recently. They are the Mudskippers of Java. When out of the water they use their breast fins as legs.

THE COPPERHEAD NOCTURNAL

The copperhead is much more active at night and does most of his feeding then. If he moved around as much in the daytime as he does at night, undoubtedly many more persons would be bitten.

"Game Protectors in Chester County predict more foxes about that section than for several years. Many dens of young animals are being reported by farmers. Litters number from three to six. Many of the families are being moved by the fox hunters from sections where farmers threaten to destroy them. Every female has an emergency den in case one is destroyed, and moves her young into it at the first alarm. The young are carried by the neck. They are sometimes moved long distances, frequently across streams." W. Y. Hunt, Deputy Game Protector, West Chester.

DOCTORS DENOUNCE THE CAT AS A PEST

Science is inexorable.

The domestic cat, hymned by poets, favorite pet of millions, even an object of worship in ancient times, is denounced as a pest, a public and private nuisance and a menace to health by the American Medical Association.

In an editorial in a recent issue of the journal of the association, the cat is described as a pest in cities through their "nightly howling," a pest in the country because of their knack of killing birds and small animals of all sorts, and a pest in the house because it is a carrier of many unpleasant and even fatal human diseases.

The association proposes, as a means of cutting down the cat population of this country, to support a suggestion that all female cats be taxed \$5, as dogs are taxed in most states.



Game Commission
House Cat at Bird Box

BELL YOUR CATS

"The cat," stated the editors sternly, "is not always the innocent purring creature that she seems to be when lying before the fireside or sleeping on the sofa. Indeed, the intimate contact with people which cats enjoy is sometimes a menace to human life, for they may carry in their bodies or in their fur the causative agents of human disease.

"Rat bite fever has in several instances followed the bite of a cat. A dog tapeworm and the hog roundworm are harbored by cats. *Brucella melitensis*, the cause of undulant fever, has been isolated from the mesentery glands of infected cats. Cats are the hosts of several animal parasites, some of which are transferable to men. The liver fluke is a natural inhabitant of the cat. Why not tax cats?"

A MOUSE OPOSSUM

A visitor in the form of a mouse-opossum, possibly from Central America, occupied the interest of officials of the Game Commission and State Museum recently as it hissed at them from inside of a large tin can which comprised its temporary home. This little creature, with such an amazingly long tail, gets no larger than a good sized rat. It was found in a boxcar by several railroad employes, and after making its debut at the Commission was turned over to the Museum.

Its travels, from whatever part of the southlands it hails, must have been extremely varied, and the possibility is that the little creature was loaded with a bunch of bananas bound for Philadelphia or New York. A year or so ago Boyd Rothrock, Curator of the State Museum, was given a female and young of a different though similar species, also removed from a boxcar containing a shipment of bananas.

SPORTSMEN OBSERVE BEAVER

Sportsmen who are acquainted with beavers and have tried to sneak up on the busy little animals will appreciate the thrill which came to four Wilkes-Barre men when they had an opportunity to follow for several hundred yards a full grown beaver seemingly seeking a secluded spot in which to whelp.

The beaver was first seen by Carl Goodwin who was fishing in Kitchen Creek. The animal swam to within a few feet of the fisherman who shouted to his companions to come and witness the rare sight. The four men watched the beaver as it turned from Kitchen's Creek into a small tributary where there was not enough water to cover it.

Later the fishermen had opportunity to study the animal at close range as they walked along the bank of the creek within a few feet of it. Its disregard for its observers was apparently due to an instinctive desire to find a place to give birth to its young. Once it dove under some driftwood and was almost hidden from view. One of the men grabbed its broad tail and was rewarded for his effort by a ducking as the animal sent him into the water with its sudden activity.

When the men left, the plucky little animal pushed on against the currents of the stream despite its weariness. The men did not know of any beaver settlements in that vicinity. Russel J. Womelsdorf.

SHAWNEE FIELD DAY

The Annual Field Day and Ox-Roast of the Shawnee Conservation Association Inc., will be held Saturday, August 27, 1932, in the Snyder Memorial Park, Martinsburg, Pa.

GROUSE HEADWORK

We all admit ruffed grouse are smart birds. But here's one that will test your grouse ingenuity. Can you offer a better one?

William Taylor, an assistant superintendent of Cook Forest, Clarion County, and his helpers on a road building job found two grouse nests in fairly close proximity. One of them was ten yards to one side of the road under the uplifted roots of a maple tree, the other on the opposite side under the end of a log, both in plain view.

The bird under the maple stood for the road construction work without flinching, but after several days the bird under the log decided to move.

Mr. Taylor observed her walking away from the nest with a peculiar hunched-up shuffling gait. She went to a point about twenty yards away, then returned, sat upon her old nest, shuffled her wings, and again moved off in the same peculiar manner to the nest site.

After watching this performance for more than an hour, and the visits to the old nest stopped, an examination showed that all the eggs were gone from under the log and that they were snugly reposing in the new location.

This observer believes the eggs were tucked up under the wings, a few at a trip, and moved. Who said grouse aren't smart?

CROWS AND WATERMELONS

Down in Georgia, where they grow watermelons by the millions, they protect them from the crows by placing a small stone on top of each ripening melon. For some reason, this strange plan, it is claimed, works perfectly.

PORCUPINES IMMUNE TO SNAKE VENOM

The porcupine is immune to the venom of poisonous snakes.

PET GROUNDHOG

A groundhog, a pet of the Albert Perry, Jr., family of South Brownsville, returned home after a five month's vacation.

The animal was given to Perry's last summer by Game Protector Homer Seaton and during the summer and fall months became so tame that it would respond to calls by members of the family.

It was kept in a pen at the Perry home but in November it disappeared, presumably going to a hole for the winter. During latter April it returned and apparently had lost none of its playfulness or the habits gained through contact with civilization last summer.

WRENS

L. A. Boyce of Furniss, Pa., cites two interesting notes on the nesting of Jenny Wren. In one case a wren selected a hat, hung on a door near a latticed porch. In another instance a wren and a mailman both used the same box.

BEAR VS. BEES

It is very seldom that a bear is killed as a protection to property in Pennsylvania, although such a case occurred recently at Hillsgrove, Pa., Sullivan County, when an adult male was killed by Frank Edkins of Hillsgrove. The bear had destroyed five swarms of bees.

Most woodpeckers bore round holes in trees, but the pileated woodpeckers dig both round and square holes.

NATIONAL CAPITAL BECOMES REFUGE

The only wild-life conservation measure of importance passed by the last session of Congress is one sponsored by the National Committee on Wild-Life Legislation for four or five years—setting aside the District of Columbia as a refuge for migratory birds. It was signed by the President, July 14th.

EAGLE RIDES AIRPLANE

"Baldy," an American Eagle with an amputated wing, now at the animal hospital of Dr. F. V. Matthews of McKeesport, may again get up in the air, though not by his own power. He is scheduled for an airplane ride at the local flying field in the near future.

FLICKERS

After the body of a female Flicker had been found in an alley near her nest, in Chambersburg, residents watched day after day as the male bird hatched the four eggs. When the youngsters were born Papa Flicker continued his dual duties and succeeded in providing for and maintaining his motherless brood.

While commenting on Daylight Saving Time recently, Mark Motter, Refuge Keeper at Lykens said, "We do not mind assisting nature, but we hate like the dickens to get ahead of it."

GROUSE TRIES TO APPROPRIATE PHEASANT PEEPS

Mr. Maurice L. Banker, of Huntingdon, reports a hen grouse that persistently tried to appropriate a newly hatched brood of pheasant peeps, even scratching a hole under their hatching coop and getting some of them out. But when turned out, on the third day, in the hope that they would follow her, they refused to do so, and stayed with the domestic hen.

RABBIT SAVED FROM BLACKSNAKE

On one of his daily trips recently H. H. Hess, rural mail carrier out of Furniss, Pa., heard a rabbit cry. Stopping his car and going over into the field to investigate, he found a five-foot blacksnake coiled around a full-grown rabbit. Mr. Hess killed the snake, and the rabbit ran away apparently unhurt.

OLD-TIME BEAR TRAP FOUND

Fred McIntyre of State Street, Towanda, Pa., has in his possession an ancient bear trap which is believed to be over a hundred years old. The trap is hand-made and rudely fashioned and upon one side of it the initials "O. M." are punched. In one of the chain links is a piece of a root of a tree which has grown entirely through the link. Even though the old iron implement of the trappers of years ago is rudely fashioned it gives the appearance of having been very well able to take care of the work to which it was assigned.

The trap was found by Kenneth E. Young of Towanda on December 15, 1926, in Wolfe Swamp on the mountain back of Cabin Run in Sullivan County while deer hunting. He had to cut down several trees and saplings to remove it. Recently Mr. Young gave it to Mr. McIntyre who in turn plans to present it to the Bradford County Historical Society in a few days.

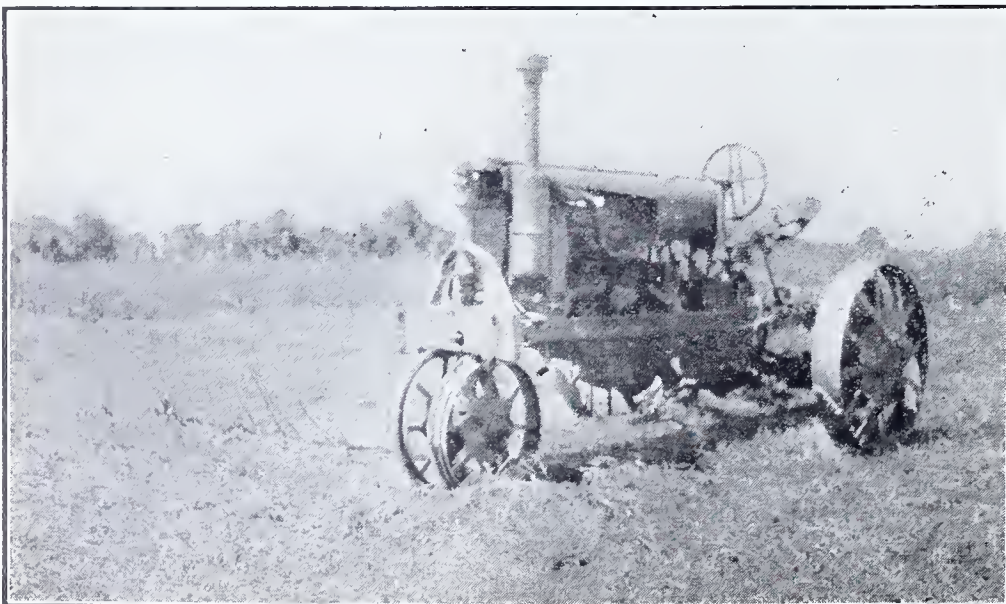


Photo by Game Protector H. H. Rickert
"Flushing Bar" with sleigh bells attached. Used on tractor at Fuller Estate, Lehigh County. It saved many pheasants and eggs.



Game Commission
Headquarters of Superintendent of State Quail Farm, near Schwenksville, Montgomery County.

Attention Hunters!

For the convenience of the thousands of sportsmen throughout the Commonwealth, the Department of Revenue, upon the recommendation of the various County Treasurers, has appointed the following agents to sell hunting licenses direct to sportsmen who apply for them.

ALLEGHENY

William R. Zeskey, 733 Front St., Verona
John A. Weber, Orchard St., Fair Oaks
John V. Prus, 189 Beaver St., Leetsdale
George A. Lewis, Masonic Bldg., Elizabeth
W. S. Brown, Inc., 523 Wood St., Pittsburgh
Harry L. Neff, 108 Federal St., Pittsburgh
Sportsmen's Supply Co., 643 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh
Philip Bartoli, 346 Station St., Bridgeville
M. Shrader, 722 Fifth Ave., McKeesport
Frank T. Rubenstein, Silver Lake, Pittsburgh
Ben L. Anderson, 908 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh
Beatrice K. Popp, Castle Shannon

ARMSTRONG

Lester Fleming, Parkers Landing
Emaline Powell, Distant
John Ellenberger, Dayton
Harry Smith, East Brady, RFD
Duncan C. McCallum, Leechburg
Paul F. Klingensmith, Kelly Station
W. Fred Henry, Apollo

BERKS

John G. Nuebling, 847 Penn. St., Reading

BLAIR

Altoona Leather Store, 1509 11th Ave., Altoona
C. O. Johnson, Claysburg
W. Robert Straesser, Martinsburg
Earl M. Hite, 417-19 Main St., Roaring Spring
John D. Cox, Tyrone
J. G. Metz, Williamsburg
C. F. Jackson, Bellwood
Mazurie & Goshen, 702 2nd St., Juniata

BRADFORD

Maynard D. Dunklee, Wyalussing
S. J. Brasted, Millerton, RD 2
Harry M. Wallin, 308 So. Main St., Athens
Wm. F. Palmer, Troy, Box 135
Wynn Brothers, Canton
George Bonfoey, Sayre, Box 290
Elwood E. Whitesell, Towanda
R. E. Frantz, Camptown
C. M. Dunham, New Albany
Fred H. Gorham, Warren Center

BUTLER

C. O. Christley, Slippery Rock
Raymond L. Orr, Harrisville
W. B. Ferguson, Chicora
L. I. Gilbert, Karns City
L. W. J. Campbell, Petrolia
J. H. B. Black, Bruin
Merritt Sloan, Eau Claire
Harry U. Flowers, Harmony
J. G. Brown, Evans City
Ross R. Brown, Mars
W. H. Hoehling, Portersville
Porter Scott, Butler
E. P. Pfeffer, Butler

CAMBRIA

C. J. Cordell, Patton
George Brothers, 313 Main St., South Fork
John R. Musser, Barnesboro
Swank Hardware Co., Johnstown
Hogues Hardware Store, Cresson, Box No. 4
D. A. Luther, Carrolltown
Milton H. Bantley, 701 VonLunen St., Johnstown
Edward Miles, 725 Main St., Portage
A. A. Ferguson, 511 Main St., Gallitzin
Binder's Hardware Store, Barnesboro
Dillinger & Brosius, 161 Fairfield Ave., Johnstown
A. A. Dietrich, Robert St., Nanty Glo
I. L. Binder, Hastings, Box N.
Schade & Nelson Sporting Goods, 126 Market St., Johnstown

CAMERON

T. S. Fulton, Sinnamahoning
G. S. Wiley, Sterling Run
W. H. Muthersbaugh, Driftwood

CARBON

B. W. Shie, 226 Del. Ave., Palmerton
John J. Gower, White Haven
Wm. H. Weiland, Weatherly
Clinton I. Getz, Lake Harmony

CENTRE

Mrs. Grace Keefer, State College
J. Frank Kephart, 422 W. Front St., Phillipsburg
A. A. Schneek, Walnut St., Howard
Robert S. Stover, Main St., Millheim

CLARION

J. E. Martin Hardware Co., New Bethlehem
Dahle & Walter Hardware Co., Leeper
Keystone Supply Co., Foxburg
George L. Reiger, East Brady

CLEARFIELD

J. M. Brady, 200 W. Long Ave., DuBois
R. L. Hunter, 6 W. Long Ave., DuBois

CRAWFORD

A. Waid & Son, Titusville
A. D. Hudson, Conneaut Lake
Frank B. Reimann, Conneaut Lake
Baldwin & Welcomes, 959 Water St., Meadville
George H. Sheldon, Conneautville
N. B. Graham, Linesville
Park Hardware Co., 123 So. Main St., Cambridge Springs
H. A. Gerow, Venango

DAUPHIN

Harry Dando, Wiconisco
Shenk & Tittle, 313 Market St., Harrisburg
Richard B. Earnest, Hummelstown

ELK

R. F. Smith, 10 Erie Ave., St. Marvs

ERIE

Frank H. Jolley, Edinboro, Box 413
Joseph Sitterle, 401 State St., Erie
John L. Gackowski, 1726 Parade St., Erie
H. E. Franke, 11 W. Main St., North East
Milton C. Donaldson, Union City, R No. 1
Fred E. Root, 101 W. South St., Corry
Palace Hardware Co., 913-15 State St., Erie
West End Hardware Co., 564 W. 18th St., Erie
Louis J. Wontenay, Union City
Chas. S. Shaw, Waterford
Fred M. Steiner, 2528 Parade St., Erie

INDIANA

Morris Stearn, Moore Hotel, Indiana
H. R. Dill, Dilltown
John W. Myers, Cherry Tree

LACKAWANNA

Thomas Floyd, 2019 N. Main Ave., Scranton
Edward D. McBade, 222 Chestnut St., Dunmore
William C. Rippon, 321 Washington Ave., Jermyn
Thomas Gilbert, 607 Jefferson Ave., Jermyn
John J. Butler, 101 E. Drinker St., Dunmore
E. E. Fagan, 505 Main St., Peckville
E. J. Burke, 124 Susa, Ave., Olyphant
John W. James, Olyphant
Anthony F. Tedesco, 218 Grace St., Old Forge
Victor Pascoe, Carbondale
Chas. T. Anderson, 27 Belmont St., Carbondale
F. W. Kearney, 6 Salem Ave., Carbondale
George Felton, 119 Penn Ave., Scranton
Tom Taylor, 519 Linden St., Scranton
R. E. Houser, 133 N. Main Ave., Scranton
Jermyn Brothers, 205 N. Wash. Ave., Scranton
Peoples Drug Store, 642 E. Market St., Scranton
Samuel Moskovitz, 825 Main St., Dickson City

LAWRENCE

S. Y. Donds, 624½ Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City
J. E. VanCorder, 524½ Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City
H. G. Coates, New Castle, 201 N. Cedar St.
O. H. P. Green, 527 E. Washington St., New Castle
Cartwright Hardware Co., 509 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City
Wright's Sporting Goods Store, 346 E. Washington St., New Castle
William E. Marshall, 22½ E. Washington St., New Castle
Wallace J. Ewing, 8 East St., New Castle

LEHIGH

M. S. Young & Co., 740 Hamilton St., Allentown
M. C. Ebbecke Hardware Co., 606 Hamilton St., Allentown
Sears Roebuck & Co., 131 N. 7th St., Allentown
Witwer Jones Co., 949 Hamilton St., Allentown
F. E. Weiland, Broad & Main Sts., Bethlehem
Levi J. Reppert, 1061 Seneca St., Bethlehem
Charles H. Rex, 606 Main St., Slatington

LUZERNE

Jere Woodring Co., Hazleton
Thos. Merriman, Hazleton
Wagner Brothers, 354 W. Broad St., Hazleton
John Watro, 212 Markle Bank Bldg., Hazleton
Daniel A. Buckley, Freeland
Charles Wolfe, Freeland

LYCOMING

Fink's Auto Supply Co., 232 W. 3rd St., Williamsport
Steiger Bros., 14 W. 4th St., Williamsport
Harder Sporting Goods Co., 336 Pine St., Williamsport
Walter C. Horn, 844 Arch St., Williamsport
Robert M. Bubbs, Jersey Shore
G. W. Bennett & Son, 358-60 Broad St., Williamsport
Cloyd L. Myers, Tront Run
Frey's Hardware, 19 N. Main St., Muncy
E. Paul Miller, Montgomery
Chester W. Behmer, So. Williamsport, 2000 Riverside Drive
George H. Miller, 78 N. Main St., Hughesville

McKEAN

Emery Hardware Company, Bradford, 45-47 Main St.
John W. Seltz, Port Allegany
C. W. Masser, Smethport
Thomson & Company, Mt. Jewett
Smith Hardware, 99 Fraley St., Kane
Chas. W. Evans, Ludlow

MERCER

Roberts Hardware, Sharon
Nevant Brothers, Farrell
Stanley McCurdy, 188 Main St., Greenville
Campbell & Baughman, Greenville, Box 37
A. W. Madge, 115 Blaine, Grove City
John Kelly, Stoneboro
J. A. Walker, West Middlesex

MONTGOMERY

Otto H. Moyer, 267 Main St., Royersford
J. W. Evans, 121 High St., Pottstown
H. H. Smith, Pottstown

NORTHUMBERLAND

John Wardrop & Son, 27 So. Oak St., Mt. Carmel
W. C. Hack & Sons, 6-10 W. Independence St., Shamokin
Geo. W. Hackett & Sons, 325 Market St., Sunbury
Broadway Hardware Store, 16 Broadway, Milton
John B. Seale & Sons, 861 Chestnut, Kulpmont
Poss's Sport Shop, Herndon
Andrews Hardware Company, Northumberland
J. E. Byerly & Sons, Dalmatia

PIKE

Frank J. Dexter, Hawley RD No. 1
D. H. Hutton, Glen Eyre
James Ham'lon, Matamoras
L. B. Watson, Twin Lakes
R. K. Bodenhorn, Porters Lake, Marshall's Creek
Fred W. Singer, Tafton

SNYDER

Brian Teats, Bammel's Wharf
Herman & Wetzel, Selinsgrove, 213 N. Market St.
J. B. Rohrer, Port Trevorton, R No. 1

SUSQUEHANNA

T. A. Thorpe, Forest City
Sherwood & Engel, 610 Main St., Forest City
C. A. Brown, 210 E. Main St., Susquehanna
E. K. Owens, Susquehanna
O. V. Drake, Susquehanna
Stanley Williams, Hopbottom
George C. Finn, Hopbottom
M. A. Blair, New Milford
P. W. Walker, Thomson
Richolzer & Company Inc., Forest City, Box 767

UNION

Foreman Hardware Co., 312 Market St., Lewisburg
Mifflinburg Hardware Co., 458 Chestnut St., Mifflinburg
D. P. Meekley, West Milton
F. W. Wagner, White Deer
E. A. Ungard, Allenwood
W. L. Donelower, Lewisburg

VENANGO

Oliver Brothers, 116 E. Front St., Oil City
H. E. Beers, Diamond

WAYNE

Mary Grace Watts, Hawley
H. M. Jones, Newfoundland
Gunn Brothers, Hawley

WESTMORELAND

McKean's Hardware Co., New Kensington
Rodgers Hardware Co., 107 Grant Ave., Vandergrift
Monessen Plumbing & Electric Co., Monessen
J. I. Dick Hardware Co., 134 Pittsburgh St., Scottsdale
Latrobe News Company, Latrobe
Wellers Hardware, 113 W. Main St., Ligonier

WYOMING

Fred A. Colvin, Nicholson

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NOTE

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Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

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RUFFED GROUSE
Official State Game Bird

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

Vol. No. III

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1932

No. 6

EDITORIAL

MAKE REPORT OF GAME KILLED

In order to know just what we are accomplishing in game conservation and just "where we are at," the Game Commission must know just as soon as possible after the close of the calendar year exactly how many of each kind of game were killed in the preceding year. And the Board should have these figures not later than January 31st following.

The only way for the Board to get these statistics is through the fullest cooperation of each and every hunter by sending in a full report as early in January as possible. These reports of the kill we **must** have. And surely every hunter, understanding its purpose and necessity, will cheerfully furnish a report of his kill. Every man who takes out a hunting license is an equal stockholder in this enormous business, and the Board of Game Commissioners are our directors and the officers are the employees to carry into effect the plans and decisions of these directors.

Too many hunters feel that they have done their full share when they pay for a license, observe carefully seasons and bag limits, and behave themselves like sportsmen and gentlemen generally. But it is equally important that they report by January 31st each year just how much they have killed of each kind of game, so that their directors may keep the closest possible tab on what game is increasing, and what is decreasing, and other items which have a most practical bearing on the conduct of this vast and tremendously complex business of the sportsmen of the State.

MISUNDERSTANDING

The newspapers of the State have given wide publicity to a supposed requirement that one must have a hunting license to train his dog. This is incorrect, and no such ruling has gone out from the Game Commission. No hunting license is required for training a dog, "so long as no firearms usually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder are carried and no injury is inflicted upon said animals or birds."

DR. WILLIAMS ON HIS WAY HOME

On September 13th the Game Commission received the following message from Dr. Williams, of the Board, post-marked Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, August 22nd:

"Just came from the interior, and outside of numerous sores from skin mites and mosquitoes, I'm all right. We had a great trip but a difficult one, and I got a little fever. Our pictures should be great stuff. Sailing for home next week. Regards to staff.—S. H. W."

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE POSTER

The Game Commission is preparing a new poster calling attention of Sportsmen who will do their hunting in sections where Hungarian Partridges are found, stating the presence of these birds and asking them to be careful in their shooting in order that they may not mistake the Hungarian Partridge for one of the State's other small game birds. This poster will be printed with a cut and brief description of a Hungarian Partridge to assist in their identification and they will be posted prominently throughout all sections where the Hun is found. The Hungarian is noticeably larger than the bob-white, gets up faster and flies farther. The general color is gray, with brown markings on back and tail. There is a very noticeable black or brown spot, usually horseshoe-shaped, low down on breast. These birds are doing remarkably well in several sections of the State and in some instances these same sections furnish exceptional bob-white quail shooting. Sportsmen with limited experience are very likely to be confused and unintentionally attempt to kill a Hun which is given absolute protection. It is to be hoped this poster will serve its purpose of forewarning the shooter to exercise extreme care.

GET YOUR HUNTING LICENSE

As of September 1, every County Treasurer in the Commonwealth has been furnished a supply of hunting licenses for the 1932 season. And everyone going afield, with or without a gun or dog, to pursue, take or kill any sort of game animal or bird whatsoever must have such a hunting license with him, —except that a *bona fide* farmer may hunt on the land on which he resides, and on the lands adjoining and immediately connected with his land, without a license—if he has the owner's express consent.

This exception also applies to the farmers immediate family residing on the land, and to those regularly in his employ residing on the land and assisting in its cultivation, but not even to children whose permanent and legal residence is elsewhere, nor to help employed only from time to time, and not residing on the land and regularly assisting in its cultivation.

Even in hunting unprotected game (such as groundhogs) a license is required.

The hunting license will cost two dollars (\$2.00) this year, as usual, and must be purchased by every person intending to hunt. The metal tag must be displayed in the proper location on the back and the license paper properly signed. Failure to comply with provisions of this act will subject the offender to the payment of penalties prescribed by law.

EARNEST E. HARWOOD

Board of Game Commissioners
Executive Secretary.

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

ATTEND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Hon. Adolf Muller, Dr. W. H. Moore, President and Vice-President of the Board of Game Commissioners, and Earnest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary, will represent the Pennsylvania Game Commission at the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners and the American Fisheries Society to be held in Baltimore, Md., September 19th.

Representatives from throughout all Canada and the United States will attend this great conference to discuss wild life problems and exchange experiences.

William J. Tucker, executive officer of the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, is president of the International Association, and James A. Rodd, Director of Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, is president of the American Fisheries Society. Hon. Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, and other notables will address the international banquet September 21st.

The waterfowl situation will be presented by Canadian and by state officials of the principal breeding grounds in the United States. Seventy-five per cent of North American waterfowl nest in Canada. Restoration programs for waterfowl now under way

will be discussed, probably enlarged, and sportsmen of the United States are to be asked to help assure an ample return of breeding stock to Canada each year.

The Fisheries Society, composed of fish culturists and other experts on fish, will attack the problem of maintaining an adequate fish supply for both countries. Phases of this problem to be discussed are fish culture, diseases, natural food supply in fishing waters, more suitable cover in streams and lakes, the need for additional protection during the spawning seasons, and stopping the sale of wild reared game fish, especially the black bass.

Administrative problems of the state and provincial officials will occupy a prominent place on the program. Among these are maintenance of effective refuge systems and public hunting grounds, public education for wild life restoration, effective law enforcement machinery, winter game feeding, and standardized statistics.

Many of the states are confronted with curtailed finances, and economies and methods for overcoming the shortage of funds will no doubt be discussed.

WILD LIFE EXHIBITS AT COUNTY FAIRS

The Game Commission's Wild Life Exhibit has been shown at the following county fairs during August:—

Armstrong County Fair, Ford City, August 11 to 13.

Butler County Fair, Butler, August 16 to 19.

Clarion County Fair, Clarion, August 23 to 27.

Huntingdon County Fair, Huntingdon, August 30 to September 2.

Harry VanCleve, Earl Carpenter and Blair Davis were in charge of the exhibit, and Ralph Wilson substituted for a time while some of these men were attending the school. Only one exhibit was sent out this year, instead of the two usually sent.

PROSECUTIONS DURING AUGUST

In August officers of the Game Commission brought 85 prosecutions, including a number of cases of violation of the fish laws. Violations included killing deer in closed season, dogs chasing game unlawfully, and other miscellaneous offenses.

Last August there were 139 prosecutions.

DEER KILLED BY FARMERS

Reports to date show 47 deer killed during August by farmers in protection of their crops. The principal damage was to buckwheat, oats and other grain, with some damage to garden produce.

Last August farmers killed 126 deer in protection of crops.

OFFICE FORCE ATTEND MEETINGS

During August Mr. Harwood spoke at 3 large gatherings, besides making an address at the opening of the Training School, at Marshall Lodge July 31st, reaching approximately 8,000 persons. On August 6th, at Shade Gap, he addressed two different meetings on the same afternoon. On August 24th he attended the Clinton County Fish and Game Association's Picnic, in North Bend. Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., attended this latter meeting also.

August 13th, A. L. Budd, Chief of the Bureau of Protection, held an examination at Chambersburg for Game Protector for Franklin County.

Mr. Norman Wood visited the grange meeting at Kutztown, Wednesday, August 3rd; the Game Commission Training School, August 9th to 12th, inclusive; the Pomona Grange, Columbia County, and a grange gathering near Bloomsburg, Pa., both on August 24th; the Morrison's Cove Game, Fish and Forestry Association, Ore Hill, August 25th; a grange at Fishertown, Bedford County, August 26th; and

a sportsmen's meeting at Roaring Springs on August 27th.

August 30th Dr. Winecoff addressed the Lions Club of Harrisburg.

BEAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

There were four bear damage claims in August, covering the killing of three heifers and a bull in Sullivan County, and one lamb in Tioga County.

Last August there were two claims, for the killing of two head of cattle and two lambs.

HUNTERS FROM 24 OTHER STATES PAY NON-RESIDENT FEES

A total of 8964 hunters from as far north as Vermont, as far south as Florida and as far west as California and Oregon have answered the call of Pennsylvania's game since May 1, 1931, and have taken out non-resident hunter's licenses. They came from twenty-four states, the District of Columbia and from two foreign countries. The latter included two Italian vice consuls and an English novelist.

New York was represented by 3355 hunters. Ohio sent 2740 and New Jersey 1704. West Virginia was represented by 389 and Maryland by 347. Indiana sent 114, Delaware seventy-six, the District of Columbia sixty-one, Illinois forty-three, Virginia twenty-nine, Connecticut twenty-four and Kentucky nineteen. Fourteen hunters came from Massachusetts, ten from Michigan and seven from Rhode Island.

One California hunter obtained a license as did one from Nebraska, one from Tennessee and two from Oregon. Three from Florida, six from Missouri and six from Oklahoma. Four were from Iowa and one from Vermont.

GAME PICTURES ENJOYED BY MANY

During August 78 reels of the Game Commission's new pictures of wild animals and their life were shown at 25 different meetings, to a total of 5,683 persons.

Since January 1, 1932, 1,118 reels have been shown at 514 meetings, to an aggregate of 167,983 persons,—a remarkable increase over any like period in the past.

These figures include, of course, the use of our pictures by various theatres and other organizations as well as meetings at which they were shown by our own operators and lecturers.

120TH DEER

Game Refuge Keeper Elmer Pilling just reported the accidental killing by automobile of the 120th deer on State Highway Route No. 322 between Philipsburg and Sandy Ridge. This stretch of road, which has been opened only about two years, passes through splendid deer territory, and motorists are cautioned to be particularly careful when driving it.

STATE GAME FARMS

STATE GAME FARM NOTES

Practically all ringnecked pheasants available for distribution before the 1932 open hunting season have been shipped from the Fisher and Jordan State Game Farms.

Up to August 27th there were 2,650 young pheasants shipped from the Fisher State Game Farm and 3,090 from the Jordan State Game Farm. A few additional shipments to be made within the next week or two will bring the total for both farms to 7,000 young birds. In addition to these shipments of young birds, the two pheasant farms had already shipped this year 2,003 pheasants held over the winter and not required for breeding.

At the bob-white quail farm, production will permit the shipment of possibly 1,800 quail before the hunting season, 1,170 having been shipped up to August 27th. These birds are being released on lands closed to hunting and where conditions are ideal for these birds. Present plans call for holding approximately 1,000 quail over the winter for distribution early in the Spring of 1933. These birds will be released in open hunting territory.

So far this year, there have been 102 wild turkeys shipped from the State Wild Turkey Farm in Juniata County. Possibly an additional four to five hundred birds will be released in those counties closed to the hunting of turkeys for a period of years. Sportsmen hunting in those counties are urged to make every effort to protect these birds during the coming hunting season.

COCK QUAIL RAISES FAMILY

It is the practice in propagating bob white quail to place a pair of quail in each laying pen and, naturally, the cock and hen become real pals throughout the laying season. Toward the end of the laying season one pair of quail became separated due to the death of the hen bird. The cock quail became broody and the superintendent of the State Quail Farm gave him a nest of eggs which he accepted and started to hatch. This cock quail today has seven young quail in his family which he broods and defends with all the natural instinct and pride of any hen quail.

RETURN QUAIL BANDS

Since the release of approximately 12,500 bob white quail this spring, each bird having been leg-banded, the Game Commission has had returned six leg bands removed from quail found dead. These dead quail were found in the following counties: Delaware, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Venango and Lawrence. Of these six birds, two were killed by house cats, which in turn were quickly dispatched by the parties returning the bands. With the hunting season approaching, the Commission asks the sportsmen of the State to be sure to forward to their Harrisburg office any leg bands on birds they kill.

"IT'S ALL IN PENNSYLVANIA THIS MORNING"

Rudyard Kipling

When Rudyard Kipling wrote the above lines he must have foreseen the day when a Pennsylvania Sportsman would have as diversified hunting as is found anywhere.

Through the Game Commission's efforts to keep the game supply up to normal through its propagation and restocking, a hunter cannot tell by the game he may kill just where he is hunting.

For instance, during the small game season he may kill a cottontail rabbit from Missouri or Kansas, a snowshoe rabbit from Maine, a bob-white quail from Mexico, Florida or Wisconsin, a fox squirrel from Oklahoma, a raccoon from Ohio, Iowa or Georgia, a ruffed grouse from Canada, a ringnecked pheasant whose ancestors were from England or China. Ducks and geese killed may be from anywhere north of the Great Lakes. During the large game season he might kill a deer from Michigan or an elk from Wyoming.

But DON'T kill a Hungarian Partridge, from Czecho-Slovakia or Canada,—or it will cost you at least twenty-five dollars.

THE HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

Beginning with 1925, the Commission has stocked 11,086 Hungarian Partridges in the State. The "Hun" is the common Gray Partridge of Europe, *Perdix perdix*, found in greater or less abundance over most of that continent but occurring in America only as the result of importation and stocking.

At present they show a very satisfactory increase in some localities of the State, and in others they promptly disappeared after release—whether because of vermin, illegal killing, or simply "moving on."

The Hungarian is subject to about the same diseases and dangers as the bob white. The greatest difficulty in stocking them is their refusal to "stay put."

A banded Hun has been killed nine miles away in less than twenty-four hours after release, and another banded bird released in April was killed the following November eighty-five miles away.

THESE BIRDS ARE STRICTLY PROTECTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SAMPLE OF GAME KILLED BY AUTOS

While driving back and forth between his home at Souderton and the Fisher Game Farm, Mr. Elmer Weil, Clerk at the Game Farm, counted the following killed by automobiles during August:

- 11 Ringnecked Pheasants
- 8 Rabbits
- 3 Skunks
- 2 Opossums

A total of 24 lives needlessly snuffed out,—and hunters robbed of just that much.

THE ECLIPSE AT THE GAME FARMS

Each of the Game Farm Superintendents was instructed by the Game Commission to report on activities of the birds at the Game Farms during the recent eclipse.

At the Jordan Farm, where the eclipse was about 88% of totality, nothing was observed. However, the birds under observation at this particular time were disturbed by a hawk which was shot over the holding field. The birds immediately settled down to their usual habits.

At the Turkey Farm nothing unusual was observed.

Isaac Baumgardner, at the Fisher Farm, reports that the fancy birds, such as the Silvers, Reeves, Goldens, Amhersts, and Chachalacas went to roost. The turkey at this farm did not go to roost. The old pheasants in the holding fields assumed roosting positions on the ground. Young birds in brooder house runways fluttered about as they do at the approach of a storm, many of them going inside the house.

Ephraim C. Smith reported that the older quail settled down for the night, but that the very young quail seemed to take the darkness as a sign of their approaching feeding time and ran up and down in the runs as they usually do at feeding time.

A flock of crows pass over the quail every evening and at the height of the eclipse these birds passed over in the usual manner. As the eclipse passed over, the crows returned over their usual route.

The eclipse at the Fisher Farm was about 93% of totality.

THEY KNEW CATS EVEN THEN

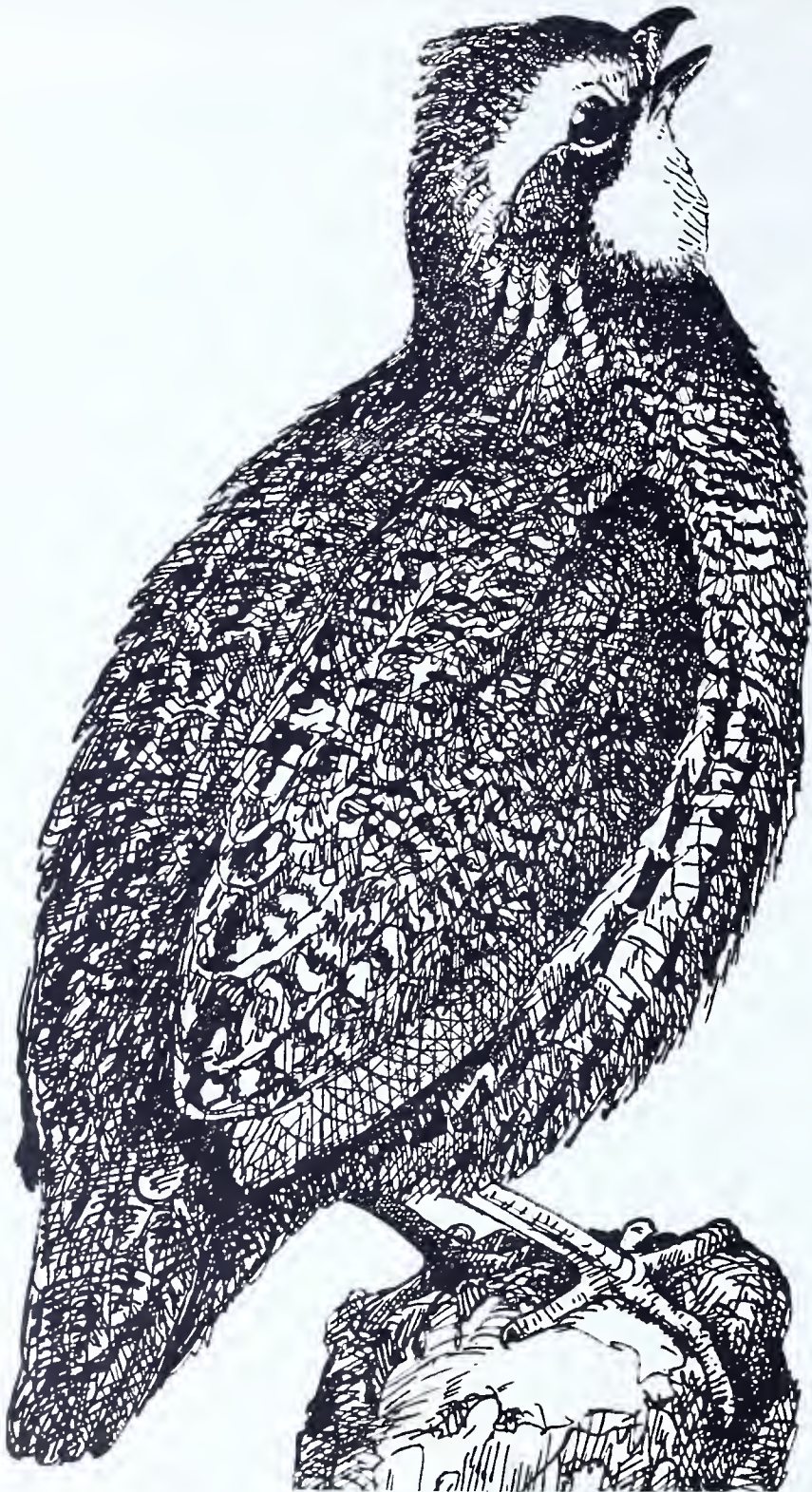
The following reprinted by the "Wellsboro Gazette" from an issue of fifty-four years ago shows that somebody understood even then the menace of roving cats.

"The ground is bare now and cats may be planted to great advantage. You cannot plant cats any too early, nor is it possible to get too many of them in a hill. You may not raise anything where the cat is planted, but the cat will not raise anything either, and that is where the immense profit comes in."

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS
ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS
FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1932

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Amount
Adams	0	2	7	\$15.00
Allegheny	0	0	15	15.00
Armstrong	0	1	33	37.00
Beaver	0	0	9	9.00
Bedford	0	2	11	19.00
Berks	0	2	22	30.00
Blair	0	0	7	7.00
Bradford	0	2	56	64.00
Bucks	0	4	23	39.00
Butler	0	0	42	42.00
Cambria	0	0	55	55.00
Cameron	0	1	0	4.00
Carbon	0	0	22	22.00
Centre	0	3	29	41.00
Chester	0	0	22	22.00
Clarion	0	0	64	64.00
Clearfield	1	1	22	41.00
Clinton	0	1	11	15.00
Columbia	0	1	33	37.00
Crawford	0	0	61	61.00
Cumberland	0	0	12	12.00
Dauphin	0	2	17	25.00
Delaware	0	0	0	
Elk	0	0	6	6.00
Erie	0	0	52	52.00
Fayette	0	1	38	42.00
Forest	0	0	1	1.00
Franklin	0	4	2	18.00
Fulton	0	0	2	2.00
Greene	0	2	0	8.00
Huntingdon	0	2	13	21.00
Indiana	0	2	35	43.00
Jefferson	0	0	13	13.00
Juniata	0	0	19	19.00
Lackawanna	0	0	5	5.00
Lancaster	0	5	21	41.00
Lawrence	0	0	15	15.00
Lebanon	0	0	1	1.00
Lehigh	0	2	13	21.00
Luzerne	0	8	86	118.00
Lycoming	0	6	53	77.00
McKean	0	0	8	8.00
Mercer	0	0	54	54.00
Mifflin	0	0	19	19.00
Monroe	0	0	13	13.00
Montgomery	0	0	10	10.00
Montour	0	0	5	5.00
Northampton	0	3	11	23.00
Northumberland	0	0	28	28.00
Perry	0	0	12	12.00
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1.00
Pike	0	0	3	3.00
Potter	0	1	11	15.00
Schuylkill	0	1	7	11.00
Snyder	0	0	11	11.00
Somerset	0	2	65	73.00
Sullivan	0	1	6	10.00
Susquehanna	0	0	23	23.00
Tioga	0	0	16	16.00
Union	0	0	8	8.00
Venango	0	0	11	11.00
Warren	0	0	13	13.00
Washington	0	0	15	15.00
Wayne	0	1	5	9.00
Westmoreland	0	3	43	55.00
Wyoming	0	2	32	40.00
York	0	3	42	54.00
Totals	1	71	1,420	\$1,719.00

Number of claims for the month—1,000.



PROTECT QUAIL NEST

The Scyphard family held its annual family reunion at Kingsville, Clarion County, Pa., recently. On the lawn adjacent to the Church where the picnic took place a bob white quail nest containing nine eggs was discovered. Before further activities commenced, a fence was erected around, and some brush placed quietly over the nest. During all the exercises the quail remained on the nest. Quail appear to be plentiful in that section.

Time was when sportsmen's organizations held all their meetings during the winter months. However, outdoor gatherings by conservation clubs have been numerous and quite popular in Pennsylvania this summer. Many organizations having the open air meetings have had loud speakers installed which proved quite advantageous, particularly to those making addresses.



GROUSE ON NEST

REFUGES AND LANDS

The Value of Abandoned Farms for Game Lands

The problem of finding an economical method of utilizing abandoned farms seems no nearer solution than it was some years ago. This is true not only of Pennsylvania but likewise in other sections of the United States. This question was once before discussed in the GAME NEWS (when mimeographed) but seems to be of sufficient importance to again bring it to the attention of our hunters.

Conferences by experts on lands and soils have been held from time to time to discuss their utilization for one purpose or another, but usually end with the appointment of just one more committee to further study the problem. Quite recently the writer had the privilege of attending a "Land Use Symposium" held in conjunction with the summer meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Syracuse, New York. More than a hundred foresters, agriculturists, orchardists and others interested were in attendance. There was much discussion but no solution was given.

The suggestion, emanating from the Game Commission, has already been advanced that some of the old farms be purchased for State Game Lands. But please keep in mind that for this purpose it is essential 500 acres or more in a contiguous body must be acquired, and the price must be low. It is admitted that their use as game lands may not be particularly advantageous to a majority of the population, but they certainly are economical for sportsmen's use. An untilled farm quickly produces an abundance of weeds which supply food and cover for game, particularly the smaller species, as quail, cottontail rabbits and ringnecked pheasants, and soon develops into a natural habitat for such game.

The number of hill farms being abandoned increases from year to year. Much has been heard about a "back to the farm" movement, but whether or not such a movement will develop into a reality is doubtful. Even if it does, there surely will remain a great many old farms in the

mountainous sections which would not produce sufficient crops to warrant cultivation. If the condition of the farmer today is any criterion the country is now facing overproduction of grain and other foodstuffs. Regardless of this condition many farmers continue to cultivate soils so poor they can scarcely eke out a living and unless the unexpected happens such farms will sooner or later be relegated to the "abandoned" classification. Many are now in the hands of banks or individuals who held mortgages against them, or of persons who bought them at delinquent tax sales. No small number of these in all probability could be acquired.

A large proportion of abandoned farms, as well as those approaching the point of being abandoned, are assessed for taxation purposes above what they would bring at public sale. These are practically non-productive except for wild life. The owners are in a bad financial predicament. They are unable to sell at a price they have every reason to believe is equitable, even



STATE GAME LANDS NO. 1

though such price is far below what they brought in past years. Many are repeatedly sold for delinquent taxes, although in many instances the owners, if they can possibly do so, continue to pay taxes regardless of the accumulated heavy financial burden. There are innumerable old farms in this State today which have not been cultivated for ten, twenty or more years and on which much more has been paid out in taxes during that period than can be gotten for them. Certainly it is not economically sound business to continue to pay taxes on an unproductive area, yet the owner is unwilling to sell at what he considers the ridiculously low price which the farm would bring at public sale. He bases his opinion of value on prices prevalent twenty or more years ago when hill farms were not a drug on the market as they are today.

Most of the 320,000 acres of State Game Lands already acquired are brush or timber lands in the mountains, more or less remote and best suited for deer, bear, wild turkeys and ruffed grouse, although a few old farms have been obtained. Efforts have been centered largely on the acquisition of large areas of the lowest priced lands in order to obtain maximum acreage with funds available. This policy necessarily confined purchases mainly to cut-over lands. It is a sound business policy but has been made somewhat flexible during the past year or more. For instance, the Board several years ago agreed to give first consideration to lands nearest the more thickly populated sections of the State, and in those sections are willing to purchase as small an area as 500 acres, whether it be woodland or abandoned farms. The counties affected are Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams, Dauphin, Lebanon, Montgomery, Bucks, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Northampton in the east; and Greene, Washington, Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford and Erie in the west. In all other counties for woodlands the minimum area is 1,000 acres in a contiguous body. Much larger areas are preferable.

Later the Board agreed to purchase in any section of the State abandoned farm areas as small as 500 acres, although here again larger areas are preferable. A combination of old farms and woodlands in one contiguous area makes a very desirable project. Several such purchases have been made in Bedford, Fulton, and Crawford Counties as follows:

Bedford County, State Game Lands No. 49, containing 2,183 acres, of which about 34% was formerly cultivated.

Clarion County, State Game Lands No. 63, containing 2,770 acres, about 5% having once been cultivated.

Fulton County, State Game Lands No. 65, containing 3,034 acres, about 14% having once been cultivated.

Crawford County, State Game Lands No. 69, containing 1,790 acres, 32% originally cultivated.

Prices paid for the above ranged from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre, depending on location, nature of the soil and topography, the proportion of farms to woodlands, and the quality, age and size of the timber.



ABANDONED FARM ACQUIRED BY GAME COMMISSION

EXCELLENT SMALL GAME COVER

More attention might well be given by the Game Commission to the acquisition of abandoned farms or areas combining abandoned farms and woodlands. But in this connection certain factors influencing such purchases, particularly farms, should be kept in mind. Among the favorable factors are:

1. Abandoned farms are usually more accessible and somewhat nearer the more thickly populated sections than strictly wooded mountain lands.

2. They are better suited for small game, the sport of 80 to 90 per cent of the State's hunters, in fact become the natural habitat for certain species of small game.

3. Some of them would be adaptable for game farms should they later be needed for that purpose and if propagation funds were available.

4. They are less desirable for State Forest purposes due to the character of the vegetation and the limited contiguous areas involved.

Among the more or less unfavorable factors may be cited:

1. The average per acre cost of abandoned farms would no doubt run somewhat higher than for cut-over lands.

2. Those now available at cheap prices are widely scattered and it is difficult to acquire at one time 500 acres or more in a contiguous area.

3. More time and effort is required in hunting for available sites and in negotiating with the owners, resulting in higher acquisition expense.

4. The examination of titles and conveyancing are quite likely to be more complicated, again increasing the acquisition expense.

5. A majority of abandoned farms have buildings of more or less value to the owner but useless on game lands.

6. The administration and management of innumerable scattered areas of small size, 500 to 1,000 acres, present a difficult problem to the Game Commission and involves greater expense.

The question naturally arises, what are abandoned farms worth in dollars and cents to the sportsmen of the State? Are

they worth two, three, five or more dollars per acre? And in this connection, what attitude should be taken with respect to buildings? The owner has every right to expect a fair price for them even though they are useless on game lands, and often more a menace than anything else. The Game Commission prefers their removal and is usually willing to permit the owner to reserve them for removal within a limited period of time, say a year. But this means little to the owner for the lumber and other materials which can be salvaged are not worth much. If they are acquired with the land, the Game Commission ordinarily sells them to the highest bidder for prompt removal.

The maximum price the Game Commission may pay for lands, including buildings, is \$10.00 per acre, but this maximum price has been paid only in a very few instances and only in the more thickly populated sections of the State. The average price paid for game lands is just a little more than \$3.00 per acre. So in arriving at any decision on what old farms are worth to hunters the present average cost of game lands should not be overlooked.

The writer has not formulated in his own mind any fixed price which the Game Commission should be expected to pay for abandoned farms. Prices asked naturally vary in different sections and under different conditions and circumstances. This article is written with the intention of placing facts before the sportsmen of the State so that they will do some thinking for themselves. In the final analysis, the value of lands of this type is in all probability that which a prospective purchaser is willing to pay. The best criterion of value is what they would bring if offered at public sale, which, of course, is a variable figure and not often available. Another criterion is the value assessed for taxation purposes. Granted that assessors are not always good judges of value and may show partiality to their friends, yet their assessments seem to be the best available criterion upon which to base a fair and equitable price.

If sportsmen of the State believe with us that abandoned farms, or the combina-

ESTIMATED VALUE OF STATE GAME LANDS AND BUILDINGS

Serial Number	County	Area of Game Lands (Acres)	Value		
			Game Lands	Buildings	Total
1	Clinton	*		\$9,680.00	\$9,680.00
2	Clearfield	*		9,575.00	9,575.00
3	Franklin	*		1,685.00	1,685.00
4	Perry	*		7,277.00	7,277.00
5	Westmoreland	*		5,850.00	5,850.00
6	Centre	*		3,470.00	3,470.00
7	Potter, Clinton, Lycoming	*		825.00	825.00
8	Lycoming	*		3,900.00	3,900.00
9	Huntingdon	*		860.00	860.00
2	Bradford	21,576.7	875,518.45	9,140.00	84,658.45
13	Sullivan	31,189.0	124,756.00	6,685.00	131,441.00
14	Cameron	11,888.2	39,239.06	5,380.00	44,619.06
15	Potter			2,100.00	2,100.00
17	Potter & Cameron			8,940.00	8,940.00
20	Bedford	*		1,635.00	1,635.00
21	Dauphin	*		1,050.00	1,050.00
22	Union	*		1,000.00	1,000.00
23	Huntingdon	*		965.00	965.00
24	Forest	6,743.0	40,458.00	7,745.00	48,203.00
25	Elk	6,288.55	24,525.35	6,915.00	31,440.35
26	Bedford, Blair, Cambria	8,288.34	36,204.70	6,550.00	42,754.70
27	Cumberland	*		9,275.00	9,275.00
28	Elk	9,142.7	27,428.10	4,688.00	32,116.10
29	Warren	8,718.51	31,386.64	6,300.00	37,686.64
30	McKean	11,572.03	40,502.11		40,502.11
31	Jefferson	3,901.36	13,654.76		13,654.76
32	Huntingdon	*		950.00	950.00
33	Centre	8,538.60	29,883.00	7,030.00	36,913.00
34	Clearfield & Elk	8,800.00	20,800.00	7,353.00	28,153.00
35	Susquehanna	6,744.35	43,838.28	10,490.00	54,328.28
36	Bradford	11,456.6	37,233.95		37,233.95
37	Tioga	4,038.32	14,134.12		14,134.12
38	Monroe	4,878.73	34,151.11		34,151.11
39	Venango	6,504.98	42,282.37	10,150.00	52,432.37
40	Carbon	1,548.8	6,969.60		6,969.60
41	Bedford	1,568.6	4,076.80		4,076.80
42	Westmoreland	4,666.0	25,333.00		25,333.00
43	Chester & Berks	952.0	9,996.00		9,996.00
44	Elk & Jefferson	24,074.1	91,481.58		91,481.58
45	Venango	3,071.7	20,273.22		20,273.22
46	Lancaster	1,738.1	10,428.60		10,428.60
47	Venango	2,060.0	7,725.00		7,725.00
48	Bedford	4,080.4	13,261.30		13,261.30
49	Bedford	2,183.4	9,825.30		9,825.30
50	Somerset	1,484.7	8,165.85		8,165.85
51	Fayette	7,116.0	39,138.00		39,138.00
52	Lancaster	1,063.4	8,507.20		8,507.20
53	Fulton	2,467.9	9,871.60		9,871.60
54	Jefferson & Elk	17,985.9	116,908.35	11,980.00	128,888.35
55	Columbia	1,800.2	6,300.70		6,300.70
56	Berks	1,163.3	12,214.65		12,214.65
57	Wyoming	16,960.5	59,361.75		59,361.75
58	Columbia	8,496.3	29,737.05		29,737.05
59	Potter & McKean	6,656.2	23,296.70		23,296.70
60	Centre	4,027.7	12,083.10		12,083.10
61	McKean	8,142.2	28,497.70		28,497.70
62	McKean	520.5	1,821.75		1,821.75
63	Clarion	2,770.4	16,622.40		16,622.40
64	Potter	5,916.2	20,706.70		20,706.70
65	Fulton	3,034.6	15,173.00		15,173.00
66	Sullivan	3,292.6	9,877.80		9,877.80
67		976.7	2,930.10		2,930.10
68	Lycoming	3,005.7	15,028.50		15,028.50
69	Crawford	1,790.1	9,845.55		9,845.55
70	Wayne	2,635.8	11,196.90		11,196.90
71	Huntingdon	1,324.0	3,972.00		3,972.00
72	Clarion	2,019.0	13,123.50		13,123.50
Totals		320,141.77	\$1,859,747.25	\$169,483.00	\$1,529,230.25

* Refuge located on State Forest.

† Destroyed by fire since June 1, 1932.

ADDITION TO REARICK'S ZOO

L. D. Rearick, of Refuge No. 2, near Clearfield, has in captivity a pair of young vultures ("turkey buzzards") which he got from a nest about fifteen feet back in a ledge of rock at Rattlesnake Rock, south of the refuge,—the only nesting of the species he has heard of so far north. They weigh three or four pounds each. Persons who have never seen young vultures find it hard to realize that they are always snow-white.

keeping something from his many friends in the Game Commission as well as the sportsmen of the state. At any rate, the GAME NEWS on behalf of the Commission and sportsmen extends to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll best wishes for long years of happiness and prosperity. They are making their home on Connellsville Street, Dunbar, Pennsylvania.

STATE GAME LANDS EXTENDED

The Game Commission recently purchased another large tract of land in the famous Mehoopany Creek section of Wyoming County. This area constitutes 2,054.8 acres and is located in North Branch Township. It adjoins other lands purchased in Wyoming County during the past two years, all of which are a part of State Game Lands, No. 57.

The new tract was purchased from Mrs. Addie Sconton for \$2.00 per acre.

The total area of State Game Lands No. 57 now consists of 19,065.3 acres, mostly in Forkston and Noxen Townships. This vast expense of land comprises ideal game territory and is especially good bear range.

RATTLESNAKE EATS TWO RABBITS FOR ONE MEAL

Dr. A. B. Champlain and Cy Campbell, of the Department of Agriculture, killed a rattlesnake in Clark's Valley, Dauphin County, on August 24 in the act of swallowing a fair-sized young rabbit. Noticing a "bulge" in the snake's middle, they cut it open and found another young rabbit, of the same size, in its stomach. The snake was forty inches long and had thirteen rattles.

REFUGE KEEPER CARROLL MARRIES

Harold D. Carroll, refuge keeper on State Game Lands No. 51, in Dunbar Township, Fayette County, surprises us with the announcement that on March 26, 1932 he was married to Elizabeth Gertrude Ward. It seems that Mr. Carroll has been

CLASSIFICATION OF GAME REFUGES SIMPLIFIED

About two years ago the Game Commission created what was termed a "Secondary" classification of game refuges as distinctive from primaries and auxiliaries. Secondary State Game Refuges were those located on State Game Lands but where no refuge keeper was a resident on those lands. In some instances the secondaries were under the care of a salaried refuge keeper who lived, however, on another tract of land in some other section of the county or district.

Two years experience demonstrated that the "Secondary" classification was more or less confusing and unnecessary and the Board has now decided to drop that classification. All refuges heretofore classed as secondaries are reclassified as "State Game Refuges." Hereafter there will be but two classifications, i. e., State Game Refuges and Auxiliary State Game Refuges. In the first classification are included all refuges on State Game Lands regardless of whether or not a refuge keeper is in charge, and also twenty refuges are located on State Forest Lands each having a refuge keeper in charge. The second classification includes those on privately owned lands for which only the hunting rights have been leased by the Game Commission and a few additional on State Forest Lands where there is no salaried refuge keeper in charge.

NEW BARNs FOR REFUGE KEEPERS

The new barns are being constructed for the use of game refuge keepers. One is being built on State Game Lands No. 29, near Clarendon, Warren County, and the other on State Game Lands No. 12 near Leroy, Bradford County.

The Board some years ago adopted a standard type of barn for use of game refuge keepers. They are of frame construction, 19' x 32' in size, and provide for the keeping of a horse and cow, and storage for wagons, hay, grain, traps, miscellaneous tools, etc.

For the barn on State Game Lands No. 29 twelve bids were received. They ranged from \$909.00 to \$2,249.00. Mr. A. L. Kelly, R. D., Warren, Pennsylvania, submitted the low bid of \$909.00 and was awarded the contract.

For the barn on State Game Lands No. 12 eight bids were received. The amounts ranged from \$1,300 to \$2,246.38. The low bid in this case was from Mr. A. K. Sambrook, of the Elmira Street Lumber Yard, Troy, Pennsylvania, and the contract was awarded to him.

It may seem strange that the same type of barn would cost \$909.00 in one section of the State and \$1,300.00 in another section. The reason for this is the inaccessibility of the refuge keeper's headquarters on No. 12 Lands which greatly increases the cost of transporting building material.

TOURISTS VISIT GAME REFUGES

Many tourists are visiting State Game Refuges, according to reports of Refuge Keepers throughout the Commonwealth. The refuge headquarters are unusually attractive, the white buildings contrasting

beautifully with the well-kept grounds and the mountainous surroundings. Many of the refuges harbor birds and animals that were picked up while young (either lost or crippled) and cared for by the keepers or their wives. These creatures very often become so tame that they are not suitable for release, consequently they are held for the entertainment of the public. On Sunday a week or two ago over 700 persons visited Game Refuge No. 2 near Clearfield to observe a ringnecked pheasant cock attempting to hatch out a number of eggs. L. D. Rearick, the game refuge keeper, reported that the bird brooded five eggs for three weeks (the allotted time) and managed to hatch out only one, which it killed and ate immediately. Of the other four, three proved infertile and one was hatched out by a bantam hen.

Eighty-five Percent of Pennsylvania's Sportsmen Are Small Game Hunters

RATTLESNAKES

According to reports from Game Refuge Keepers living in rattlesnake country, these reptiles are more plentiful this year than for many years. Many splendid specimens have been killed by these men. The latest report received by the Commission was from Refuge Keeper Theodore Carlson of Potter County who killed four large rattlers while mowing along the refuge wire. So far this year he has killed 15 of the venomous reptiles. One was dispatched in his garage and one in the chicken yard. Inside one snake were the remains of a good sized grouse. Rabbit remains were found in several others.

ENEMIES OF OUR GAME FRIENDS

By C. Roy Keller

There are two crises in the early life of game,—as of all young life in the wild. The first is the condition of weather and ground while game birds or animals are quite young. Over this condition only Providence can have control.

The second crisis we human beings can help them meet: Namely, their struggle for survival against predators, the natural enemies, such as owls, hawks, foxes, weasles, and even snakes, that depend largely on our young game for their living.

I should like to tell of two actual experiences as illustrating the loss of game from such predators. A few winters ago some friends and I were feeding wild turkey on the mountains of Blair County, central Pennsylvania, during a long continued snow. One morning while visiting one of our feeding stations where we had evidence of only one lone hen, we noticed from the signs in the snow that she had been having trouble. We noted wing marks on the snow that would not have been made under ordinary conditions, and we followed the trail for some three-hundred yards, where it ended with the story of her final struggle against a great horned owl. The owl had evidently swooped down on the turkey and had finally killed this full-grown turkey hen and eaten most of the breast for his supper. We placed a couple of traps near what was left of the carcass, feeling sure that he would return for another meal on the remains, and the next day, sure enough, we were rewarded with the capture of the old killer.

This is, of course, simply one incident illustrative of the wide-spread destruction of wild life by this one terror of the night. He will perch among the branches of a tree unnoticed and suddenly, silently, swoop down on his prey without giving the victim even a fighting chance to protect itself.

Hunters familiar with the call of the great horned owl can quite easily call him up within shooting distance in the evening about dusk.

Another incident as an example of the loss of game caused by snakes, perhaps especially by rattlesnakes. While constructing a road in Blair County, Pennsylvania, this year, a workman found a large rattlesnake near the roadway. One man placed his shovel on the back of the snake to hold it while another killed it with a shovel. While they were killing the snake a quail suddenly flushed almost into their faces from her nest a few inches in front of the snake. The quail had fourteen eggs incubating, and probably both she and her eggs would have been swallowed by the snake except for the timely arrival of the workmen. I am glad to say that work was suspended on that immediate section of the road until Mrs. Quail had brought off her happy family.

During these times of depression, when our game means so much toward supplying meat, to say nothing of the sport derived from legal hunting, I believe we as conservationists and sportsmen should take all possible means to instruct our boys and future sportsmen in the conservation of our game, both birds and animals.

We have splendid state game boards and protectors, as also sportmen's associations, in almost all states and counties, and we can attain almost ideal success in conservation if we can secure the hearty cooperation of sportsmen generally with these various bodies.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TRAPPING INSTRUCTORS

During the Summer of 1920 the Game Commission had just completed establishing thirty primary game refuges. Each refuge was placed in charge of a Refuge Keeper permanently located on the ground. It was considered of prime importance that these men become proficient in the control of predators on and in the vicinity of these refuges.

On September 1, 1920, C. E. Logue, an expert trapper of Cameron County, was appointed as Trapping Instructor. The first objective was to instruct the Game Refuge Keepers in better and more successful methods of trapping wild cats, foxes and other predatory creatures.

The results of this were noted in the increase in the number of predators caught by the Refuge Keepers, and this, in turn, created a demand for the services of the Trapping Instructor by trappers throughout the State to such an extent that in May, 1924, Harry VanCleve, then a Refuge Keeper in Potter County, was promoted to Trapping Instructor to assist in this work.

During the Summer of 1924, it was decided that an animal exhibit at the county fairs would be a good way to increase interest in the control of predators. Suitable cages were secured and live specimens of all the predators and such game animals as bear cubs, fawn deer, raccoons and squirrels were assembled, and two exhibits, each in charge of a Trapping Instructor, attended as many of the county fairs as they could reach each year. Trapping demonstrations and talks on trapping were given twice daily at these exhibits. These talks and exhibits always seemed to create much interest and never failed to have an interested and attentive audience. This movement has resulted in better and more successful methods of trapping throughout the State, and has brought the predators of the State very well under control.

In May, 1920, beaver were introduced in several places in the State, and by 1925 they had increased to such an extent that further distribution throughout the State was thought advisable. This work was done by the Trapping Instructors during the early Spring and Summer. The beaver work increased rapidly and in May, 1927, Jess M. Hassinger, a Refuge Keeper in Mifflin County, was transferred to the beaver trapping work. This work now occupies much of the Trapping Instructor's time, as more than one hundred complaints of beaver damage are received annually.

The Trapping Instructor's duties are many and varied. During one three-year period one hundred and fifty bear, ranging in weight from fifty to four hundred and thirty-five pounds, were trapped alive in three north central counties and transferred to other localities for stocking purposes. Many deer have been trapped and transferred to other localities.

If any interested sportsmen know of a place where the predators are not being properly controlled and they will take the matter up with their local Game Protector, the services of a Trapping Instructor can be secured at almost any time.

ANIMAL EXHIBIT AT COUNTY FAIRS

The Game Commission's live wild animal exhibit which took the road last month to visit various county fairs will complete its schedule on September 24th.

The exhibit, which is larger than ever before, is in charge of Harry VanCleve, veteran bear trapper and Asst. Chief of the Bureau of Predatory Animals assisted by Blair Davis and Earl Carpenter, also expert trappers.

This year the schedule includes the Armstrong County Fair, Ford City, from August 11th to 13th; the Butler County Fair, Butler, from August 16th to 19th; the Clarion County Fair, Clarion, from August 23rd to 27th; the Huntingdon County Fair, Huntingdon, from August 30th to September 2nd; the Schuylkill County Fair, Cressona, from September 5th to 9th; the 41st Annual Bean Soup of McClure, Snyder County, from September 16th to 17th; and the Lehigh County Fair, Allentown, from September 20th to 24th.

Several exceptionally fine bear cubs and fawn deer, as well as raccoons, wild cats, beaver, red and gray foxes and porcupines constitute the major portion of the animal exhibit. In addition is a large display of certain mounted birds and animals including adult and immature specimens of all the hawks native to Pennsylvania. These exhibits meet with much favor wherever they appear, and many worthwhile contacts are made, especially among the sportsmen and farmers, who learn much about trapping, etc., from those officers in attendance.

A UNIQUE FRIENDSHIP

A filling station at Denton Hill (between Galeton and Coudersport) is the scene every evening of an unusual occurrence. Early in the spring the owner found a fawn, which he cared for and fed milk from a bottle until it was strong enough to return to the wilds. But during that time a strong friendship sprang up between the fawn and the shepherd dog at the station, and every evening but one the fawn has returned to play with the dog. About six o'clock the fawn bounds out of the woods and the dog runs to meet it, and they show all the joy of old friends re-united. The fawn has a drink of milk and eats an apple, and the dog too tries to eat the fruit, then seems to shake his head at the strange food fawns care for.

STATE CONVENTION OF IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE MEETS IN MEDIA

Phillip G. Platt, of Wallingford, was again named State president of the Izaak Walton League of America at the annual convention of that organization held in Media, Saturday, Sept. 17th.

Dr. William H. Moore, of Philadelphia, was named honorary president; C. W. Ward, of Pittsburgh, first vice-president; Ross L. Leffler, of McKeesport, second vice-president; F. D. McCue, of Oil City,

third vice-president; and H. M. Smith, of Curwensville, secretary-treasurer.

The list of directors elected follows: Charles J. Stone, Greenville; Gilbert Trumpeter, Monaca; W. S. Brey, Schwenksville; D. G. Baughman, Oil City; E. S. Bayard, Pittsburgh; E. H. Blackburn, Everett; R. R. Dearden, Jr., Philadelphia; Dr. Arthur W. Henn, Pittsburgh; Stanley T. Hibberd, Media; Joseph D. Hiestand, Philadelphia; E. G. Phillips, Belleville; John H. Woods, Clearfield.

A new board known as advisory counselors, was chosen, consisting of John H. Fertig, Harrisburg; E. E. Harwood, Hazleton; Thomas Liggett, Pittsburgh; Kenneth A. Reid, Connellsville; Francis H. Coffin, Scranton.

Among recommendations approved are an increase in the resident fishing license from \$1.50 to \$2, the additional 50 cents to be used for the purchase, or lease and maintenance, of fishing waters; and increase in the penalty for dynamiting and similar offenses to at least \$1,000; a working agreement between the Forests and Waters Department and the Highway Department whereby fills on the new highway construction may be utilized at proper places for damming streams.

The organization recommends that more time be devoted in public schools to the study of wild animal life. The members went on record as opposed to the proposed Federal tax on shells and declared themselves unalterably opposed to the suggested merger of the Fish, Game and Forestry Departments of the State, or any divergence of special funds of any of these departments.

The delegates had previously indorsed the bill, which it is proposed to introduce at the 1933 Legislature, to permit local municipalities, or counties, to go into the courts for injunctions against persons, or corporations, charged with polluting streams.

Grouse eggs were found in a nest which was merely a hollow in the snow at 5,000 feet elevation on Mount Rainier, Washington.

OWL'S EYES ARE SET

Although he can "wink" with his eyelids, the Owl's eyes are "set" in their sockets so that he can change his line of vision only by turning his head. But he can turn that almost as readily as other birds can move their eyes.

PUT OUT YOUR CAMP FIRE

Don't "think" it is out—BE SURE it is out. Pour water over it until it ceases to smoke; if water is not convenient, cover it well with loose dirt. Forest fires are the worst enemy game has to face.

DISTRIBUTION OF WILD TURKEYS

The Game Commission are just completing distribution of 510 wild turkeys, from the Turkey Farm, in counties closed by the Board to turkey hunting during the 1932 season.

Additional distribution of wild turkeys will not be made till after the close of the hunting season, when 200 additional wild turkeys, from the Turkey Farm will be released in suitable turkey country in other counties.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY DO WOUNDS OF WILD ANIMALS HEAL?

Every man at all familiar with wild life has been impressed with the readiness with which the most serious wounds heal in most wild animals. For instance, a year or so ago one of our protectors sent in the hind leg of a deer that had been broken and had the bone "knit" again, but turned just half-around, so that the hooves and lower leg pointed exactly the opposite of the way the deer was traveling.

Following the World War Dr. Baer, of Johns Hopkins University, made a sensational discovery—or recovery—that explains this healing of wounds in the wild, bone wounds especially.

Dr. Baer found that maggots, especially sterile maggots, instead of being injurious or alarming, were of the greatest help in healing bone wounds,—by keeping all diseased and decaying tissue eaten up, and so hastening nature's process. Maggots will eat only putrefying matter, leaving healthy tissue strictly alone, and treatment of bone wounds with sterilized maggots is now a recognized advance in medical practice.

Though original so far as Dr. Baer is concerned, the same thing was discovered by a French army surgeon during Napoleon's campaign in Egypt.

So a deer, for instance, with a wound fly-blown is more likely to recover than if he were under ordinary veterinary care.

SHREW KILLS YOUNG RABBITS

J. R. Rodgers, secretary of the Slippery Rock Sportsmen's Association, reports that while walking along a woods near Slippery Rock recently he heard a young rabbit squealing and went to investigate. He found several young in a nest and all of them cut and bleeding, and while he was examining them and wondering what had attacked them a shrew stuck its head out of a hole in the nest. He failed to catch the shrew, and when he examined the nest again, two days later, all the rabbits were gone.

This is an example of what shrews and field mice do in destroying young game, and for which the ringnecked pheasant usually wrongly gets the blame.

PILEATED WOODPECKER NESTING NEAR SLIPPERY ROCK

Mr. J. R. Rodgers, secretary of the Slippery Rock Sportsmen's Association, reports that a pair of pileated woodpeckers, a species now become rare everywhere, have nested and reared three young this spring near Slippery Rock. The whole family have remained near the nesting site and many persons who had never seen one of these birds before have watched them with interest.

TO KEEP RABBITS AND FIELD MICE FROM GNAWING TREES

Rabbits, field mice and other rodents may be kept from gnawing young fruit trees by treating them with sulphonated oil, which may be prepared easily and cheaply at home.

Heat linseed oil until it is smoking hot, and while keeping it at that temperature slowly and carefully sift in flowers of sulphur in the proportion of one part by weight to nine parts of oil, **STIRRING BRISKLY ALL THE WHILE**. If sifted in quite slowly and sufficiently stirred, the sulphur will dissolve in the oil and leave a clear fluid.

When cool, scrape the roots near the surface clear and spray or brush the tree with this oil from the roots up for some two feet or so and then replace the soil.

Wrapping with printed newspaper will protect the tree trunk from rabbits, but does not keep the field mice from gnawing the roots. But coating the roots with this sulphonated oil and then re-covering them will keep the mice away. And it is the only method yet found, by the most thorough state and government research, that never fails.

IT IS EVERY SPORTSMAN'S DUTY TO MAKE A TRUE AND PROMPT REPORT OF ALL GAME KILLED EACH YEAR. MAKE YOUR RETURN FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR IN WHICH LICENSE IS ISSUED—BY JANUARY 31ST FOLLOWING

KNEW MORE LAW THAN LANGUAGE

Dr. B. D. Hetrick, of Butler, Pa., vouches for the following as a true story. Two hunters changing stands came

across a very much excited Italian, who proceeded to advise them as to the hunting prospects at the new location. "No usa hunta deer disa place. Coma here fiva clock disa mornin'. Longa time no see nothing. Then I looka—coma nina deer, standa righta dere, eta da bush. You looka, see where he eta. I looka good—not a dama one gotta bucket on head. No gooda disa place for hunt."

Not all foreigners are always ready to break the game law—any more than native-born—and once they understand the viewpoint, many of them put the native-born to shame with their spirit of conservation.

UNUSUAL NESTING PLACES

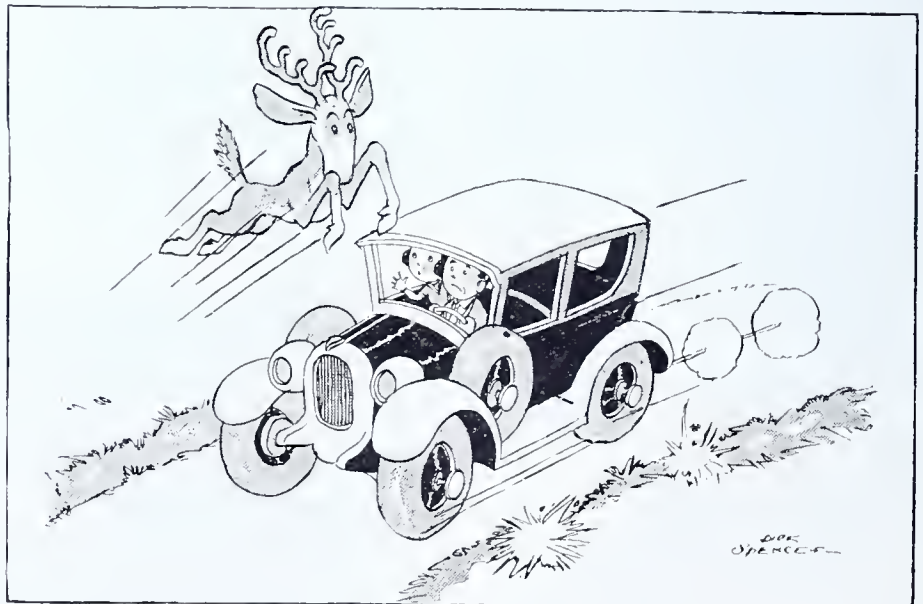
Dr. A. J. Bagenstose, of Reading, writes us of a wren that nested in the open pocket of his father-in-law's coat, hanging on a porch at his summer cottage, and hatched and reared her brood, giving the human family many delightful hours watching wren family life.

A robin also chose a peach carrier left on a ledge under the roof over a pump for its nest.

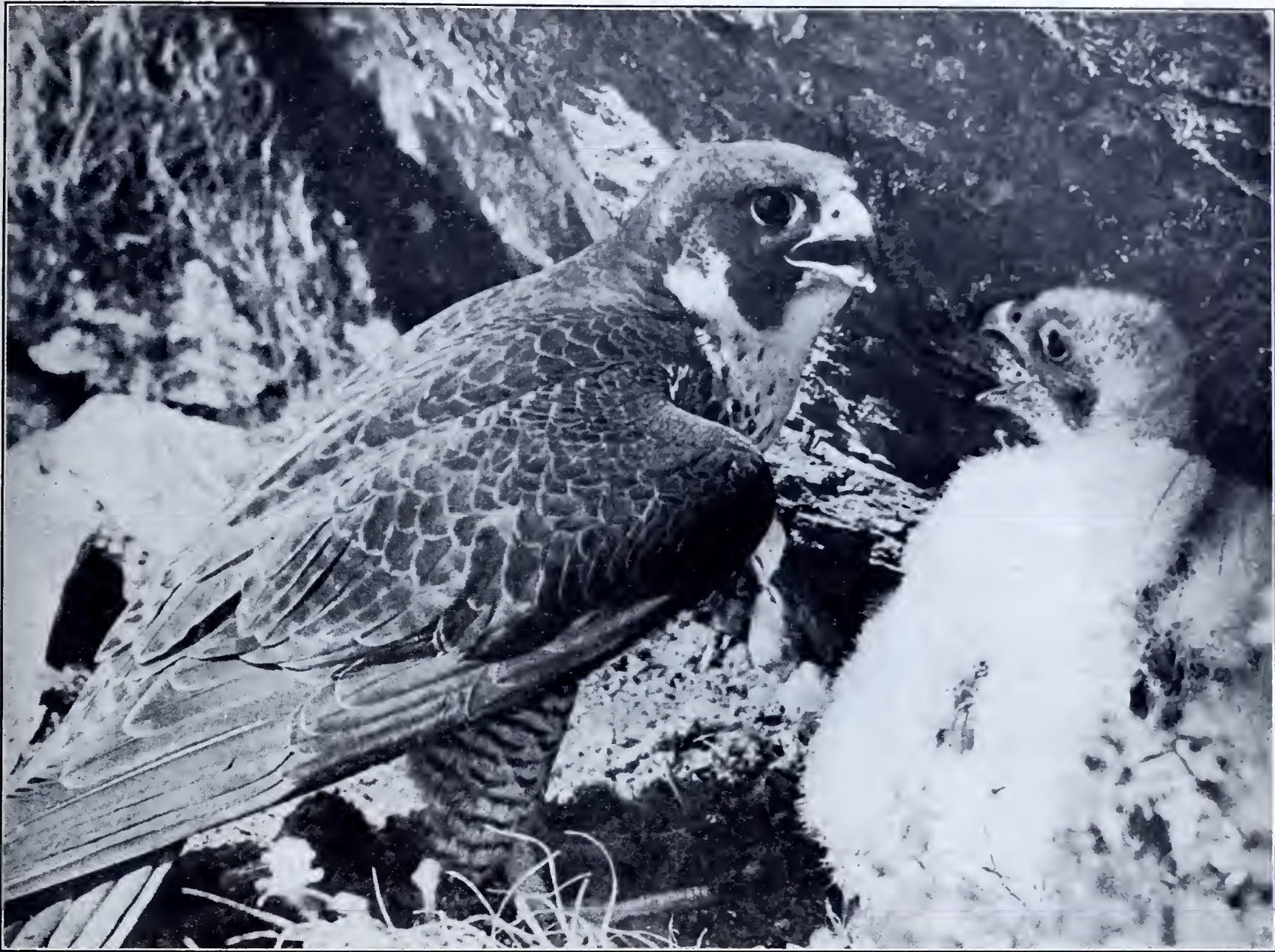
TO COOK A PHEASANT

The following is the way they cook a pheasant out in Oregon, where pheasants have been abundant for more than thirty years.

Scald and pick, cut up and put in a frying pan with a little water and a little grease, and allow to simmer slowly till grease and water are taken up. Then roll in flour, add a little more grease (according to your own liking), and fry till brown.



Courtesy Field and Stream



DUCK HAWK AND YOUNG

TAME REDTAIL HAWK

Noting that a large redbill hawk made frequent visits to a small woodland near the consolidated school of Douglass Township, Montgomery County, Mr. Arling S. Fox and the boys set padded traps and caught it February 22, 1931. The hawk was kept for a time in the basement of the school and later in a pigeon loft, and soon became so tame that Mr. Fox could carry it around, and it was frequently taken into the home, with no apparent desire to escape.

Later, however, it tried to attack some small children, and Mr. Fox released it, April 11, 1931. But, being in charge of a bird banding station, he first put a band on its leg.

July 10, 1931, this same hawk, as shown by the leg band, was killed at Winton Lodge, near Branch, N. Y.

Evidently it had not entirely lost its tame disposition, as it allowed the lodge watchman to approach within fifteen feet of it and kill it with a rock.

SIGN YOUR HUNTING LICENSE

*More
Truth
Than
Poetry*

Beneath this grassy mound now rests
One Edgar Oscar Earl,
Who to another hunter looked
Exactly like a squirrel.

And under this—a lonely spot—
Lies Rufus Rastus Babbitt;
He looked the part, a gunner thought,
And shot him for a rabbit.

Beneath this weeping willow tree
Lies Edward Everett Bier,
Who, by another hunter, was
Mistaken for a deer.

**THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A GOOSE
AND A DUCK**

On the technical side, ducks have a noticeable enlargement where the windpipe (trachea) divides into the bronchial tubes, and geese do not have this enlargement. Also, the legs are set farther forward in geese than in ducks, so that geese walk better than ducks.

But for reasonably accurate popular distinction, one may say that geese moult once a year, and nearly all ducks moult twice a year. Also, the gander helps the goose care for the young, and drakes seldom, if ever, do so.

The Egyptian and Orinoco "geese" are really ducks, and the Muscovy "duck" is a goose.

THIS HAWK LIKED SQUIRREL

Mr. R. W. Eichelberger, of Lemoyne, killed an immature Cooper's Hawk on September 8th, while it was trying to catch a gray squirrel. It was brought to the offices of the Game Commission, where it was found to contain parts of two gray squirrels already. It was still so full that it was a puzzle how it could possibly have eaten any more even if it succeeded in catching the third squirrel.

PROMOTES FARMER-SPORTSMAN SCHOOL ESSAY

Game Protector Clarence P. Moss of Wyoming County, recently sponsored an essay contest in the schools of that section on the subject "Farmers and Sportsmen Cooperate for Better Hunting in Wyoming County." Extracts from a few of the essays are as follows:

"Children in Wyoming County are being educated more about birds and animals every year. That is the reason I think hunting in this county is going to be improved."—**Mary La Sorsa.**

"If the farmer is willing to cooperate with the sportsman, the sportsman, too, must decide how he is to care for this property borrowed, as we may call it, from the farmer."—**Betty Aston.**

"A real sportsman when he finds a farm posted would go to the owner of the farm and ask his permission to hunt, and I believe if he were the right kind of sportsman very few farmers would refuse."—**Jem McKuva.**

"Game sometimes injures the crops of the farmers because their natural food has been destroyed for farm improvements."—**Nellie Eckel.**

"The sportsmen and farmers can get together and the sportsman can agree not to kill off too many of one certain kind, and to kill off more of the kinds that are plentiful. And the farmer can agree to leave woods and brush along fences. . . . and give food in winter."—**Jesse Dickinson.**

"The farmer is getting so he will not trust anyone to hunt on his ground because of a few who have torn down fences to get game."—**Charles Sickler.**

"They should cooperate right now, before it is too late."—**Alfred Kashinkas.**

These boys and girls have the right attitude and their enthusiasm is bound to be reflected among both farmers and hunters.

HOW FAST CAN A RED FOX RUN?

Two reliable Connecticut citizens recently had an opportunity to measure a red fox's speed. They chased it in an automobile whose speedometer had been thoroughly checked, and they found its best speed forty-five miles an hour.

BARN OWLS LIVE UP TO THEIR REPUTATION

Ambrose Gerhart, Game Protector for Montgomery County, reports being called to examine a barn owl's nest at the home of Mr. Andrew Godshall, Morwood, Pa., on September 8th.

He found the nest in a pigeon loft, with pigeon nests all around it, and Mr. Godshall reported that he had no reason to think that a single squab had been molested by the owls.

There were eleven whole field mice in the nest, and one field mouse partly con-

sumed, and the hindquarters of a young cottontail rabbit.

There were three young owls in the nest, and young at this season raise the question whether the barn owl rears a second brood in this latitude.

SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS FOR EACH WEEK

The seasons and bag limits for game birds in Pennsylvania, save wild waterfowl, have been fixed by the Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg, Pa., purely as a conservation measure. Sportsmen are urged to familiarize themselves with the dates of the days.

The season for game birds opens November 1 and extends to and including November 26th. Here are the dates and days:—

November 1st to 26th shooting of Ruffed Grouse, Wild Turkey, Virginia Partridges; commonly called Quail, and Ringnecked Pheasants (the latter male only) is permitted.

First week of November—1st and 2nd—Tuesday and Wednesday.

Second week of November—7th, 8th, 9th, 11th; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Third week of November—17th, 18th, 19th; Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Fourth week of November—24th, 25th, 26th; Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The open season for game birds takes in the important holidays:—Election Day, November 2nd; Armistice Day, Nov. 11th; Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24th. The daily and season bag limits for these game birds are:—Wild Turkey, 1 per day, 1 for the season; Ruffed Grouse, 2 per day, 12 for the season; Virginia Partridges, commonly called Quail, 6 per day, 24 a season; Ringnecked Pheasants, 2 per day, 6 a season, the latter bird the male only.

19TH GAME CONFERENCE

The 19th Annual Game Conference, sponsored by the American Game Association, will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, November 28, 29 and 30, 1932.

Set aside the dates now. Plan to be there. This is not a convention of members of the American Game Association only. It is a North American open forum in which everyone interested in wild-life restoration is urged to participate.

November 28 will be devoted to preliminary conferences on game breeding, wild-life research, etc. Following two days in the main conference program. Banquet night of November 29.

Watch next issue for further details.

HOW THE WOODCOCK WHISTLES WHEN HE FLIES

If you will notice the next woodcock you kill you will find that the outside or end three feathers of each wing are very narrow and wholly unlike the other wing feathers. It is these three feathers whipping rapidly through the air that cause the "whistle" when he flies.

BEAR KILLS FOUR YEARLING COWS

Recently a bear pulled a new stunt—for a bear—by killing four yearling heifers on the farm of C. A. Rider, of Eaglesmere, by literally mauling them to death with blows of his paws, and then leaving the mangled carcasses of his victims without so much as tasting the meat.

A man who was picking huckleberries near the pasture of the Rider farm saw the bear in the act of killing one of the yearlings. He had been feeding on huckleberries and seemed to fly into a rage at the intrusion of the cattle on his berry-picking territory.

Robert Latimer, Traveling Game Protector, who investigated the complaint reports that the bear had so thoroughly mauled the cattle that there was hardly a spot as big as a man's hand on any one of the carcasses that was not black and blue.

The bear has not been killed, so far, but seems to have gotten over his temper or changed his range,—at any rate, no more cattle have been reported killed in that section.

ANOTHER "MANASSA MAULER"

The Potter County "Enterprise" of September 15th reports the death of a calf from an attack by a bear. The calf, six or seven months old, was mauled to a pulp but still alive when found by its owner, Mr. James Jerles, who resides near Oleona. Game Protector Hayes T. Englert after examination of the carcass felt confident the mauling was done by a bear.

This is only the second report this year of bear damage in Potter County.

It is believed by game officials and local residents that bear hunting will be good this fall, as there seems to be plenty of food in the bear country generally.

FIND DEER ABUNDANT

The "Williamsport Sun" reports that City Controller and Mrs. George L. Fisk actually counted seventy deer on the premises of the Larry's Creek Fish and Game Club the evening of Wednesday, September 9th.

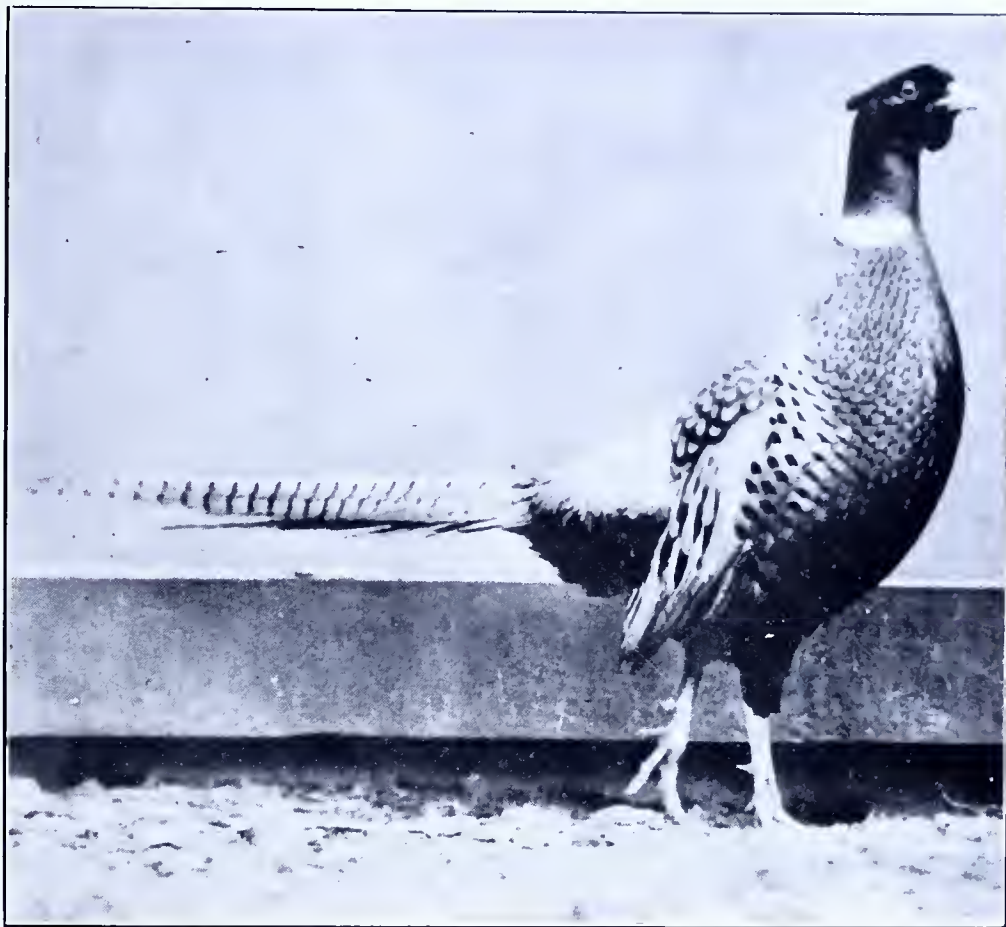
Members of the club and visitors have been going into the field each evening to count deer, and a record is kept of the number counted. The record number seen previous to Mr. and Mrs. Fisk's count was fifty-eight in one evening.

STARLINGS BENEFICIAL

Starlings are again proving themselves decidedly beneficial birds. The Game Commission received from Game Protector Ambrose Gerhart of Montgomery County the stomach contents of 14 of these birds from a section not at present afflicted with Japanese beetle. Examination of these contents shows that at least ninety-five per cent consists of the pestiferous clover weevil.

**GET YOUR HUNTING LICENSE
EARLY**

**DON'T CARRY SHOTGUN OR
RIFLE WHILE TRAINING
DOGS**



COCK PHEASANT



SNOWSHOE RABBIT

Attention Hunters!

For the convenience of the thousands of sportsmen throughout the Commonwealth, the Department of Revenue, upon the recommendation of the various County Treasurers, has appointed the following agents to sell hunting licenses direct to sportsmen who apply for them.

ALLEGHENY

William R. Zeskey, 733 Front St., Verona
John A. Weber, Orchard St., Fair Oaks
John V. Prus, 189 Beaver St., Leetsdale
George A. Lewis, Masonic Bldg., Elizabeth
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Harry L. Neff, 108 Federal St., Pittsburgh
Sportsmen's Supply Co., 643 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh
Philip Bartoli, 346 Station St., Bridgeville
M. Shrader, 722 Fifth Ave., McKeesport
Frank T. Rubenstein, Silver Lake, Pittsburgh
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John Ellenberger, Dayton
Harry Smith, East Brady, RFD
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John G. Nuebling, 847 Penn. St., Reading

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C. O. Johnson, Claysburg
W. Robert Straesser, Martinsburg
Earl M. Hite, 417-19 Main St., Roaring Spring
John D. Cox, Tyrone
J. G. Metz, Williamsburg
C. F. Jackson, Bellwood
Mazurie & Goshen, 702 2nd St., Juniata

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S. J. Brasted, Millerton, RD 2
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Wm. F. Palmer, Troy, Box 135.
Wynn Brothers, Canton
George Bonfoey, Sayre, Box 290.
Elwood E. Whitesell, Towanda
R. E. Frantz, Camptown
C. M. Dunham, New Albany
Fred H. Gorham, Warren Center

BUTLER

C. O. Christley, Slippery Rock
Raymond L. Orr, Harrisville
W. B. Ferguson, Chicora
L. I. Gilbert, Karns City
L. W. J. Campbell, Petrolia
J. H. B. Black, Bruin
Merritt Sloan, Eau Claire
Harry U. Flowers, Harmony
J. G. Brown, Evans City
Ross R. Brown, Mars
W. H. Heberling, Portersville
Porter Scott, Butler
E. P. Pfeffer, Butler

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George Brothers, 313 Main St., South Fork
John R. Musser, Barnesboro
Swank Hardware Co., Johnstown
Hogues Hardware Store, Cresson, Box No. 4
D. A. Luther, Carrolltown
Mittou H. Bantley, 701 VonLunen St., Johnstown
Edward Miles, 725 Main St., Portage
A. A. Ferguson, 511 Main St., Gallitzin
Binder's Hardware Store, Barnesboro
Dillinger & Brosius, 161 Fairfield Ave., Johnstown
A. A. Dietrich, Robert St., Nanty Glo
I. L. Binder, Hastings, Box N.
Schade & Nelson Sporting Goods, 126 Market St., Johnstown

CAMERON

T. S. Fulton, Sinnamahoning
G. S. Wiley, Sterling Run
W. H. Muthersbaugh, Driftwood

CARBON

B. W. Shipe, 226 Del. Ave., Palmerton
John J. Gower, White Haven
Wm. H. Weigand, Weatherly
Clinton I. Getz, Lake Harmony

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J. Frank Kenhart, 422 W. Front St., Philipsburg
A. A. Schneek, Walnut St., Howard
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Dahle & Walter Hardware Co., Leeper
Keystone Supply Co., Foxburg
George L. Reiger, East Brady

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R. L. Hunter, 6 W. Long Ave., DuBois

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Frank R. Reimann, Conneaut Lake,
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ERIE

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Joseph Sitterle, 401 State St., Erie
John L. Gaczowski, 1726 Parade St., Erie
H. E. Franke, 11 W. Main St., North East
Milton C. Donaldson, Union City, R No. 1.
Fred E. Root, 101 W. South St., Corry
Palace Hardware Co., 913-15 State St., Erie
West End Hardware Co., 564 W. 18th St., Erie
Louis J. Wontenay, Union City
Chas. S. Shaw, Waterford
Fred M. Steiner, 2528 Parade St., Erie

INDIANA

Morris Stearn, Moore Hotel, Indiana
H. R. Dill, Dilltown
John W. Myers, Cherry Tree

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Edward D. McBade, 222 Chestnut St., Dunmore
William C. Rippon, 321 Washington Ave., Jermyan
Thomas Gilbert, 607 Jefferson Ave., Jermyan
John J. Butler, 101 E. Drinker St., Dunmore
B. E. Fagan, 505 Main St., Peckville
E. J. Burke, 124 Susq. Ave., Olyphant
John W. James, Olyphant
Anthony F. Tedesco, 218 Grace St., Old Forge
Victor Pascoe, Carbondale
Chas. T. Anderson, 27 Belmont St., Carbondale
F. W. Kearney, 6 Salem Ave., Carbondale
George Felton, 119 Penn Ave., Scranton
Tom Taylor, 519 Linden St., Scranton
R. E. Houser, 133 N. Main Ave., Scranton
Jermyan Brothers, 205 N. Wash. Ave., Scranton
Peoples Drug Store, 642 E. Market St., Scranton
Samuel Moskovitz, 825 Main St., Dickson City

LAWRENCE

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J. E. VanGorder, 524½ Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City
H. G. Coates, New Castle, 201 N. Cedar St.
O. H. P. Green, 527 E. Washington St., New Castle
Cartwright Hardware Co., 509 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City
Wright's Sporting Goods Store, 346 E. Washington St., New Castle
William E. Marshall, 22½ E. Washington St., New Castle
Wallace J. Ewing, 8 East St., New Castle

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M. C. Ebbecke Hardware Co., 606 Hamilton St., Allentown
Sears Roebuck & Co., 131 N. 7th St., Allentown
Witwer Jones Co., 949 Hamilton St., Allentown
F. E. Weinland, Broad & Main Sts., Bethlehem
Levi J. Reppert, 1061 Seneca St., Bethlehem
Charles H. Rex, 606 Main St., Slatington

LUZERNE

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Thos. Merriman, Hazleton
Wagner Brothers, 354 W. Broad St., Hazleton
John Watro, 212 Markle Bank Bldg., Hazleton
Daniel A. Buckley, Freeland
Charles Wolfe, Freeland

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Harder Sporting Goods Co., 336 Pine St., Williamsport
Walter C. Horn, 844 Arch St., Williamsport
Robert M. Bubb, Jersey Shore
G. W. Bennett & Son, 358-60 Broad St., Williamsport
Cloyd L. Myers, Trout Run
Frey's Hardware, 19 N. Main St., Muncy
E. Paul Miller, Montgomery
Chester W. Behmer, So. Williamsport, 2000 Riverside Drive
George H. Miller, 78 N. Main St., Hughesville

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L. B. Watson, Twin Lakes
R. K. Rodenhorn, Porters Lake, Marshall's Creek
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Herman & Wetzel, Selinsgrove, 213 N. Market St.
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Sherwood & Engel, 610 Main St., Forest City
C. A. Brown, 210 E. Main St., Susquehanna
E. K. Owens, Susquehanna
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Elcholzer & Company Inc., Forest City, Box 767

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H. E. Beers, Diamond

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Guinn Brothers, Hawley

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Rodgers Hardware Co., 107 Grant Ave., Vandergrift
Monessen Plumbing & Electric Co., Monessen
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WYOMING

Fred A. Colvin, Nicholson

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PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



VOLUME III, NO. 7

OCTOBER, 1932



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PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION TRAINING SCHOOL

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
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REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

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RUFFED GROUSE
Official State Game Bird

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No. 7

EDITORIAL

GOVERNOR PINCHOT WARNS AGAINST HUNTING ACCIDENTS AND FOREST FIRES



We are at the beginning of another hunting season. Thousands of men will soon be in the fields and forests with gun and dog. As an old hunter I wish we could have fewer hunting accidents than ever before. Ninety-nine percent of such accidents are caused by failure to think or by criminal carelessness. A real sportsman—because he is a real sportsman—has regard for the other man's safety, to say nothing of his own.

The man who shoots before he sees clearly, or who shoots at a noise, as I have known men to do, or who does not **KNOW exactly** what he is shooting at—such a man should be drummed out of the woods by the hunters themselves. **He has no right to be there.** In some parts of the country hunters have enforced that rule for generations.

Figures for hunting accidents would be very much lower if we subtracted the cases in which men were shot with their own guns by their own fault. The man who pulls a loaded gun, muzzle first, through or over a fence, or who climbs a tree with a loaded gun, actually needs a guardian.

Another thing—the fact that the long drought has been broken by generous rains does not mean that we can afford to be careless with campfires, matches, or cigarette or cigar stubs. The majority of forest fires are caused by men careful enough at heart, but not careful enough in practice. Even breaking a match does not always make it safe. Sometimes it may increase the danger, especially when it does not break clean. Matches or cigarette stubs should be thrown into water, or ground into the soil.

Every acre of forest burned is not merely so much potential lumber or fuel wasted, but just that much less water in the streams in a summer drought—a loss in many ways, no less real or important because indirect and not immediately noticeable.

A single forest fire may destroy more game than a hunter would kill in a lifetime.

All these things belong to and concern all the people of the Commonwealth, and every good citizen—especially every real sportsman—will keep his gun safe, his fire safe, and will think of the other fellow as well as about himself.

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, LOYALTY MONTHS

The open season for the taking of certain species of game opens October 15th and closes December 15th.

During this period more than five hundred thousand Pennsylvania sportsmen enjoy the healthful outdoors recreation and sport, to which they are justly entitled.

To be able to continue your sport, year after year, and to pass it on to future generations, to enjoy the same rich heritage that was afforded you, calls for strict observance of the open seasons, daily and season bag limits, and fire prevention rules.

Lend your complete cooperation to conservation officials by being loyal and faithful to the code of ethics of a sportsman, and the officers who are making every diligent effort to conserve our wild life resources.

Don't kill just to complete the daily and season bag limits.

Leave a little seed for next year.

Earn the title of a "Sportsman"—and be one—at all times.

TRANSPORTING SMALL GAME

With the approach of the small game season, it again becomes necessary to remind sportsmen of the laws governing the transportation of small game.

Nearly all sportsmen, it appears, are fully acquainted with the provisions under which large game may be transported, but few give much consideration to the regulations for transporting small game.

Section 711 of the Game Code declares it unlawful to transport small game or any part thereof by common carrier, automobile or vehicle of any kind, unless accompanied by the owner.

When small game is being transported by vehicle and accompanied by the owner, it must be carried openly as hand baggage, without cover, or in the hunting coat or game bag, in such a manner as will permit easy examination. Transportation by package or boxed container is only lawful if each container is properly marked, giving the name and address of the owner, county in which the game was killed and the number of each species contained in the package.

Officers searching cars for game illegally killed, upon finding more than the quantity permitted by law in possession of the sportsmen, are usually told the excess game is owned by a friend, and the possessor is only transporting it for his friend. **Such transportation is unlawful.**

Investigations by officers find the greater percentage of such statements untrue, and that the law has been flagrantly violated by unethical sportsmen.

Do not subject yourself to a rigid investigation and heavy penalties by unlawfully accommodating your friends. **Let each sportsman transport his own kill of game.**

—ERNEST E. HARWOOD,
Executive Secretary

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION TRAINING SCHOOL

Since 1920 the Pennsylvania Game Commission has been steadily and consistently purchasing wild lands throughout the mountainous and unpopulated areas of the State for the purpose of creating and maintaining game refuges and public hunting lands, until today the sportsmen own outright more than 323,599 acres of land and contracts are pending for the purchase of 112,000 additional acres.

Early in 1930 the Commission was offered an opportunity to purchase public hunting lands in Snyder Township, Jefferson County, Pa. Realizing the need for more public shooting lands—land that would be open to public hunting—purchased by the sportsmen—maintained and supported by them—and for the use of those who enjoy the great outdoors and the benefits to be derived from healthful, outdoor recreation, and that these lands might be available for the use of the sportsmen of today—and for posterity—the Commission was quick to sense the value of the acquisition of this particular tract of land and accordingly entered into an agreement of option for purchase with the owner. Title was taken on February 25, 1930, for land which was then known as the Marshall tract.

The purchase price, which was exceptionally reasonable, also included two dwellings, a barn and several outbuildings, all of which were in good condition, having been used as a hunting lodge by Rody P. and Merideth R. Marshall of Pittsburgh.

The original tract consisted of 917 acres and formed a nucleus for lands later purchased from Messrs. Conrad, Kurtz, Humphreys, Galbraith and Matson, the Portland Oil and Gas Company, Ridgway Light and Heat Company and the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company until today the sportsmen of the State own, and in one contiguous block, 42,326 acres of public shooting lands in Jefferson and Elk Counties. The Game Commission has been fortunate in being able to secure a tract of land this large, and since the acquisition part of this land has been set apart as Game Refuges, for the purpose of protecting wild life resources and insuring the sportsmen successful hunting for years to come.

The purchase of the Marshall tract and buildings afforded the Game Commission an opportunity to promulgate a thought that had long been in the minds of the members of the board—a training school for field officers.

The first conference of field representatives of the Commission was held at Harrisburg on June 10, 1920, followed by a three day conference at the Crystal Springs Club, in Clearfield County, between August 7 and 9, 1923. In 1925,



Two Miles of Shady Lane to the School

Game Commission

the conference was held at Williamsport, between July 13th and 15th, the last conference being held at Harrisburg, October 5-7, 1927.

While the conference plan has been quite successful, it did not meet the exacting requirements which the Board would have liked to see placed in operation. Smaller groups, personal instruction, a longer period of training and more diversified curriculum were needed.

No finer location and facilities could be found than the lands and buildings already acquired in Jefferson County and used as the Game Refuge Keeper's headquarters. This location was ideally situated, two thousand feet above sea level, in the heart of the Allegheny mountains, seven miles southwest of Brockway and twenty miles northeast of Brookville, Jefferson County, far removed from any distracting influences.

The building is two stories in height, 45 feet in width and 54 feet in length, fireproof and containing all modern facilities. Completely enclosing the first floor are spacious glass casement windows, permitting ample light and good ventilation. The northeastern exposure of the first floor was used as an instruction room, while the southwestern exposure was used as a dining room. The first floor also has a large lobby, a well equipped, convenient kitchen and commissary.

On the second floor is a large sleeping

porch, accommodating twenty officers. The room is very well ventilated. There are four individual bedrooms, accommodating nine students. A large bedroom extending across the rear of the building was used as the Superintendent's office and bedroom, being joined on the northwestern exposure by a single private room occupied by the Assistant Superintendent. There are two modernly equipped bathrooms.

With such an ideal location and modern facilities, the Board planned to establish and hoped to accomplish valuable results for the physical and mental training of the officers.

Early in the summer of 1932 the Board of Game Commissioners authorized the training school project, placing Deputy Executive Secretary W. C. Shaffer in charge as "Superintendent" and Wilbur M. Cramer, Division Game Supervisor, Division "A", with headquarters at Sinking Spring, Berks County, as "Assistant Superintendent."

Many long hours of tedious work were required to arrange for the purchase of the equipment, supplies, daily schedules and physical exercises, so that the maximum amount of training could be accomplished.

It is interesting to know the manner in which the selection for attendance at the school was arranged.

A quick glance at the organization of

the Game Commission shows that there is a District Game Protector in each county of the State, as well as a number of Assistant Game Protectors and Traveling Game Protectors located at strategic points. There are 35 Game Refuge Keepers situated on State Game Lands throughout the Commonwealth. Trapping Instructors, Investigators and Land Agents complete the field unit. The records show that there are approximately 650 non-salaried Deputy Game Protectors commissioned to assist in conservation work. The State is theoretically divided into seven districts, each in charge of a Division Game Supervisor, who has field jurisdiction over the officers in the district to which he is assigned.

In arranging for the travel of the officers it was found to be more economical to select two or three officers from each of the seven divisions, who were more conveniently located and who could be transported in one automobile, the men grouping at central locations by rail, trolley and bus. This gave classes of 20 to 25 officers each, week of the training period, recruited from the various divisions in the State. The first class matriculated July 31st, the last class completing the course on September 11th with a total of 139 officers receiving instruction, including 14 Deputy Game Protectors. Each class received instruction for one week.

Field officers become very friendly with each other, especially when their respective counties adjoin, and being grouped in this manner for economical transportation reasons, they were quickly divided when they reached the school. Each bed is numbered and officers whose field districts adjoined were widely separated when quartered.

Each officer was required to care for his

own quarters. Upon arising, the officers completely ventilated their sleeping equipment, hanging the blankets, unless prevented by rain, upon a line which had been hung for this purpose, adjacent to the building. Fresh air and sunshine, too, play their part in sanitation. At an appointed time in the evening, a period was designated at which time the officers were required to prepare their quarters in complete similarity for inspection. Pillow cases were required to be neatly stretched, as well as a proper manner of dressing the bed of sheets and blankets. The extra blanket was required to be rolled and neatly placed at the foot of each bed. A detailed inspection followed, by the administrative officers in charge. Infractions of the regulations governing the proper manner of preparing the sleeping quarters were directed to the attention of the delinquent officer.

Each day at a scheduled period the entire building was required to be thoroughly cleaned. Receptacles were placed at convenient points throughout the building for waste material. On Wednesday afternoons and Sunday mornings the entire building was swept and mopped with hot Lysol water, leaving it clean and sanitary for the new class.

It was interesting to watch the men policing the grounds and buildings, covering every inch of space, carefully looking for matches or any other waste material that had been carelessly strewn about. If sunlight is to pierce through the glass windows, these too must be cleaned at least once a week.

All of these services were self-supporting by the officers themselves, who were assigned upon at least one of the committees during their stay.

The food at the school was served by student officers, two men being assigned

each day to perform this service. The "stagger system" was employed which gave the "Chef" and his helper an experienced officer to assist in the work. Sanitary paper napkins must be folded and placed for each meal. The dining table equipment was required to be scalded after each meal. The "Chef" supervised the placing of dining equipment so that complete uniformity prevailed. It is an inviting sight at the breakfast table to see fifteen glasses of tomato juice on each side of the table, directly in line.

Although the student officers performed not only these services, but in addition the care of athletic equipment, flag raising and lowering and other innumerable odd jobs, no time was lost from class instruction for this purpose. The cheerful manner in which the officers gave their cooperation and assistance can not be over-emphasized.

Sunday is a busy day at the school for the administrative officers, when a new group of between twenty and twenty-five officers arrive to undergo the training.

Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon groups of three and four officers arrive in full uniform, with sufficient civilian clothing and toilet articles for a week's stay.

Immediately they are assigned to quarters.

The school physicians have arrived and prepare to give each student a thorough physical examination. Here comes one of the District Game Protectors to be examined, "Just step on the scales, please," directs the first physician,—"Weight—190 pounds," "Height—5 feet, 11 inches," he directs the clerk to record. Vision, hearing, condition of mouth, teeth, ears and nasal passages are carefully examined. The assisting physician takes the pulse, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and declares them normal. Now he applied the stethoscope to the chest walls in the region of the apex of the heart, listening intently for "heart murmurs." The same careful examination is given the lungs. The officer is directed to the first physician who asks him to "fill up those lungs,—just as large as you can." The metallic tape shows a measurement of 45 inches compared with 42 inches when the lungs are completely deflated. Condition of the vertebrae of the spine, malformation of joints, condition of hands and feet are all closely scrutinized by the doctor. Officers undergo tests of reflex action and coordination, as well as the taking of other specimens until the final question is asked and proven by examination—"Been vaccinated?" "Yes, sir, here is the scar," and so the procedure is repeated until each officer has been approved.

At the close of the training period, a communication was directed to each officer advising him of his general physical condition, suggesting periodical medical examination and that he consult with his family physician upon any impairments of health noted at the school.

No class room instruction is given on Sundays nor are any athletics permitted. The officers visit with each other, talking over old times, renew acquaintances and



The Dormitory Quarters Twenty Officers

Game Commission

rehearse past incidents until dinner hour at 5:30 P. M.

Sunday dinner is just one of those never to be forgotten meals that are served at the school—roast young Jefferson County chicken with filling, candied sweet potatoes, peach nut salad, golden batam corn, chocolate sundae, cakes and plenty of coffee, all succumb to the appetites of hearty men who live outdoors.

The officers are seated at the table in the same numerical order as the assignment to quarters, beginning to the right of the Superintendent who sits at the head of the table, with the Assistant Superintendent seated to the left. After taking their positions in back of the chairs, the officers await a signal from the Superintendent, each head being bowed in a silent token of respect until the Superintendent gives a similar signal to be seated. After dinner they remain seated until each person has finished his food.

At the dinner table the officers wear civilian clothing, consisting of the regulation gray flannel shirt, black bow tie, dark trousers and black shoes.

There is no desire to burden the men with a multitude of rules and regulations on Sunday evening, and only those that are really essential at this time are given.

No smoking on the second floor is permitted for fire prevention reasons. Promptness in arising, attendance at classes and meals is stressed, and the care expected of the building, grounds and equipment is outlined to them. The penalty for disregarding any rule or regulation or refusal to accept or perform any duty assigned results in the immediate dismissal from the school, and a prompt report to the Governor and the Board of Game Commissioners. During the entire six weeks training not one single instance of disobedience or infraction of the rules or regulations, including unjustified tardiness, resulted. This in itself supports the sincerity of the officers to completely cooperate and gain the full benefit of the training.

At 9:45 P. M. the first whistle is sounded, and the men quickly depart for their quarters. Ten P. M. finds all lights extinguished, talking and disturbance cease and with all windows raised, obtaining the full benefit of the fresh mountain air, the men soon fall asleep.

Let us see just what happens during the course of a day by following Monday's schedule at the Training School.

Was it not Benjamin Franklin who gave us that good old maxim, "Early to bed 'early to rise'—'early to rise' makes one wealthy and wise?" Administrative officers of the training school apparently believing Franklin was right, sent their students to bed at 10:00 o'clock and had them arise at 6:00 o'clock in the morning.

Although adequate facilities were provided in the two bathrooms for bathing purposes, a number of the men preferred to use the pump and cold water which was situated but a few hundred feet from the building.

At 6:30 o'clock the men doffed their shirts and for twenty minutes went

through a series of well prepared calisthenics or setting-up exercises. — We nearly forgot to tell you that these exercises were abandoned on Thursday morning and "a half mile run" was substituted. A good half mile run will strengthen the leg muscles and improve the breathing, you know.

Following the "setting-up exercises" the officers had ten minutes in which to wash and prepare for breakfast which followed at 7:00 o'clock. Do you think you could enjoy a breakfast of fresh orange juice, cereal (of your own choosing), bacon and eggs, hot cakes and coffee? The officers enjoyed these breakfasts too.

After breakfast a thirty minute period was provided, giving the students ample opportunity to strip their beds of blankets and hang them in the sunshine, as well as permit a general policing and cleaning up around quarters.

At 8:00 o'clock the classes assembled in the instruction room, following the same seating arrangement as used in the sleeping quarters and at the dining table. The American Flag held a respected position to the right of the Instructor as the class arose and sung one verse of "America," which was followed by repeating the pledge to the Flag, and hand salute:

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States, and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The opening exercises required about five minutes time, and were followed by the opening address by the Superintendent, who outlined the purpose of the school, explaining the rules, regulations and requirements of the officers. Discipline was paramount.

No officer was permitted to leave the premises during the training period, except in extreme emergencies; requests of this nature being submitted to the Superintendent in writing, with the cause clearly defined.

Officers were expected to be clean and well-shaven at all times, and to appear for meals completely dressed, including the regulation gray flannel shirt and black bow tie.

It was explained that it was the desire to conduct the training school absolutely non-partisan and entirely devoid of any personalities, there being no desire to embarrass any officer for his negligences or criticisms, and no such practices were permitted.

Proper respect to the Flag was shown, with all officers coming to attention, giving the hand salute when the Flag was being raised or lowered.

Each officer was given a large envelope upon which he wrote his name. Writing paper, pencils and copies of the Game, Fish and Forestry Laws were distributed to each student. The students used the envelope to retain copies of the daily schedule as they were distributed, and for the material which accumulated daily during the training course. At the conclusion of the training period the officers were permitted to take the material home with them for future reference and study.

The class was then ready to begin the study of the Game Code, after having been instructed regarding the conduct expected during these periods.

No discussion was permitted on irrelevant topics, discussion being limited solely to the subject under consideration at that particular time.

Only one speaker was recognized and any person desiring to ask a question ad-



Cold Water!—At Six A. M.

dressed the Instructor who acknowledged the student's inquiry.

The officers were not permitted to discuss subjects among themselves during instruction period, nor assist another officer in replying to interrogatives.

Smoking was denied during class room instruction, and a strict, quiet, and attentive attitude was maintained.

The study of the Game Code began at Article I, Section 101, which gives a number of the definitions which are used throughout the Game Code, and without a thorough working knowledge of these definitions no officer can hope to intelligently understand the meaning of the law in Sections which follow later. The Instructor read each Section of the Law, the individual student following the reading from his copy of the Game Code. One hour's time was required to complete the study of Articles I and II. At the conclusion of each separate Article, the officers were permitted to question or discuss any part of the section that had been studied.

At 9:15 a recreational rest period of thirty minutes duration was taken, because—"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!" The class was divided into two groups, one group playing volley ball while the other group enjoyed themselves in exercise on the baseball field.

Class room instruction again began at 9:45 continuing until 10:45, with a study and detailed discussion of each section of Article III of the Game Code, which was followed with a half hour recreation period, groups alternating on the volley ball court and baseball field.

Following this recreational period, it required a half hour to teach the men "Proper procedure to make a legal arrest." There are two types of legal arrest in this Commonwealth; namely, "an arrest on sight"—where the officer actually sees a violation occur,—the other, where a violation has been committed, an information filed against the accused person and a warrant issued for his arrest.

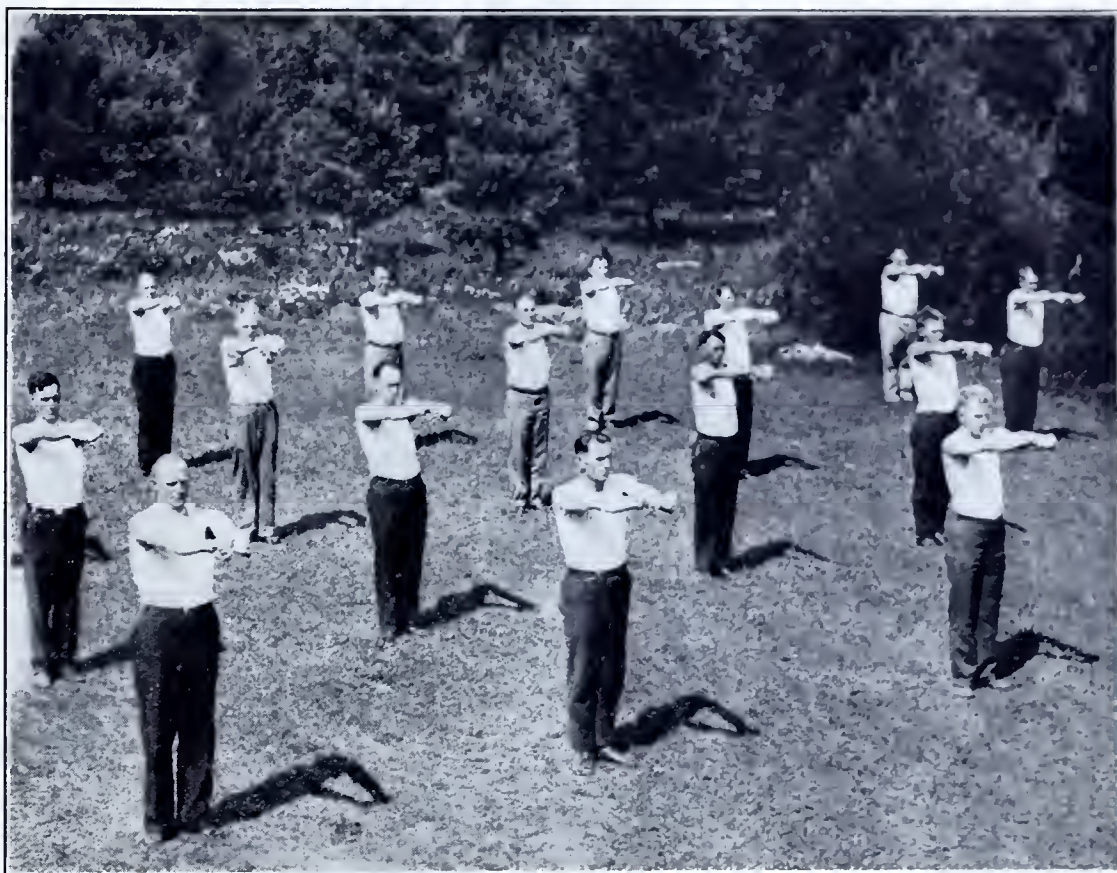
A fifteen minute period was then provided for the officers to wash and prepare for luncheon.

Light luncheons were served of soup, sandwiches, fruit salad and iced tea. As the weather became cooler, warm lunches were substituted in place of those served when the weather was extremely warm. After lunch—and until one o'clock—the men were permitted to lounge or engage in other activities, as they desired.

An hour was devoted (from 1:00 o'clock until 2:00 o'clock, P. M.) for the study and detailed discussion of Sections 401 to 410 inclusive, of Article IV of the Game Code.

A fifteen minute recreational period followed this instruction, with the men engaged in tossing a nine pound medicine ball.

Article IV of the Game Code deals with the authority and manner in which special licenses, authorizing persons to practice taxidermy for profit, breed and possess ferrets, to deal in raw furs for commercial purposes, the propagation of game birds and game animals, collecting licenses and fur farming licenses, shall be issued, and



Twenty Minutes of Calisthenics

Game Commission

the requirements and manner in which reports shall be rendered.

The study of these laws was followed by an examination and study of investigations of applicants, the proper method of examining and approving reports. By following this procedure, the men became better acquainted with the correct manner of preparing reports by the licensee; and their duties and powers in connection with approval and rejecting reports of this kind.

Instruction was followed with the study of Section 411, 411A and 412 of Article IV of the Game Code, all of which are short sections and do not require lengthy study or discussion.

From 3:00 until 3:30 P. M. the officers were permitted to engage in athletic events of their choosing.

Article IV of the Code was thoroughly studied and discussed in a half hour period, from 3:30 o'clock until 4:00 o'clock P. M.

From 4:00 until 4:15 o'clock, P. M. the officers gathered their blankets and prepared their sleeping quarters for an inspection which followed at 4:30. They were then permitted to rest and prepare for dinner until 5:00 P. M.

Although the menus were varied each day, a dinner of grilled pork steak, rissole potatoes, buttered peas, Russian salad, with cherry pie and coffee seemed to satisfy even the most exacting appetites.

After dinner the students were permitted to lounge until 6:45 when an hour and fifteen minute period was used for an explanation of the various rules and regulations governing the procedure of the Department, resolutions of the Board and Administrative orders. Printed copies of these regulations were distributed to each student. A number of men jovially

named this period as the "don't hour"—as they explained they were told "Do not do this" * * * and * * * "Don't do that."

Following a fifteen minute rest period, the Instructor asked each student a number of interrogatives based upon the work which had been studied and discussed during the day. A question was asked and then assigned to a student, without advance notice. In this manner the undivided attention of each student was held and all were responsible for ability to answer the questions.

Daily classes were concluded each day, except Monday, at 7:30 P. M., which gave the men an opportunity to enjoy a well-earned respite until 9:45 P. M., when they departed for their quarters.

Daily schedules were followed at the Training School, similar to that outlined on Monday. There are 1202 sections, each of which was studied and discussed by the officers in detail during their period of instruction.

There are a number of separate laws covering conservation and kindred subjects which were also studied, namely: the "Deer Proof Fence Law of 1923;" the "Bear Damage Law;" "Sanitarium and Park Protection;" an act "Extending the powers and duties of officers;" an act declaring it "unlawful to destroy State posters;" an act "controlling shooting when hunting;" and "Shooting Human Beings in Mistake;" "The Safety Zone Property Damage Law;" as well as the "Trespass Laws of 1901 and 1905;" the "Uniform Firearms Act of 1931;" and an act "Removing the protection from skunks in cities and boroughs," also the "Dog Law of 1921."

There are a number of leading decisions pertaining to game which received the same careful study and consideration.



Horsemanship

Game Commission

A number of special subjects were taught during the training period such as "reports and investigations of damage cases," including demonstrations of various types of traps used in control methods.

The proper procedure in trying a case before a magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace was given special consideration.

On Tuesday afternoons between 3:30 and 5:00 o'clock, through the courtesy of the school surgeon, Dr. A. R. McNeil of Brookville, the officers were given "first-aid" instruction and lectures on personal hygiene. This instruction was most beneficial to the men and very frequently the physician had difficulty in concluding his lecture in the allotted time. The particular subjects upon which Dr. McNeil instructed should be of great benefit to the public, as they dealt largely with emergency situations, where first-aid medical assistance might mean the saving of a life in the woods.

The regulations governing investigation of applicants and proper methods of examining and approving reports for taxidermy, fur dealers, fur farming and collecting licenses were explained and reviewed. The proper forms were used in conjunction with the instruction.

Pennsylvania from a geographic standpoint was made a part of the study, particularly in respect to population, highways, rivers, mountains, bordering states and counties, types and classes of people as well as their occupations. Officers were subject to rigid oral examination on these subjects, so far as they applied to their particular counties or districts.

The duties of field officers in regard to the organization of educational campaigns, exhibit work, the handling of crowds, conducting and safety to the public at exhibits, was explained in detail.

The Game Commission requires very detailed reports of the activities of their field officers, as well as a number of summarized monthly reports. These special

subjects were given the attention they require.

The policy for the distribution and feeding of game are two subjects in which the active sportsman is vitally interested. These problems were discussed and the policy of the Board of Game Commissioners was clearly defined.

Discussions were held upon the securing of options for the purchase of public shooting lands, as well as the management of game refuges and auxiliary refuges. Lectures were given on the establishment of fire trails and the numerous methods of fire control.

Proper manner and approved methods in which to conduct a "search" of a dwelling or an automobile was given particular consideration, as well as certain measures of caution, the rights of citizens in this respect and courtesy to persons being searched. The type and kind of written reports of this highly important phase of the work were outlined.

A separate hypothetical case was prepared for each class, in which an outline was made of an alleged violation of the Game Law. The class was divided into two parts, one part being assigned as the prosecutor, and the balance of the class as the defense. The officers already having been taught the proper manner of preparing an information upon which to prosecute cases were instructed to prepare an information from the case which had been assigned them. From those informations prepared by the prosecution, one was selected to be used as the official record in a "mock trial" held each Friday between 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. The group designated as the "prosecution" selected one of their number to act as an attorney-at-law, another to act as the prosecutor, and two members of the group to act as witnesses. Officers and witnesses were selected from those charged with the defense of the accused.

The regular recreation period from 7:30 until 10:00 o'clock on Thursday evenings was devoted to a study of the case to be tried the following day. The two groups were separated and not permitted to disclose any of the testimony that would be offered in the "mock trial." The officers took a great interest in this portion of the work and the rivalry was keen in attempting to secure a conviction, or to have the accused found "not guilty."

On Friday afternoon in a two hour period the "mock trial" was conducted by the officers, one of the instructors acting as the Magistrate. At the conclusion of the trial the instructors offered criticisms to the members of the class. The student officers followed the course of procedure very attentively and took a great deal of interest in obtaining evidences and exhibits of guilt.

Through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania State Police, represented by Captain J. C. Mauk and Corporal J. C. Brooks, of Troop "D," Butler, Pa., the officers were given a lecture on "self-defense" as it concerns an officer, including demonstrations by teaching the actual holds and simple methods in handling unruly prisoners.

The policy of the Board regarding the type and kind of "publicity" was explained

to the students, and it was made clear the officers are not permitted to publicize themselves.

"Self respect," "the conduct of officers," "secrecy in official acts and movements," were subjects which received detailed explanation

During certain periods in the week the men were given simple military drill and drill formation, which was followed by a formal inspection of each unit on Saturday morning between 9 and 10:30 o'clock. The regulations of the Department in reference to the proper manner of wearing the uniform, for complete uniformity were discussed. The inspection of uniforms and equipment was severe. Firearms were carefully inspected for general condition. Those officers who were found to have a dusty firearm were promptly ordered to clean it and present it to one of the administrative officers before leaving the school. Penalties were attached for men who appeared at inspection in other than regulation uniform.

The newly authorized "Field Uniform" was introduced, meeting with hearty approval.

Game Protectors have power of confiscation in certain cases and the method and manner of handling confiscated articles was distinctly outlined. Special emphasis was given in recording confiscated articles.

Deputy Game Protectors, in the State of Pennsylvania, are non-salaried officers, who have the same powers and duties and are subject to the same exacting regulations as those required of regular salaried officers. The cooperative responsibilities between Deputy and District Game Protectors and a mode and manner of training Deputy Game Protectors under the tutelage of salaried officers was outlined, until such time that ways and means can be devised to afford the same manner of training as is given the salaried officers. The salaried officers gave their pledge to offer a similar training to each of the Deputy Game Protectors under their jurisdiction as they had received at the Training School, by following the daily curriculums and schedules used in their training. It was only possible to accommodate fourteen Deputy Game Protectors at the Training School during the recently completed training period.

Considerable instruction was given regarding economical practices to be enforced by field officers of the Commission. It was pointed out that consistent economy adds to huge annual savings.

Pennsylvania's Game Protectors are taught to be courteous, and to use psychology in dealing with the public, yet at times it is realized that even the utmost courtesy upon the part of an officer would in no way compensate for the abuse to which they are subjected. They are taught, however, to use every reasonable means of courtesy, while exerting a firm attitude.

Commonsense and good judgment are two qualifications that should not be lost sight of when making prosecutions, that the ends of justice may be met and still not exaggerated.

Loyalty to fellow officers and organizations, personality, conduct and proper re-

gard for instructions from superior officers, each received their share of instruction.

It is the desire of the Game Commission to fully cooperate with each unit of the State Government, and this cooperation was also requested and urged of field officers, especially with those branches engaged in similar forms of conversation work.

Exactng records and reports were kept at the school. Daily records were maintained of the number of persons lodged, and the number of meals served, under the classifications of "student officers and employes in training," "instructors," "official visitors" and "labor." The magnitude of the project can easily be realized when it is considered that there were 1,169 lodgings given and 3,475 meals served during the six weeks instruction period.

A weekly report, giving the names of the students in attendance during the preceding seven day period, as well as other essential reports were forwarded to the President of the Board and the Executive Secretary, that they might be thoroughly cognizant with the project, even though time did not permit them to be personally present each week.

Perishable foods were purchased and delivered daily by a local merchant and exacting records were kept of the kitchen requisitions as well as those for laundry.

Each student officer upon completing the training period replied to a "questionnaire" in which he gave his opinion of the value of the training, and was also given an opportunity of expressing any suggestion for the betterment of future training courses, or subjects which should

be given more consideration in future training school activities. He was also asked what particular subjects benefited him most.

Personnel records of each student were carefully completed by the administrative officers in charge, which give a quick summarization and review of the student officer regarding his conduct, ability to follow instructions, mental alertness, knowledge of the Game Laws and procedure, courteousness, willingness to cooperate, neatness, cheerfulness, bearing and general attitude

Strict discipline maintained by those in charge of activities at the school, coupled with an absolute fairness and disregard of individual personalities, were two factors that appealed to the officers, and was in a large sense the secret of the success of the project.

Each Saturday afternoon, as the final addresses were made by the administrative officers, those pangs of regret which result when men live and work together for a week, under conditions similar to those which have been outlined, were apparent. Many touching scenes were enacted as the officers rose from their seats in the instruction room and in simple and sincere language gave their reaction and true appreciation of the administrative officers, the Board and the Governor, for permitting them an opportunity of enjoying the benefits that they had derived as a result of the training school. Scenes such as these have left their indelible markings in the minds and hearts of their fellow workers. Powers greater than those of Federal and State Government will no doubt within the coming year take from



Inspection

their midst fellow officers who at that time were a part of the class.

On Sunday morning the class completing the training, completely stripped the beds of linens and refurnished them for fellow officers who followed for a similar week's training in the afternoon, after which time they prepared to depart for their respective districts.

At inspection formation, and in full uniform, the Superintendent and his Assistant personally bade each student goodbye, with "best wishes" and "good luck."

Old friendships have been renewed and new friendships gained, with a better understanding of their mutual problems the officers gathered in little groups to wish each other the best of health, prosperity and good wishes.

As they departed from the training school grounds, the administrative officers stood at salute signifying their token of respect, until all of the cars had disappeared down the shady lane.

The Pennsylvania Game Commission has championed a cause and the type of training which it is hoped will reflect to good advantage throughout its entire field force, and to the mutual benefit of all persons who are so vitally interested in the conservation of wild life resources in this Commonwealth.

The entire training offered at the school can be summed into ten major points, no comparative importance of which can be assigned, each being equally as important as the other:—

OBEDIENCE	COOPERATION
HONESTY	SECRECY
FAIRNESS	LOYALTY
COURTESY	SELF-RESPECT
FIRMNESS	GOOD-JUDGMENT



Pistol Instruction—Rapid Fire—Left Hand

Game Commission

GOSHAWK NOT NEW TO PENNSYLVANIA

In spite of the impression and assertion to the contrary, the goshawk has been known in Pennsylvania ever since white men first began noting our native birds. According to Audubon, the goshawk bred regularly in several counties in our State in his day, principally the

mountain counties. Dr. Warren reports finding the goshawk as far south as Chester County, though occurring in that section only rarely.

In earlier days they fed largely on the passenger pigeon; and when the pigeons became extinct the goshawk gradually ranged farther north, where grouse, ptarmigan and other such birds were abundant. But in many parts of the far north the periodical migration of the lemmings and the periodical scarcity of snowshoe rabbits coincided in the fall and winter of 1926-27, and the goshawk ranged farther south again and in larger numbers to avoid starvation. And undoubtedly the same invasion of goshawks in large numbers must happen again in the State,—to say nothing of the fact that they seem to be nesting in some of our mountain counties in recent years in ever larger numbers.

Of course none of this lessens the damage done, especially to our grouse, by this worst of all our hawks; but it is well to "keep the record straight," as to its original range.

Don't hunt without displaying the license tag on your back and without carrying your license certificate.

Don't fail to sign your hunter's license certificate.

Boys under 16 cannot hunt with firearms on lands other than those on which they live, without being accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older.

Don't lend your hunter's license or tag to another.

Don't shoot a cub bear (one less than a year old). If the bear looks small, pass it up and look for a larger one.



Volley Ball—Co-operation and Co-ordination

Game Commission

GAME COMMISSION REVOLVER TEAM

During the summer months, at Divisional meetings, field officers of the Game Commission competed on the revolver range for places on a team to represent the department.

The plan was sponsored by Deputy Executive Secretary W. C. Shaffer, who furnished trophies to each of the five winners.

The State was theoretically divided into an Eastern and a Western Section to encourage keener competition.

Results of the preliminary scores, with 115 men in competition, declared the Western Division, represented by L. M. Walker, J. C. Gilford, C. A. Britton, R. L. Seager and W. J. Davis, to have defeated the Eastern Division, who were represented by H. T. Englert, G. H. Gustin, H. A. Meiss, M. E. Sherman and L. S. Jones.

On Saturday afternoon, October 1st, the team to represent the department was chosen.

Through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania State Highway Patrol, the men were afforded the use of the excellent Highway Patrol range at 21st and Herr Streets, Harrisburg.

Lieutenant R. M. Bair, who is nationally known as an expert on revolver instruction and ballistics, served as Range Officer. Mr. Bair is the author of the pamphlet entitled "Manual of Police Revolver Instruction," which is used as a treatise on revolver shooting in a number of the police schools throughout the country. The State Highway Patrol employs him as their instructor.

The competitors for places were the ten officers of highest average standing in the Eastern and Western Divisions, excepting the substitution of J. H. Lohman, Jr., replacing Division Game Supervisor, M. E. Sherman, who suffered a fractured finger at the Training School a few weeks prior to this time and was unable to properly grip his pistol.

The standard qualification course and events were shot, using the Standard American Target, with 9 and 10 ring black.

5 shots slow fire 15 yards—Right hand
5 shots slow fire 15 yards—Left hand
5 shots slow fire 25 yards—Right hand
5 shots slow fire 25 yards—Left hand
10 shots slow fire 50 yards—Right or Left hand

10 shots timed fire 25 yards—Right or Left hand

10 shots rapid fire 15 yards—Right or Left hand

Slow fire—One minute per shot
Timed fire—5 shots in 15 seconds
Rapid fire—5 shots in 10 seconds
50 rounds of ammunition per man
Possible score 500 x 500

Although a stiff southwest wind was blowing, the competition was keen as the officers vied for honors and positions on the team.

A. L. Budd, Chief, Bureau of Protection, acted as scorer, and was constantly in demand by the men who followed their relative standing after each event.

Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary, was present to spur the competitors and to congratulate the winners.



Game Commission

Pennsylvania Game Commission Revolver Team

Left to right:—H. T. Englert, (Captain), L. M. Walker, C. C. Britton, G. H. Gustin and J. C. Gilford.

The results of the shooting gave Hayes T. Englert, of Potter County, the "winner's trophy," a handsome replica of a revolver shooter. It stands eleven inches in height, is bronze with a marble base, and carries a sterling silver plate with the inscription — "Pennsylvania Game Commission, 1932 Pistol Match—H. T. Englert—First Place." The captaincy automatically goes to the winner.

Laird M. Walker, of Armstrong County, a strong contender for first place in preliminary competition, won second place.

Warren County is honored on the team, as third place went to C. A. Britton.

Grant H. Gustin, of Clinton County, is the fourth member of the team.

Jay C. Gilford, Division Game Supervisor, with headquarters in Venango County, and Harry A. Meiss, of Luzerne County, were tied for fifth place on the team. Ties are decided by a comparison of scores on the seventh event—10 shots, rapid fire at 15 yards—Gilford being declared the winner.

The team winners were presented with beautiful walnut plaques, mounted with shields of silver or bronze, with engraving similar to that on the "winner's trophy."

The final standing, averages and percentages of the contestants, is given below:

Name	Score	Percentage
H. T. Englert	436	87.2%
L. M. Walker	393	78.6%
C. A. Britton	373	74.6%
G. H. Gustin	367	73.4%
J. C. Gilford	358	71.6%
	1927	77.08%

Alternates

Name	Score	Percentage
H. A. Meiss	358	71.6%
L. S. Jones	350	70.0%
R. L. Seager	310	62.0%
J. H. Lohman, Jr. ...	290	58.0%
W. J. Davis	286	57.2%
	1594	63.76%

The final scores were three to five per cent lower than those established during the qualifying competition, probably due to nervousness in competition.

Other field officers and the alternates on the regular team declare the winners will be forced to make better scores next year, or be replaced on the team.

The department is always glad to see new faces on the successful team—won in sportsmanlike, fair competition.

Polish up those pistols, get steadier nerves, keener eyes, and don't forget to "squeeze" the trigger.

Don't have game, lawfully taken, in possession longer than 30 days after the season closes. (Live raccoons excepted).

Don't shoot into squirrel nests. Game must be plainly visible before you shoot.

Don't dig, cut or smoke live game out of its den or refuge.

Don't use an automatic shotgun, rifle or pistol in hunting game.

Don't use an air rifle or a swivel gun in hunting game.

Don't use a silencer for game hunting.

REFUGES AND LANDS

THE FOREST FIRE SITUATION

By

GEORGE H. WIRT

Chief Forest Fire Warden, Department of Forests and Waters

Sportsmen of Pennsylvania are interested in the forest fire situation which now exists just preparatory to the fall hunting season. Everyone who has been in contact with the forest is perfectly familiar with the fact that springs and streams which continued to flow throughout 1930 and 1931 are now bone dry. This is due to the fact that ever since the fall of 1929, Pennsylvania has had a deficiency in rainfall in practically every month of the three years. The soil of field and forest is extremely dry for great depths and even though dews, frosts and light showers may dampen the surface leaves and other material slightly, this moisture does not hold long in the presence of sun and wind because there is no soil supply to augment the slight amount of moisture furnished by these three conditions in nature. It is very evident, therefore, that even though we do get some few rains between this and the hunting season, we are almost certain to have present with us throughout the whole forest area of the State during most of the hunting season, conditions which will be very favorable for the starting of forest fires. Every real sportsman will recognize these facts and in consequence will do everything he possibly can to prevent the starting of forest fires by any of his own actions, as well as to insist that other people with whom he comes in contact, in and near the woods will also prevent forest and field fires.

There is no longer any question in the minds of those who are familiar with conditions in and near the woods that unburned forest lands make up the best guarantee that our sportsmen have for assuring them of a continuance of the hunting sport. No matter what amount of money may be spent for propagation of game, for the enforcement of the game laws with respect to the killing of game and for the other purposes for which game money may be spent, if the forests in which the game finds its food and home is destroyed, the game itself will be destroyed. Consequently the sport of hunting will be destroyed. The protection of forests from fire certainly is one of the fundamentals for which every sportsman must be willing to work.

The carrying out of a few very simple fire prevention measures on the part of every hunter will prevent forest fires. For example; smoking while walking through the woods should be discontinued; smoking only in camp or while resting should be the rule. Realizing that the forest floor is very inflammable and that if it is set on fire great damage will be done, should prompt each smoker to make absolutely sure that he does not drop a

burning match or any burning tobacco. No fires for any purpose should be built in the open and at this particular time, even the chimneys and smoke pipes in hunting cabins should be screened so that no wild spark can drop upon the forest leaves and start a fire. Fire should not be used in any way in order to smoke game out of logs, hollow trees or holes in the ground. If cleaning up around hunting camps must be done, rubbish had better be carried away and covered with earth, rather than set on fire with a possible forest fire as a result. If other people are found with camp or brush fires, the whole story should be told to them and if possible, the fires should be extinguished and above all, if any forest fires do occur where a sportsman is hunting, it is more important to the real sportsman to help put the fire out than to continue his sport, even though he gets no game for himself on that particular day.

**MORE STATE GAME LANDS
MORE GAME REFUGES
MORE GAME FOR SPORT
FEWER "NO TRESPASS"
NOTICES**

NEW REFUGE KEEPER APPOINTED

Mr. Edward S. Cranmer, Laquin, Pa., was appointed Game Refuge Keeper for State Game Lands No. 36, in Bradford County, effective September 1st. Mr. Cranmer took the competitive examination for this position at Monroeton, Pa., on July 26, 1932, and stood first in a class of thirteen.

He was later given a rigid physical examination which indicated he was physically fit in every way to exercise the duties of Refuge Keeper.

Mr. Cranmer is a welcome addition to

the force of Game Refuge Keepers in this state.

NEW SUPPLY OF POSTERS RECEIVED

A new supply of 5,000 metal refuge notices have been delivered by the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare. They are 14" x 10", with a red background and white letters. They are the standard type adopted several years ago with the wording "State Game Refuge—Hunting is Unlawful—Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners."

This type of poster has met with the universal approval of the officials of the Game Commission and the public. They cost about twenty-five cents apiece and are made at one of the State penal institutions under the direction of the Department of Welfare.

TRUE SPORTSMEN VERSUS FOREST FIRES

(Apropos of Mr. Wirt's Article)

Every hunter knows full well that forest and brush fires destroy game and if for no other reason than to save game fires should be prevented. The true sportsman, the red-blooded type in which class all of us want to be included, will never cause a forest fire nor will they fail to do all in their power to extinguish one they may discover. Is it not the aim of every hunter to qualify as a true sportsman? That being the case, Mr. Hunter, show your colors this fall and help forestry and game officials control the demon fire and permit Pennsylvania to retain its standing as the best game state in the Union. Not only that but help it become the leading state in the conservation of natural resources, particularly forests, fish and game, by becoming a leader in your community to:

**PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS
SAVE
TIMBER—GAME—FISH—WATER
—W. G. C.**



Sullivan Falls, State Game Lands No. 13—Sullivan County

Game Commission

CRAWFORD COUNTY LANDS HAVE INTERESTING TITLE HISTORY

The Commission recently acquired title to additional properties adjoining State Game Lands No. 69 in Crawford County which now contain over 1840 acres. The territory within which this tract is located has an interesting title history. It is part of the territory donated to the soldiers of Pennsylvania who served in the Revolutionary Army and known as the "Donation Lands."

As early as March 7, 1780 while the war of the American Revolution was still being vigorously waged by the hostile armies in the field, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania by resolution made a promise of "certain donations and quantities of land" to the soldiers of the state known as the "Pennsylvania Line," then serving in the Continental Army. The resolution provided that these lands should be "surveyed and divided off" at the end of the war, and allotted to those entitled to receive them according to their several ranks. The territory set apart for donation purposes comprised parts of the present counties of Lawrence, Butler, Armstrong, Forest, Warren, Erie and all of the present counties of Mercer and Crawford.

The resolution also provided that all rights, titles or claims to land within the bounds as described, whether obtained from the Indians, the late proprietaries or any other person or persons, were declared to be null and void, thus reserving the entire area from sale or settlement until the allotments to the soldiers were duly made and their claims fully satisfied.

As a further reward for services of the soldiers, another Act of the General Assembly exempted from taxation during their lifetime the land which fell to the lot of each, unless the same was transferred or assigned to another person.

The Act of March 24, 1785 directed the mode by which the lands were to be distributed to the troops, and provided that legal titles, vesting in them the right of ownership, be granted to them. The details of the plan of distribution in this Act were specific and comprehensive. It outlined the plan to be followed by the Surveyor General in making surveys to subdivide the territory into various sized tracts or lots. It specified the persons who would be entitled to land, and in order to comply with a previous resolution of the General Assembly included the names of Baron Steuben, who was to receive a grant equal to that of a Major General, and Lieutenant Colonel Tilghman, who was to receive a grant equal to that of a Lieutenant Colonel. It is interesting to note that among those who originally drew lots from Pennsylvania on what is now State Game Lands No. 69 appears the name of Baron Steuben.

The Act provided that lots should be of four descriptions; the first to contain 500 acres each, the second 300 acres, the third 250 acres and the fourth 200 acres each. Tickets representing the four classes carefully numbered and tied "with silken thread" were to be placed in four wheels "like unto lottery wheels," from which the applicants were required to draw for their respective allotments.

Allotments according to rank were as

follows: To a Major General, 1,000 acres; a Lieutenant Colonel, 800 acres; a Surgeon, Chaplain or Major, 600 acres; a Captain, 500 acres; a Lieutenant, 400 acres; an Ensign or Regimental Surgeon's Mate, 300 acres; a Sergeant, Sergeant-Major or Quartermaster-Sergeant, 250 acres and a Drum Major, Fife Major, Drummer, Fifer, Corporal or Private, 200 acres.

The only expense which the applicants were to be subjected to was the fee for "surveying, drafting and returning," including the cost of chain bearers, markers, etc.

Provisions were made for the employment of an agent for the purpose of exploration to ascertain and note the quality of the land and topographic features of the country. Upon the recommendation of a committee chosen by the officers of the Pennsylvania Line, General William Irvine, the Commanding Officer at Fort Pitt, was appointed as agent to explore the lands. General Irvine appears to have entered upon his duties of exploration, under instructions given to him by the Supreme Executive Council, with little delay, and to have exercised good judgment, assiduity and perseverance in pursuing them. A report of his notes and observations was transmitted to President Dickenson of the Council, in a letter dated at Carlisle, August 17, 1786.

The territory in which "donations" were to be made was divided into ten districts with a surveyor appointed for each by the Surveyor General. After completion of the surveys the Surveyor General made his return to the Council and on August 31, 1786 the following order was placed upon the minutes: "Ordered that the drawing of the lottery for, and the patenting of the said (donation) lots, shall commence on the first day of October next, to be continued one year from the 29th instant." The time for drawing was extended from time to time by various Acts of the Legislature until April 1, 1810, which was the last limit of time and from that day the offices were closed against any further applications.

The territory set aside for donation pur-

poses, of course, was then a wild and unbroken wilderness. We can at this day, after nearly a century and a half of progressive civilization, truly regard this section of the Commonwealth, now filled as it is with a prosperous and industrious population, as a splendid domain, devoted to a noble purpose in our early history.

The benefaction of the State in granting donations to Pennsylvania's soldiers was a most worthy and patriotic one to a line of gallant men who served their country so well. They endured much in aiding to achieve liberty for the American Colonies from which has since grown our great American Republic. The "Pennsylvania Line" was an important factor in producing these wonderful results and the soldiers who composed that line were surely entitled to any rewards an indebted government could give them.

SYSTEM OF TITLE ABSTRACTING CHANGED

The examination of titles for lands being purchased by the Game Commission will hereafter be made by title abstractors attached to and from the Harrisburg office of the Commission. Since 1920, the beginning of the Game Commission's land purchase program, all title abstracting, correction of defects found in the chain of titles, conveyancing and final settlement for the lands were handled by Mr. John E. Potter, President of the Potter Title and Mortgage Guarantee Company of Pittsburgh. The work was handled in and from Pittsburgh. It is thought that by setting up a special force of regularly employed abstractors within the Harrisburg office certain economies will result and, also, speed up the work.

The work hereafter will be under the direct supervision of Mr. Paul L. Hutchison, an Assistant Deputy Attorney General. Mr. Hutchison has been connected with the Department of Justice for several years, handling the examination of titles for lands being purchased by the Department of Forests and Waters. His new duties in connection with Game Commission titles will require a large proportion of his time.

THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM RECENT ACQUISITIONS

The status of the Game Commission's land purchase program to June 1, 1932 was published in the June issue of the **GAME NEWS**. At that time a total of 320,141.77 acres of State Game Lands had been conveyed to the Commonwealth and 70,287 acres additional were under contract for purchase. Between June 1st and October 1st 3,457.9 acres of contracted lands were conveyed. These completed purchases are here listed.

Location County	Township	Lands Number	Grantor	Acres
Wyoming	Forkston	57	J. J. Burgess	50.0
Wyoming	Forkston & Colly	57	Addie Scouton	2,054.8
Bedford	Mann	49	Alvina Miller	141.7
Huntingdon	Todd & Carbon	67	Allison Black	201.0
Forest	Greene	24	J. F. Proper	290.0
Clarion	Farmington	24	Christian Long	258.8
Bedford	South Woodbury	73	J. H. Henry Heirs	145.1
Crawford	Troy	69	Chas. E. Johnson	50.4
Jefferson	Snyder	54	T. M. Kurtz et al.	266.1
				3,457.9

The aggregate area of State Game Lands at this writing amounts to 323,599.67 acres.

APPROVED BY BOARD JULY 7, 1932

The Board, at their meeting on July 7, 1932, approved the purchase of lands listed in the following tabulation and purchase contracts have been entered into with the respective owners.

Location County	Township	Number of Purchase Contracts	Acres	Remarks
Warren	Deerfield Brokenstraw	15	3,173.0	Adjoins 8,337 acres previously contracted for purchase.
Crawford	Rockdale	9	740.1	New project.
Berks	Upper Bern Upper Tulpehocken	3	9,935.0	On the Blue Mountain.
Schuylkill	South Manheim Wayne			New project on the headwaters of Curry Run.
Clearfield	Bell	1	1,042.0	
Huntingdon	Shirley	2	633.0	To become part of State Game Lands No. 71, near Mount Union.
Schuylkill	Washington Wayne	1	1,506.1	Adjoining other lands being purchased.
Blair	Pine Grove Huston North Woodbury			Turkey territory adjoining other lands under contract for purchase.
Bedford	Woodbury Liberty	3	5,052.0	
Huntingdon	Hopewell Lincoln			
Fulton	Belfast	1	200.0	Adjoins No. 65 lands.
York	Chanceford Lower Chanceford	4	814.4	New project, including a farm.
Bedford	Londonderry	3	3,143.9	New project in turkey terri- tory.
Somerset	Fair Hope			
Fayette	Henry Clay	1	1,139.8	New project.
Sullivan	Elkland	1	60.0	Adjoins No. 12 lands in Brad- ford County.
Huntingdon	Springfield	1	200.0	Adjoins other lands being pur- chased.
Bedford	South Woodbury	1	179.0	Adjoins No. 73 lands.
Crawford	Troy	1	50.4	Now part of State Game Lands No. 69.
Somerset	Somerset	1	82.0	Adjoins No. 50 lands.
Perry	Madison Saville	9	2,094.5	New project on Tuscarora Mountain.
Juniata	Tuscarora			
Lycoming	Pine & McHenry	1	5,612.5	Adjoins other lands being pur- chased.
Indiana	Buffington	1	700.0	Adjoins another tract being purchased.
Cambria	Blacklick			
Washington	Smith Hanover	1	2,350.89	New project 21 miles from Pittsburgh.
Clinton	Colebrook Gallagher	1	9,267.55	New project near Lock Haven.
Total			47,976.14	

At this writing more than 100,000 acres of good game territory are under con-
tract for purchase and satisfactory progress is being made in examining titles and
surveying of boundary lines.

GAME REFUGES "DRESSED UP" FOR
THE APPROACHING HUNTING
SEASON

Game refuge keepers for the past two months have been "dressing" their ref-
uges preparatory for the fast approaching
open hunting season. Each keeper de-
sires his refuge to look its best when
friendly, albeit critical, hunters reach the
dead line of open shooting grounds, mean-
ing the refuge line. They take pride in
having the line clean and clear of sprouts,
brush and weeds and with edges neatly
trimmed. They want the single strand
of galvanized wire to be unbroken and
strung waist high from the ground as
evenly as possible. They are anxious to
have refuge notices posted all along the
line in conspicuous places so that the eye
of the hunter approaching the refuge from
any direction will not make a mistake and
continue his hunting into the area where
game is given complete protection.

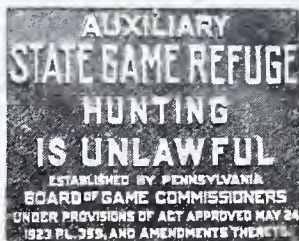
The red and white metal refuge notices,
adopted a few years ago, are conspicuous
and durable. They can be nailed to
small trees where it is more difficult to
post the flimsy cardboard notices. We
think them quite attractive. Refuge keep-
ers certainly think so too for it seems they
prefer posting more of the metal notices
than the printed cardboard type contain-
ing rules and regulations. Only recently
it was found necessary to call their at-
tention to reducing the number of metal
notices, which cost almost twenty-five
cents each, and to use more of the printed
type. To be sure the latter are less at-
tractive and not nearly so conspicuous in
the woods. Nevertheless their importance
must not be overlooked. The rule is to
post metal notices from five hundred to
seven hundred feet apart with one or more
of the printed notices in between.

Refuge keepers delight in hearing com-
plimentary remarks on the condition and
appearance of their refuge lines. Since
each of the forty salaried keepers has
labored industriously to "dress" his line
for inspection of the critical hunting army
soon to make the 1932 advance, we hope
they will receive the commendation to
which they are entitled.

Don't hunt or kill game from an auto-
mobile, or a vehicle, boat, airplane or
craft of any kind propelled by mechanical
power.

THE GAME FUND IS THE
HUNTER'S OWN—
KEEP AN EYE ON IT

SPORTSMEN BELIEVE IN THESE SIGNS



PROGRESS IN ESTABLISHING NEW REFUGES

The increasing mileage of good roads in the mountainous sections of the state, the great expanses of good hunting territory, makes additional protection for game more and more necessary. Easy accessibility by auto means many more hunters.

There seems to be no more practical method of providing additional protection than through the establishment of refuges.

The Board recently authorized the creation of about twenty more refuges on State Game Lands and it is pleasing to report that unexpectedly rapid progress has been made in getting them established. Those

completed or which will be completed before the hunting season opens are:

State Game Lands No. 56 in Bucks County were formerly under lease and two auxiliary refuges maintained thereon. When established in 1919 no provision was made for surrounding public hunting grounds as it was not until later that the Board inaugurated the policy of creating refuges only when surrounding lands were under its control and open to hunting. To conform with the present policy a rearrangement of the refuges was necessary. This tract of land is composed of two parts and a small refuge has been recreated on each. They are now designated as No. 56A and No. 56B, containing respectively 219 acres and 228 acres.

In addition to the primary refuges listed above one auxiliary of 180 acres was established in Brush Valley Township, Indiana County, on lands leased from the General Coal Corporation, Inc. Two counties, Lancaster and Indiana, which heretofore had no game refuges are now represented. Lancaster has two and Indiana one.

State Game Lands No.	State Game Refuge No.	County	Township	Area (Acres)
36	36A	Bradford	Overton	373
36	36B	Bradford	Overton-Monroe	265
37	37	Tioga	Richmond-Middlebury	334
40	40	Carbon	Kidder	311
45	45	Venango	Cranberry	289
46	46	Lancaster	Clay	210
47	47	Venango	President	375
52	52	Lancaster	Caernarvon	195
54	54A	Jefferson	Polk-Snyder	512
58	58B	Columbia	Main	367
63	63	Clarion	Elk	328
65	65	Fulton	Brush Creek	625
68	68	Lycoming	Brown	387
70	70	Wayne	Scott	228

Protect These Lands—Prevent Forest Fires

GIVE YOUR PAL A HUNTING LICENSE

We all know that many a man who would be insulted if offered a tip for some passing service, will cheerfully accept a cigar in token of appreciation.

So there are many men in almost desperate circumstances from the depression who are yet too sensitive to accept the few dollars help a friend would like to offer them. Why not tactfully present this man with a hunting license—without asking him beforehand?

Pennsylvania's fields and forests are overflowing with game, and there is absolutely no way in which the Game Commission can legally forego the requirement of a hunting license. Isn't your presenting such a friend with a hunting license the way out? Besides the pleasure you would be giving him and his appreciation of your sportsman's camaraderie, it might easily mean "meat in the pot" for his family.

1932 HUNTING SEASON OPENINGS

	OPENS	ON	CLOSES
September	1.....	Rails—Gallinules	November 30
October	1.....	Snipe	November 30
October	15.....	Blackbirds	November 30
		Woodcock	November 14
		Raccoons (in northern counties)	December 15
November	1.....	Wild Ducks—Geese—Brant	December 31
		Coots (Mudhens)	December 31
		Wild Turkeys	November 26
		Pheasants, Ringneck, Male	November 26
		Grouse, Ruffed	November 26
		Quail, Bob-White	November 26
		Squirrels, except red	November 30
		Squirrels, red	August 15, 1933
		Rabbits and Hares	November 30
		Raccoons (in southern counties)	December 31
		Skunk, Opossum, Otter, Mink	February 28, 1933
November	10.....	Bear	November 30
December	1.....	Deer, male with two points only	December 15
		Muskrats	February 28, 1933
NO OPEN SEASON:—Hungarian Partridge, Reeves Pheasant, Deer, antlerless, Elk.			

RETURN YOUR GAME KILL REPORTS PROMPTLY

REDUCE THE HUNTING ACCIDENTS

The Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners is constantly using its utmost endeavors to maintain an adequate supply of game for more than 600,000 hunters in the field each year. But it is even more anxious to put an end to the needless loss of life each year by hunting accidents,—practically always easily avoidable.

And, as with so many other things, nothing will ever accomplish this end like a general and persistent education in the handling of guns.

As a part of the material for such an education the Board suggests the following rules, or similar ones, be adopted—and enforced—by all hunting camps, and also by the individual hunting alone.

DO

Unload all guns on the outside of the camp, making sure that the point of the weapon is directed to the ground.

When loading guns do so on the outside of the hunting camp and make sure that the business end is pointed toward the ground.

When a new member joins the camp have the captain of the lodge ascertain whether he knows how to handle a gun, before he is stationed on a stand or participates in a drive.

Hunters are prohibited from carrying loose cartridges in their hunting coats. Cartridges when removed from the rifle magazine must be placed in separate compartments in boxes in which they originally come.

Drivers while on the hunt should be prohibited from discharging their guns and rifles, particularly in the air, to frighten out big game. Such a practice is regarded as promiscuous shooting and is against the law.

Returning from a drive all participants of the hunt must remove the shells and cartridges. Hunters must not rest their guns against trees or the lodge building while loaded. Always “stop, look and listen” before you pull the trigger.

DON'T

Don't hurry your shots. Give game a chance. Look twice if in doubt. The gun is quicker than the eye.

Don't hold practice shoots in the woods during the game season. Your trapshooting and rifle clubs are the places for practice. If you are not affiliated with a club, join now. You will benefit.

Don't hunt haphazardly. Gun scientifically. Go over your ground carefully. Watch out for hunters. You can always bag game, but you can't afford to bag a hunter. If you see a house, don't aim in that direction. And watch out for the farmers' stock. Sportsmen need the farmers' confidence.

Never carry a loaded gun of any description into the hunting lodge. Remove the shells on the outside, and always remember to have the business end of the gun pointed to the ground.

When returning from a big game drive and arriving at the camp don't lean your loaded gun against a building or tree.

When walking through the brush to select a stand see that the safety is on your rifle, it only takes a second to take the safety off.

If you must climb a tree to be on the look-out for big game, take your rifle up the tree empty and fill your magazine after you are seated. And for the love of Mike remove the cartridge from the rifle chamber when you're ready to descend.

Never take a loaded rifle or shotgun into an automobile or any other conveyance.

Don't go into the woods carrying high-power intoxicating liquor on the inside and a high-power rifle on the outside. If you do so you are a criminal menace in the woods. If you must have some “bit-ter,” better take them after the day's hunt.



Game Commission

Always “Break” the Gun Open

Don't allow boys under the age of 16 years to hunt alone. It's against the law.

Don't forget that the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners is particularly interested in saving human lives. The Board points out that one human life is worth more than all the game in existence.

When you have rifle practice in the woods at your camps see to it that substantial butts have been constructed.

Never pull your trigger on a gun or rifle unless you are shooting at game, unprotected birds, vermin, or in practice. In other words, don't do any promiscuous shooting—it's dangerous.

Don't shoot into the air with your rifle. Maybe you know that wherever the bullet drops it is deadly.

In addition, some signals are suggested for general adoption.

Use the railroad calls:—

Four shots (fired into a bank) is to call the members of the camp together.

Two shots (fired into a bank) denotes the start of the drive.

One shot (fired into a bank) means the drive has finished.

Five shots (fired into a bank) gives the signal for an emergency call.

Three shots (fired into a bank) sounds a warning that someone is in distress, lost or injured.

In giving such signals the captain of the drive or hunt should never discharge the gun into the air. Always shoot it off into a bank.

As the saying used to be in the days of the old muzzle-loader, “A gun is dangerous without lock, stock or barrel, for a man whipped his wife to death with a ram-rod.” And you would not want a gun if it were not dangerous. But a gun is no more dangerous to human beings than a penknife if it is used with intelligence and common sense,—and probably not nearly so dangerous as hunting with bows and arrows and spears, as the records of old European hunting or the more modern African experiences show.

But if hunters do not themselves enforce a safer and saner handling of modern firearms a growing demand will soon develop examinations and limitations of those allowed to hunt. Human life is too sacred to expose it to the dangers of a gun in the hands of the ignorant or half-witted or criminally careless. And if some future legislature feels forced to take drastic action, the hunters will have only themselves to blame.

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1932

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Amount
Adams	0	0	6	\$6.00
Allegheny	0	0	27	27.00
Armstrong	0	0	22	22.00
Beaver	0	0	0	-----
Bedford	0	0	7	7.00
Berks	0	1	7	11.00
Blair	0	1	11	15.00
Bradford	0	0	43	43.00
Bucks	0	2	13	21.00
Butler	0	0	76	76.00
Cambria	0	5	58	78.00
Cameron	0	2	1	9.00
Carbon	0	1	32	36.00
Centre	0	3	12	24.00
Chester	0	0	11	11.00
Clarion	0	0	59	59.00
Clearfield	0	2	15	23.00
Clinton	0	1	7	11.00
Columbia	0	2	20	28.00
Crawford	0	0	36	36.00
Cumberland	0	4	5	21.00
Dauphin	0	0	5	5.00
Delaware	0	0	0	-----
Elk	0	0	8	8.00
Erie	0	0	85	85.00
Fayette	0	0	71	71.00
Forest	0	0	13	13.00
Franklin	0	2	1	9.00
Fulton	0	0	2	2.00
Greene	0	0	0	-----
Huntingdon	0	3	16	28.00
Indiana	0	1	31	35.00
Jefferson	0	0	12	12.00
Juniata	0	0	7	7.00
Lackawanna	0	0	13	13.00
Laneaster	0	1	7	11.00
Lawrence	0	0	18	18.00
Lebanon	0	1	5	9.00
Lehigh	0	4	10	26.00
Luzerne	0	2	64	72.00
Lyeoming	0	6	32	56.00
McKean	0	0	19	19.00
Mercer	0	0	35	35.00
Mifflin	0	0	11	11.00
Monroe	0	1	16	20.00
Montgomery	0	1	7	11.00
Montour	0	0	3	3.00
Northampton	0	2	17	25.00
Northumberland	0	1	11	15.00
Perry	0	1	10	14.00
Philadelphia	0	0	0	-----
Pike	0	1	0	4.00
Potter	0	0	15	15.00
Schuylkill	0	2	32	40.00
Snyder	0	0	6	6.00
Somerset	0	1	72	76.00
Sullivan	0	1	3	7.00
Susquehanna	0	2	7	15.00
Tioga	0	1	9	13.00
Union	0	0	2	2.00
Venango	0	0	33	33.00
Warren	0	0	19	19.00
Washington	0	2	5	13.00
Wayne	0	0	6	6.00
Westmoreland	0	7	45	73.00
Wyoming	0	1	25	29.00
York	0	6	16	40.00
Totals	0	74	1,292	\$1,588.00

Number of claims for the month—720.

MISCELLANEOUS

19TH AMERICAN GAME CONFERENCE

THE TIME: November 28, 29 and 30, 1932.

THE PLACE: Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

FIRST DAY: November 28 will be devoted to preliminary conferences on Game Breeding, Wild Life Research, and meetings of the Game Policy Committee, the National Committee on Wild-Life Legislation, and various other groups.

AND THE CONFERENCE:

NEXT TWO DAYS: The main conference program, covering all phases of wild-life restoration work, the important things that are going on throughout North America.

BANQUET: Night of November 29. Outstanding speakers, unusual wild-life pictures.

COME! This is a North American open forum, sponsored by the American Game Association, in which everyone interested in wild-life restoration is urged to take part. **Plan to be there!!**

GOOD INVESTMENT

"Every progressive business organization gives its field workers the benefit of special training. Just as trained commercial field agents are the mainstay of a successful business venture, so the officers who daily contact the public are the backbone of successful game and fish departments.

If they pursue their duties intelligently and energetically; if they deal courteously, sympathetically and yet firmly with those whom they contact; if they go about their work of selling game restoration in a businesslike manner the department's success in the eyes of the public.

A number of states have adopted rigid rules governing the selection of game officers, such as competitive examinations, physical and educational requirements. A few states give their field officers the benefit of special training annually.

The Pennsylvania Game Commission was the first to set up its own system of competitive examinations, also one of the first to hold annual training conferences for its game protectors.

Not being satisfied with mass conferences, the Pennsylvania Commission this past summer inaugurated a special training school to enable its men 'to deal more intelligently with the public.' Groups of twenty-five officers were given an intensive course for a week."

Seth Gordon, in Bulletin of the American Game Association

GAME AND THE DROUGHT

As we have been fortunate enough to have comparatively few forest fires so far, the protracted drought over most of Pennsylvania has, on the whole, been a good thing for game. The young of some kinds of game, especially of wild turkeys and ruffed grouse, cannot bear much wet weather for the first two months of life, and so a wet spring and early summer is far less favorable than a drought for a large crop of such game. And so it is no surprise to the Game Commission to receive, after three dry years in succession, reports from many sections of the State that grouse and wild turkeys are more abundant than for several years past.

But sportsmen need not be surprised if—as for the last two years—the excessively dry weather drives the rabbits from their usual haunts up into the foothills of the mountains.

THE GAME FUND

Farsighted men, sacrificing much of time and money for many years, saw the objective of their efforts culminate in the greatest system of game management in the United States—yes, even in the world!

The Pennsylvania system has been adopted by some states; others are falling in line.

Without the Game Fund, Pennsylvania's enviable reputation could not exist.

Sportsmen realize this and have contributed freely, not only of their money for licenses, but of their time and energy in feeding game, and many other commendable activities.

But! Forces are at work attempting to merge this fund, and similar special funds, with the general fund of the Commonwealth, which would obviously result in the return, each year, of **ONLY A COMPARATIVELY SMALL PROPORTION FOR GAME MANAGEMENT.—WHY KILL THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGG?**

UNUSUAL MEAL FOR RATTLESNAKE

On Sunday, September 11th, Clayton Markley and Clayton Lentz and his family on an outing above Laurel Dam, near Shippensburg, killed a rattlesnake in an old logging road, which was three feet and nine inches long. Evidently a considerable part of the rattles had been lost off, but the rattles left were unusually large.

Noticing a very large "bulge" in the rattler, they cut it open and found, to their surprise, a spotted fawn! From the

size and development of the fawn, something must have caused it to be dropped prematurely by several weeks, and the snake probably accidentally found it and swallowed it.

WHAT BECOMES OF SOME OF THE WILD WATERFOWL

Fifty-two wild geese, in flight from their wintering grounds in the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico, were killed by lightning near Elgin, Man. They were heading for their summer grounds in the Arctic Circle and comprised part of a flight of several thousand.

Clayton Willetts, twelve-year-old son of the hotel keeper at Elgin, saw the geese emerge through a bank of heavy black storm clouds to the south, fighting gamely against a strong head wind for the shore of Lake Manitoba, where they rest and feed before continuing their journey north. There was a blinding flash of lightning and a terrific clap of thunder, and then he saw the birds tumbling to earth. The remainder of the flock circled overhead and passed on.

Clayton and his father went to the scene and counted fifty-two geese scattered about a wheat field.

HATS OFF!

Hats off to the sportsman the Tyrone Herald tells of, without giving his name. "A hunter, loyal to the game laws of the State, parted with a good friend last week when that friend became a desperate law breaker. The hunter and his friend, supposed to be a keen rabbit hound, went to the hills for a little outing and training. It was not long until the hunter heard the friend coming toward him with what he supposed was a rabbit or two, but instead was three deer. The dog was close on the heels of the fleet-footed buck and does, and just as Mr. Hound passed his friend, the hunter, a load of shot ended his earthly career. The dog, supposed to be one of the best to track rabbits and cost a considerable sum of money, betrayed his trust and paid with its life."

Don't ship game by Parcel Post. (Exceptions: Skins of raccoons and bears, and game shipped to taxidermists.)

Don't attempt to ship or transport small game by train, trolley, bus, auto, or by any other means, unless it is accompanied by the person who killed it.

Don't remove any game from Pennsylvania that has been taken in this State, unless you are a licensed non-resident. (A non-resident may take with him personally, when leaving the State, not over two days' bag limit of game, except elk.)



IN MEMORIAM

It is with deepest sympathy that the Board of Game Commissioners pays final reverence to two of its best loved officers.

With the passing away of J. B. Lightner of Harrisburg, Dauphin County Game Protector, and A. Lincoln Cox of Dushore, Sullivan County Game Protector, the Commission and the sportsmen lose much.

Beloved and esteemed not only by their fellow officers, but by a great many sportsmen and farmer friends throughout their own and adjoining districts, both men stood always for those things which are fine and noble.

And "the spirit of the service" as exemplified by these two officers should ever be a criterion for those who remain to continue the great work.

Officers Lightner and Cox rendered efficient and loyal service for 17 and 13 years respectively.

NO WATERFOWL STAMP THIS YEAR

Numerous inquiries are being received at the office of the Pennsylvania Game Commission in regard to the space provided on current hunting license certificates to affix a Federal migratory waterfowl stamp.

At the time the license certificates were given to the printer, legislation was pending in the Federal Government which was designed to require a Federal stamp at a cost of \$1.00 to hunt migratory waterfowl in each of the states.

The legislation was not enacted and no such stamp is necessary.

The space provided on the license certificate was reserved for this purpose and can be completely ignored this year.

KNOW YOUR DUCKS

As the Ruddy Duck and the Bufflehead or Butterball are protected by Federal law this year for the first time, it will behoove duck hunters as well as Game Protectors to learn how to recognize the species and so avoid a possible fine.

Unfortunately, there is no marked peculiarity of flight to distinguish them, such as the swinging or weaving motion of the neck the Wood Duck shows in flight.

They are both quite small ducks—



Respect to the Flag

Game Commission

rather smaller than the Teals, and only roughly half the size of a Mallard.

They are both very loath to rise from the water, preferring to escape danger by diving instead—and either can dive almost as quickly as the grebe, or "hell-diver." And when the Ruddy Duck is at last forced to flight, it makes a great pattering and splashing along the water for several feet before it gets into the air. And the Bufflehead alights on the water with a like tumultuous splash and slide out of all proportion to its size.

The chief characteristic of the Bufflehead's flight is its tremendous speed—"buzzing straight away as if bound for the other end of the world."

In spite of the male Bufflehead's striking appearance in breeding season, both male and female of the species have a general brownish appearance in the hunting season, but with a white wing patch and a white patch back of and extending below the eye. The underparts are white.

Both male and female of the Ruddy Duck in the fall have a grayish brown back and are a silvery ashy below. There is no white in the wing, but the male has white cheeks and the female a dusky stripe through whitish cheeks.

Quite often, but by no means always, the Ruddy Duck sits or swims with tail spread and pointing straight up—a trait no other duck has—and the tail feathers are stiff and pointed. The bill is quite broad, though not so broad as the Shoveler's.

The only absolutely safe rule is to let any very small duck go by unless you are very sure what it is,—especially if it is light-colored below.

BUREAU OF PROTECTION DATA FOR SEPTEMBER

In September Game Commission officers reported 85 prosecutions. These included a number of cases of killing deer in close season as well as hunting without license, killing small game, such as rabbits, pheasants and raccoon, in close season and a number of fish cases. Last September our officers brought 151 prosecutions.

Farmers killed 126 deer as a protection to property in September according to incomplete report to date. Practically all of these deer were retained by the farmers for food. The principal damage was to buckwheat, with some damage to garden produce. Last September farmers killed 199 deer, and it is anticipated that when all reports are in for this September the number killed will be much higher than that above given.

In September the Commission received two bear damage claims; one for the killing of a registered sheep in McKean County, and the other for the killing of a spring calf in Potter County. Last September we received three bear damage claims.

Don't shoot at a ringneck pheasant hen. Look for the greenish-black head, the white neck-ring, the brilliant plumage, or the extremely long tail, of the male bird, before you shoot.

Don't disturb the traps of another.

Don't take a fur-bearing animal from the trap of another without the owner's consent. This offense is larceny and is punishable accordingly.

Help Prevent Accidents



Courtesy of Central Press Assn.

**The Only SAFE Gun is the Gun
SAFELY POINTED!**

Attention Hunters!

For the convenience of the thousands of sportsmen throughout the Commonwealth, the Department of Revenue, upon the recommendation of the various County Treasurers, has appointed the following agents to sell hunting licenses direct to sportsmen who apply for them.

ALLEGHENY

William R. Zeskey, 733 Front St., Verona
John A. Weber, Orchard St., Fair Oaks
John V. Prus, 189 Beaver St., Leetsdale
George A. Lewis, Masonic Bldg., Elizabeth
W. S. Brown, Inc., 523 Wood St., Pittsburgh
Harry L. Neff, 108 Federal St., Pittsburgh
Sportsmen's Supply Co., 643 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh
Philip Bartoli, 346 Station St., Bridgeville
M. Shrader, 722 Fifth Ave., McKeesport
Frank T. Rubenstein, Silver Lake, Pittsburgh
Ben L. Anderson, 908 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh
Beatrice K. Popp, Castle Shannon

ARMSTRONG

Lester Fleming, Parkers Landing
Emaline Powell, Distant
John Ellenberger, Dayton
Harry Smith, East Brady, RFD
Duncan C. McCallum, Leechburg
Paul F. Klingensmith, Kelly Station
W. Fred Henry, Apollo

BERKS

John G. Nuebling, 847 Penn. St., Reading

BLAIR

Altoona Leather Store, 1509 11th Ave., Altoona
C. O. Johnson, Claysburg
W. Robert Straesser, Martinsburg
Earl M. Hite, 417-19 Main St., Roaring Spring
John D. Cox, Tyrone
J. G. Metz, Williamsburg
C. F. Jackson, Bellwood
Mazurie & Goshen, 702 2nd St., Juniata

BRADFORD

Maynard D. Dunklee, Wyallussing
S. J. Brasted, Millerton, RD 2
Harry M. Wallin, 308 So. Main St., Athens
Wm. F. Palmer, Troy, Box 135.
Wynn Brothers, Canton
George Benfoey, Sayre, Box 290.
Elwood E. Whitesell, Towanda
R. E. Frantz, Camptown
C. M. Dunham, New Albany
Fred H. Gorham, Warren Center

BUTLER

C. O. Cristley, Slippery Rock
Raymond L. Orr, Harrisville
W. B. Ferguson, Chieora
L. I. Gilbert, Karns City
L. W. J. Campbell, Petrolia
J. H. B. Black, Bruin
Merritt Sloan, Eau Claire
Harry C. Flowers, Harmony
J. G. Brown, Evans City
Ross R. Brown, Mars
W. H. Heberling, Portersville
Porter Scott, Butler
E. P. Peffer, Butler

CAMBRIA

C. J. Cordell, Patton
George Brothers, 313 Main St., South Fork
John R. Musser, Barnesboro
Swank Hardware Co., Johnstown
Hogues Hardware Store, Cresson, Box No. 4
D. A. Luther, Carrolltown
Milton H. Bantley, 701 VonLunen St., Johnstown
Edward Miles, 725 Main St., Portage
A. A. Ferguson, 511 Main St., Gallitzin
Binder's Hardware Store, Barnesboro
Dillinger & Brosius, 161 Fairfield Ave., Johnstown
A. A. Dietrich, Robert St., Nanty Glo
I. L. Binder, Hastings, Box N.
Schade & Nelson Sporting Goods, 126 Market St., Johnstown

CAMERON

T. S. Fulton, Sinnamaboning
G. S. Wiley, Sterling Run
W. H. Muthersbaugh, Driftwood

CARBON

B. W. Shipe, 226 Del. Ave., Palmerton
John J. Gower, White Haven
W. H. Barto, Weatherly
Clinton I. Getz, Lake Harmony

CENTRE

Mrs. Grace Keefer, State College
J. Frank Kephart, 422 W. Front St., Philipsburg
A. A. Schneek, Walnut St., Howard
Robert S. Stover, Main St., Millheim

CLARION

J. E. Martin Hardware Co., New Bethlehem
Dahle & Walter Hardware Co., Leeper
Keystone Supply Co., Foxburg
George L. Reiger, East Brady

CLEARFIELD

J. M. Brady, 200 W. Long Ave., DuBois
R. L. Hunter, 6 W. Long Ave., DuBois

CRAWFORD

A. Waid & Son, Titusville
A. D. Hudson, Conneaut Lake
Frank B. Reimann, Conneaut Lake
Baldwin & Welcomer, 959 Water St., Meadville
George H. Sheldon, Conneautville
N. B. Graham, Linesville
Park Hardware Co., 123 So. Main St., Cambridge Springs
H. A. Gerow, Venango

DAUPHIN

Harry Dando, Wiconisco
Shenk & Tittle, 313 Market St., Harrisburg
Richard B. Earnest, Hummelstown

ELK

R. F. Smith, 10 Erie Ave., St. Marys

ERIE

Frank H. Jolley, Edinboro, Box 413.
Joseph Sitterle, 401 State St., Erie
John L. Gaczowski, 1726 Parade St., Erie
H. E. Franke, 11 W. Main St., North East
Milton C. Donaldson, Union City, R No. 1.
Fred E. Root, 101 W. South St., Corry
Palace Hardware Co., 913-15 State St., Erie
West End Hardware Co., 564 W. 18th St., Erie
Louis J. Wontenay, Union City
Chas. S. Shaw, Waterford
Fred M. Steiner, 2528 Parade St., Erie

INDIANA

Morris Stearn, Moore Hotel, Indiana
H. R. Hill, Dilltown
John W. Myers, Cherry Tree

LACKAWANNA

Thomas Floyd, 2019 N. Main Ave., Scranton
Edward D. McDade, 222 Chestnut St., Dunmore
William C. Rippon, 321 Washington Ave., Jermyn
Thomas Gilbert, 607 Jefferson Ave., Jermyn
John J. Butler, 101 E. Drinker St., Dunmore
B. E. Fagan, 505 Main St., Peckville
E. J. Burke, 124 Susq. Ave., Olyphant
John W. James, Olyphant
Anthony F. Tedesco, 218 Grace St., Old Forge
Victor Pascoe, Carbondale
Chas. T. Anderson, 27 Belmont St., Carbondale
F. W. Kearney, 6 Salem Ave., Carbondale
George Felton, 119 Penn Ave., Scranton
Tom Taylor, 519 Linden St., Scranton
R. E. Houser, 133 N. Main Ave., Scranton
Jermyn Brothers, 205 N. Wash. Ave., Scranton
Peoples Drug Store, 642 E. Market St., Scranton
Samuel Moskovitz, 825 Main St., Dickson City

LAWRENCE

S. Y. Donds, 624½ Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City
J. E. VanGorder, 524½ Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City
H. G. Coates, New Castle, 201 N. Cedar St.
O. H. P. Green, 527 E. Washington St., New Castle
Cartwright Hardware Co., 509 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City
Wright's Sporting Goods Store, 346 E. Washington St., New Castle
William E. Marshall, 22½ E. Washington St., New Castle
Wallace J. Ewing, 8 East St., New Castle

LEHIGH

M. S. Young & Co., 740 Hamilton St., Allentown
M. C. Ebbecke Hardware Co., 606 Hamilton St., Allentown
Sears Roebuck & Co., 131 N. 7th St., Allentown
Witwer Jones Co., 949 Hamilton St., Allentown
F. E. Weinland, Broad & Main Sts., Bethlehem
Levi J. Reppert, 1061 Seneca St., Bethlehem
Charles H. Rex, 606 Main St., Slatington

LUZERNE

Jere Woodring Co., Hazleton
Thos. Merriman, Hazleton
Wagner Brothers, 354 W. Broad St., Hazleton
John Watro, 212 Markle Bank Bldg., Hazleton
Daniel A. Buckley, Freeland
Charles Wolfe, Freeland

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Steiger Bros., 14 W. 4th St., Williamsport
Harder Sporting Goods Co., 336 Pine St., Williamsport
Walter C. Horn, 844 Arch St., Williamsport
Robert M. Bubb, Jersey Shore
G. W. Bennett & Son, 358-60 Broad St., Williamsport
Cloyd L. Myers, Trout Run
Frey's Hardware, 19 N. Main St., Muncy
E. Paul Miller, Montgomery
Chester W. Belmer, So. Williamsport, 2000 Riverside Drive
George H. Miller, 78 N. Main St., Hughesville

McKEAN

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C. W. Masser, Smethport
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Smith Hardware, 99 Fraley St., Kane
Chas. W. Evans, Ludlow

MERCER

Roberts Hardware, Sharon
Nevant Brothers, Farrell
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Campbell & Baughman, Greenville, Box 37
A. W. Madge, 115 Blaine, Grove City
John Kelly, Stoneboro
J. A. Walker, West Middlesex

MONTGOMERY

Otto H. Moyer, 267 Main St., Royersford
J. W. Evans, 121 High St., Pottstown
H. H. Smith, Pennsburg

NORTHUMBERLAND

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W. C. Hack & Sons, 6-10 W. Independence St., Shamokin
Geo. W. Hackett & Sons, 325 Market St., Sunbury
Broadway Hardware Store, 16 Broadway, Milton
John B. Scalet & Sons, 861 Chestnut, Kulpmont
Poss's Sport Shop, Herndon
Andrews Hardware Company, Northumberland
J. E. Byerly & Sons, Dalmatia

PIKE

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D. H. Hatton, Glen Eyre
James Hamilton, Matamoras
L. B. Watson, Twin Lakes
R. K. Bodenhorn, Porters Lake, Marshall's Creek
Fred W. Singer, Tafton

SNYDER

Brian Teats, Bummel's Wharf
Herman & Wetzel, Selinsgrove, 213 N. Market St.
J. B. Rohrer, Port Trevorton, R No. 1

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Sherwood & Engel, 610 Main St., Forest City
C. A. Brown, 210 E. Main St., Susquehanna
E. K. Owens, Susquehanna
O. V. Drake, Susquehanna
Stanley Williams, Hopbottom
George C. Fium, Hopbottom
M. A. Blair, New Milford
P. W. Walker, Thompson
Eichelzer & Company Inc., Forest City, Box 767

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Millinburg Hardware Co., 458 Chestnut St., Millinburg
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F. W. Wagner, White Deer
E. A. Ungard, Allenwood
W. L. Donchower, Lewisburg

VENANGO

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H. E. Reers, Diamond

WAYNE

Mary Grace Watts, Hawley
H. M. Jones, Newfoundland
Guinn Brothers, Hawley

WESTMORELAND

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Rodgers Hardware Co., 107 Grant Ave., Vandergrift
Monessen Plumbing & Electric Co., Monessen
J. I. Dick Hardware Co., 134 Pittsburgh St., Scottsdale
Latrobe News Company, Latrobe
Wellers Hardware, 113 W. Main St., Ligonier

WYOMING

Fred A. Colvin, Nicholson

Get Your License Early

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

VOL. III, NO. 8



NOV. 1932



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Official State Game Bird

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No. 8

EDITORIAL

GOVERNOR PINCHOT OUTLINES HUNTING RULES

As an old hunter, the Governor outlined a few unsportsmanlike practices which hunters should avoid.

"Don't hunt in fields where stock is grazing," he said.

"Always repair a fence which goes down as you climb over it.

"When a rabbit runs under a rail pile or stone fence forget it. If you have maimed it, however, make every reasonable effort to get it. Replace whatever you have torn down. And that applies to fodder shocks in corn fields.

"When game goes in the direction of occupied buildings or live stock forget that you have a gun. Shot will sometimes carry a good many hundred yards.

"Don't hunt in large groups without permission, particularly when you have almost a full kennel of hounds, all yelping at the same time.

"Don't be boisterous when you hunt. Be quiet.

"Don't shoot the farmer's poultry.

"Don't tramp across a field of winter wheat when the ground is soft.

"Don't shoot at game in a corn field when huskers are at work.

"Don't stay too long on a farmer's property.

"Don't practice target-shooting—and particularly never hang any sort of target on a live tree.

"Don't shoot into a lake, pond or stream, just to see the water splash.

"Ask permission to hunt and respect the farmers' rights. Then you will have no trouble."

"Of course it is sometimes true that lands are posted from a selfish motive by owners or lessees who have secured licenses to hunt elsewhere, forgetting all about the fellow who would enjoy the privilege of their land. But the fact remains that land owned by others than yourselves is private property and the hunter's license grants no special privilege.

A BIG BUSINESS WITH BIG DIVIDENDS

Game Conservation Commissions in the several states, being charged with grave responsibilities, are today exerting every scientific effort and research program at their command, that they may formulate a plan for the adequate supply of wild game for the present generation, and insure a successful plan for posterity.

The Pennsylvania Game Commission is making every sincere effort to promote and retain such a plan, that her citizens, as well as those of other states who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to hunt in Pennsylvania, may share in the enjoyment of healthful outdoor recreation and sport.

The administration of approximately one million dollars, voluntarily contributed by more than five hundred thousand resident and eighty-nine hundred non-resident annual sportsmen, clearly defines the absolute necessity of serious and careful study if such a plan is to continue and be successful.

With the ever passing urge for economy, it today becomes not only necessary, but a paramount factor, in every business, both large and small, to be able to furnish extensive and accurate statistics that will completely justify every expenditure.

Public funds entrusted to Game Commissions are most carefully scrutinized to determine the yield for each dollar expended. That such funds may be relieved of criticism and judiciously expended, requires mature consideration on the part of game officials, especially as it pertains to the annual reduction of wild life and a program of restoration, which will result in the desire that should be foremost in the minds of all conscientious game administration officials, that is, to permit as long an open season and as large a bag limit as is consistent with the available supply of game.

The most desirable manner in arriving at this justification is to annually "take stock" of the game crop that has been harvested; but in order to do so, we are confronted with many intricate problems.

Pennsylvania has developed a system of "game killed report," which is required by an Act of Legislature, to be made by every purchaser of a hunting license. These forms are a part of the license certificate, are detachable and required to be forwarded to the office of the Board of Game Commissioners at the expiration of the license period.

Although there are some details in this plan which are not absolutely conducive to the complete success of the project, but which we hope to improve at subsequent sessions of the Legislature, that the system may eventually be one hundred per cent perfect, at which time we hope to have an absolute count of all species legally taken.

Our present system of tabulating the annual kill of game in Pennsylvania is secured through a system of accurate estimation, which the Board believes to be conservative and as nearly correct as is possible to obtain without an actual count. The facts derived from this annual estimation of game kill show that during the 1931 season the total money value of the game taken amounted to \$10,572,365.50.

There is no season bag limit on our fur bearing animals. However, the records of the Game Commission show that the value of fur bearing animals taken in Pennsylvania each year aggregates more than \$2,500,000.00.

To this amount might also be added the value of an estimated business directly attributable to the privilege of hunting and which is spent among our business institutions, boarding houses, clothing manufacturers, firearm and ammunition manufacturers, gasoline stations, railroad and numerous other tradesmen and business enterprises, which is the average annual expenditure of each individual hunter, very conservatively estimated at \$6.00 each; representing a total expenditure of 3,432,000.00, giving a grand total of \$16,504,365.50 as the value of Pennsylvania's hunting business derived from an annual investment of a little better than one million dollars.

It is believed that these figures justify the original annual expenditures and are convincing enough to satisfy the most exacting economist and are made available through the ability of the present system in effect in the office of the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD,
Executive Secretary.

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

TRAPPERS DESERVE MUCH CREDIT

Much can be said of the various methods of conserving game, but the person who kills a predatory animal or bird regardless of whether or not there is a reward therefor is deserving of much praise.

Game management depends to a great extent upon the thoroughness with which four-footed and winged vermin are removed. The amount of game and furbearers these creatures capture and destroy each year is enormous. And if they are not controlled they will increase so rapidly as to seriously deplete our future supply of all forms of valuable wild life.

We can easily see, therefore, just how much credit is due the somewhat over forty thousand trappers, who are working diligently the year round to control vermin.

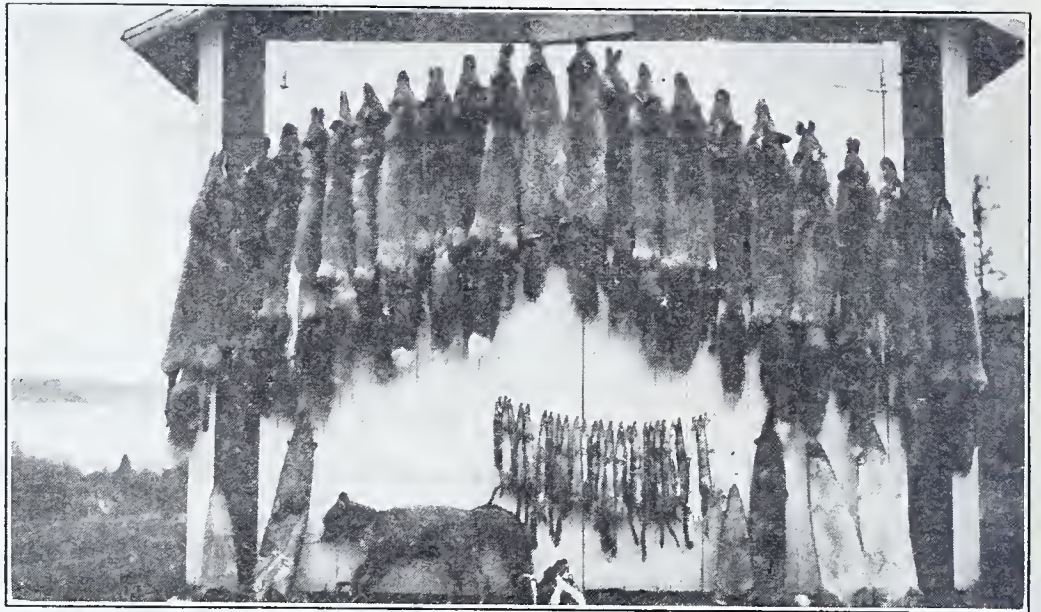
Much progress has been made in the control of predators in Pennsylvania. Five years ago the kill of wild cats was 416; the past year it was only 191. These animals are now well under control. In 1927, 9,980 gray foxes were killed; last year only 6,567 were taken. Under present conditions, there are only a few sections in the State where consideration must be given to the presence of foxes in the distribution of game. Formerly game was not liberated in sections where it would be easy prey for foxes and other predators. The weasel is still present in great numbers and more effort should be made to kill these game destroyers.

While much has been done to destroy the enemies of game, we should be on the alert and continue this work or we will lose the advantage that has already been obtained.

There is every incentive to kill the predators upon which a bounty is paid. The high prices paid for raw pelts of furbearers several years ago, while making it more profitable to trap them, resulted also in a rather serious depletion of these creatures. Now the market is low, it is less remunerative to trap the fur-bearers and more profitable to kill vermin, because the bounty fee never fluctuates as does the price of furs. Trapping vermin when the price of fur is low serves the double purpose of conserving the fur-bearers as well as destroying their enemies.

As in every line of work, some men become more proficient than others. We have in Pennsylvania some trappers who have done a great work in destroying vermin. The names of trappers who have been successful in killing vermin and who presented the most claims for bounty for last year are listed below. Many others whose catch was only slightly below the names mentioned are just as proficient in the art of trapping and deserve just as much credit, but on account of lack of space their names are not included.

Laverne Osborne, Hallstead, 38 gray foxes



Game Commission

A Season's Catch of Game Destroyers: Foxes and Weasels

S. E. Horton, R. D. 4, Montrose, 26 gray foxes

A. M. Christ, 541 Pleasant St., Chambersburg, 25 gray foxes

Raymond Steele, Bushkill, 4 wild cats, 2 gray foxes

Lyle Ramsey, Dushore, 4 wild cats, 2 gray foxes

John Styk, Canadensis, 4 wild cats, 2 gray foxes

Charles Hall, Mill Run, 61 weasels, 15 gray foxes

Ray Moore, R. D. 1, Rome, 50 weasels

Louie Butler, R. D. 3, Westfield, 50 weasels

A very interesting report from one of the trappers above mentioned—Louie Butler—indicates that he runs a length of trap line totalling sixty-seven miles and uses about seven hundred traps. He is assisted by a son and daughter—a girl in her early teens. She also runs, alone, a trap line of about eleven miles and is very successful in catching skunks, taking nearly as many as her father or brother catch on lines many times longer.

The total catch of fur by Mr. Butler's family last year was 92 weasels, 17 foxes, 7 mink, 10 raccoons, 110 skunks, and 10 muskrats, a total of 246 fur-bearers.

Mr. Butler feels sure that the most destructive predator to our game is the owl. There is one dead stub on his line that seems to be the owl's dining table and for several feet around are scattered the bones, feathers and fur of cottontail and snowshoe rabbits, grouse, black squirrels, gray squirrels, muskrats and skunks. They also destroy a great many weasels and other fur-bearers that have been caught in traps. When this happens Mr. Butler re-arranges his set and usually gets the owl. He thinks that owls prefer skunks to most any other meat and it has

twice been his experience that a skunk has been dropped from a great height in the road or trail nearby only to be immediately picked up again by an owl. He thinks they take this means of killing them.

Mr. Butler also reports that he has solved the problem of keeping game animals, particularly rabbits, from being caught in his traps. To prevent this he rubs the contents of the scent glands of a weasel on the traps and he says "you can't get a rabbit to go near that."

SUBMIT BOUNTY CLAIMS PROPERLY

Persons submitting claims for bounty are causing the Game Commission and themselves considerable trouble by failing to properly comply with postal regulations.

In many cases claimants have been inserting their bounty affidavits in the same package with the skins they are probating, thereby making the package first-class mail instead of parcel post. As a result, these packages are opened by the Post Office authorities. The Game Commission is not compelled to accept parcels upon which postage is due; consequently they are asking that claimants insert the affidavit in a separate envelope having the necessary three cents postage to make the letter first-class, and then either fasten or paste same on the OUTSIDE of the package. In this manner it can legally be mailed as parcel post. **DO NOT PLACE THE AFFIDAVIT INSIDE THE PACKAGE.** If you do, you will need to pay much additional postage.

GOSHAWK BOUNTY

On November 1st, the Goshawk bounty again became effective, and from that time until May 1st, next following, a reward of \$5.00 will be paid on these birds, providing they are shipped to the offices of the Game Commission within 36 hours after killing. Inasmuch as this will be the fourth year during which such a bounty was paid, the Game Commission believes that a great many hunters and farmers will have learned to determine more readily the difference between the various hawks. During the past several years a great many obviously beneficial hawks have been killed in mistake for Goshawks, and, while most of these raptors are not protected in Pennsylvania, still they are not wholly bad and oftentimes render the sportsmen and farmers a decided service by killing and eating countless noxious insects and rodents. No other hawk should be mistaken for the Goshawk.

It is a bird chiefly of the more mountainous sections, and is blue-gray in color over the back, and heavily barred with grayish underneath. It is about 24 inches long. The top of the head is black and there is a noticeable white line extending above and back of the eye.

Farmers and sportsmen can readily determine between the good and bad hawks if they remember that the good ones have short tails and long wings and soar much like the turkey vulture, and that the bad hawks have comparatively short wings and long tails and beat their wings rapidly, often holding themselves in mid-air for a moment before diving for their prey. The bad hawks constitute the Goshawk, Cooper's Hawk, and Sharp-shinned Hawk.

Only two Hawks are protected in Pennsylvania—the Sparrow Hawk and Osprey or Fish Hawk. However, there is no reason why anyone should kill these birds in mistake for a Goshawk. The Sparrow Hawk is only about 10 inches long, with blue-gray wings, and reddish brown back and underparts. The Osprey is likely not to be found at all during winter inasmuch as it usually migrates southward during October. Any Ospreys observed will probably be those which come north next April or May.

PORCUPINE DAMAGE IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA FORESTS

If the porcupine were as abundant and as destructive throughout the whole of Pennsylvania as it is in the north-central part of the State it would undoubtedly constitute a problem in forest protection as great, if not greater than the deer problem promised to become a few years ago. Unlike other animals whose presence in the forest creates problems of control, the porcupine does not confine its depredations to growing trees, but becomes a nuisance where summer resorts, homes, and hunting camps have been built.

Their food consists principally of the buds, foliage, and bark of plants, shrubs, and trees. Although clumsy and slow in their movements, they are good



Drawing by Geo. M. Sutton

Goshawk About to Attack

climbers and fair swimmers. The extensive damage that they do to buildings, tools, and equipment can probably be explained by their fondness for salt and other foreign substances present in oil, grease, paint, and white wash.

The porcupine prowls around camps and gnaws at every scrap of leather, greasy board, and bit of wood which the hand of man has touched that it can find. It is fond of the bark of hemlock, spruce, beech, birch, maple, and cottonwood trees. Young plantations, particularly hard pines, suffer greatly, often to the extent of 20 per cent of the total number of trees.—Pa. Forest Service Letter.

GROUSE REPORTED PLENTIFUL

Judging from reports generally, Ruffed Grouse will be especially plentiful this year. The drought permitted an excellent hatching season and even though its duration was such as to dry up berries, fruit, and other natural game food in some sections of the Commonwealth, wild life in general seems to have held its own.

It is remarkable that Pennsylvania has continued to furnish splendid grouse shooting in view of the fact that only one closed season has been effected (1929) since the Game Commission was organized in 1895. Pennsylvania sportsmen are

even more fortunate than their Canadian brothers as evidenced by a recent report that the Providence of Ontario will for the first time since 1923 have an open season on grouse this year.

VALUE OF GAME KILL

Few persons, even among the hunters themselves, fully realize the monetary value of the game which is killed each year. There is no corporation, business, stocks or bonds that pays a higher dividend. The market value of all the game one hunter, if successful, could take in one season in Pennsylvania amounts to approximately \$1000—five hundred times his original investment of \$2.00 for a license.

Of course, few hunters ever attain this dividend and wouldn't care to if they could. Nevertheless, they reap annually a big return on their original investment, notwithstanding the fact that they must purchase a certain amount of ammunition and other accessories each year.

An unusually large wild cat pelt was probated at the offices of the Game Commission during October by E. E. Gardner of Howard, Pa. The animal was four feet long.



Game Officials Tearing Out Beaver Dam

Game Commission

So Far This Year 368 Beavers Have Been Removed to Satisfy Damage Complaints

SCOUTS ESTABLISH SANCTUARIES

Boy Scout Councils throughout Pennsylvania will be interested to learn that the Chester County Council under the leadership of Thomas G. Price, Scout Executive of that district, has inaugurated a plan to establish a number of local bird sanctuaries. In order to create the proper interest, Scout Executive Price has suggested that each troop arrange to establish a refuge in its own community.

Chester County has sixty-six Boy Scout troops, which, in the event each troop is successful in interesting land owners, would give the county sixty-six sanctuaries. Already two sanctuaries have tentatively been arranged.

Many other Boy Scout organizations in Pennsylvania have adopted a similar plan in having one or more refuges to serve as a protection to song and insectivorous birds.

Sportsmen should receive this news with interest. Bird sanctuaries not only mean havens of rest for the feathered family but a protection to game. Also, feeding shelters will be erected on these areas.

LESS DEER DAMAGE

Farmers are suffering much less deer damage this year than last. Only 70 deer were killed as a protection to property during October this year as compared to 240 taken during the same month last year. The principal damage was to buckwheat, although in some cases garden produce was ruined.

PROTECT SMALL ANIMALS

An appeal to drivers to protect dogs, cats and other small animals or fowl that wander on the highways was sounded today by the Pennsylvania Motor Federation as the result of complaints from all parts of the State that thousands of these are being killed by automobiles. Opening to motorists of many rural areas through completion of several thousand miles of new road during the past year has added materially to the slaughter of animals on highways, according to the P. M. F.

"The law gives virtually no protection to animals on the highways, but car operators should give them consideration and care at all times," said S. Edward Gable, president of the Federation. "The great majority of motorists do everything possible to safeguard animals and fowl, yet often we come across a dead dog, cat, chicken, squirrel or rabbit that has been the victim of a motor vehicle. Of course there are times when hitting one of these is unavoidable, and sometimes drivers jeopardize their own safety to avert running down an animal or fowl, but some are not so considerate in this respect as they should be.

"Like children, domestic and wild animals often do the unexpected thing, and when we see them on or near the road as we drive along we should exercise caution. Laws should not be needed to protect these creatures when they cross the highways. The automobile and the network of good roads through the rural sections have brought the average individual, and particularly the city dweller, closer to nature than ever before and every motorist should take it upon himself to help protect domestic animals and the little folk of field and woods. This is a moral obligation that should not be sidestepped."

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1932

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Amount
Adams	0	2	3	\$11.00
Allegheny	0	0	33	33.00
Armstrong	0	0	42	42.00
Beaver	0	0	2	2.00
Bedford	0	5	43	63.00
Berks	0	0	21	21.00
Blair	0	0	14	14.00
Bradford	0	0	94	94.00
Bucks	0	2	24	32.00
Butler	0	0	69	69.00
Cambria	0	10	143	183.00
Cameron	0	3	2	14.00
Carbon	0	0	32	32.00
Centre	2	15	29	119.00
Chester	0	0	20	20.00
Clarion	0	0	81	81.00
Clearfield	0	21	57	141.00
Clinton	1	38	23	190.00
Columbia	0	0	18	18.00
Crawford	0	0	90	90.00
Cumberland	0	2	7	15.00
Dauphin	0	4	27	43.00
Delaware	0	0	0	
Elk	0	6	6	30.00
Erie	0	0	80	80.00
Fayette	0	9	76	112.00
Forest	0	0	7	7.00
Franklin	0	2	7	15.00
Fulton	0	0	2	2.00
Greene	0	1	6	10.00
Huntingdon	0	3	12	24.00
Indiana	0	0	55	55.00
Jefferson	0	0	47	47.00
Juniata	0	1	6	10.00
Lackawanna	1	4	26	57.00
Lancaster	0	5	25	45.00
Lawrence	0	0	34	34.00
Lebanon	0	0	7	7.00
Lehigh	0	0	5	5.00
Luzerne	0	2	311	319.00
Lycoming	0	12	29	77.00
McKean	0	0	51	51.00
Mercer	0	0	36	36.00
Mifflin	0	3	8	20.00
Monroe	0	0	12	12.00
Montgomery	0	6	1	1.00
Montour	0	1	3	7.00
Northampton	0	3	7	19.00
Northumberland	0	0	20	20.00
Perry	0	0	4	4.00
Philadelphia	0	0	0	
Pike	0	8	10	42.00
Potter	0	0	17	17.00
Schuylkill	0	1	19	23.00
Snyder	0	0	4	4.00
Somerset	0	4	86	102.00
Sullivan	0	6	12	36.00
Susquehanna	0	7	16	44.00
Tioga	0	3	16	28.00
Union	0	1	2	6.00
Venango	0	0	60	60.00
Warren	0	0	44	44.00
Washington	0	0	11	11.00
Wayne	0	2	9	17.00
Westmoreland	0	8	83	115.00
Wyoming	0	7	44	72.00
York	0	5	11	31.00
Total	4	206	2,201	\$3,085.00

Number of claims for the month—980.

Customer to Barber—"Your dog seems very fond of watching you cut hair."

Barber—"It ain't that, sometimes I snip off a bit of a customer's ear."—Princeton Tiger.

PROSECUTIONS

Officers of the Game Commission brought 191 prosecutions for violations of the Game Laws during October. The cases consisted principally of killing game during the closed season, although a number of persons were prosecuted for hunting without license.

SPORTSMAN AND FARMER

Do land owners and lessees of land profit by posting their property during the hunting season? Here are some of the answers:

Farms not posted in Pennsylvania outnumber those prohibiting hunting and fishing five to one.

In Susquehanna County owners of property have adopted a new trespass notice. It reads: Warning, no trespassing, hunting or fishing without permission. The Trespass Act, is also quoted.

Farmers in Susquehanna County declare that such a poster doesn't incur the enmity of sportsmen and there is no comment made when families buy their produce in the various markets. All the farmers in Susquehanna ask that the hunters first seek permission, declaring that they desire to be the judge of who shall or shall not hunt on their property.

In Huntingdon County a prominent agriculturist declares that he always posted his land against hunters until he became a sportsman. This is what this farmer said to a game official recently:—"For years I posted my land and I learned that I was only keeping off my friends and the good citizens who had a respect for the law. The rough element was going on anyhow. Yes, I have stopped posting my land."

Here's another illustration. A young man and his wife were hunting last season in Chester County. They declared they unknowingly went upon posted land. A farmer requested them to get off. As they were leaving the lady hunter picked up a pocketbook. Turning to the farmer she said—"Did you lose this wallet?" The farmer was quick to reply in the affirmative, took the purse, thanked her and said—"You folks are honest people, but I am sorry you cannot hunt." The lady's husband said to her, "Come on we will go elsewhere, maybe next season this farmer will realize that not all hunters are bad folks."

Still another comes from Montgomery County. Norristown is noted for its farmers' market. Upwards of fifteen thousand persons take out licenses in that county and they all are very fond of produce. One farmer in particular had a unique sign which he used during the hunting season, conspicuously posted, it read like this:—"Hunt all you desire on my land and when you hear the dinner bell ring come in and lunch with us." The business this farmer had at the farmers' market in Norristown was worth while, but he was too modest to tell why.

Now this is a funny one. There came to the home of a farmer in Chester County the first day of the hunting season last year six men from Delaware County with guns and dogs. It was quite early; in fact the farmer was still in the "hay." He finally came down stairs, asked what was wanted, and was told of their mission. They were out for a few hours' recreation and sport. The farmer, who says he never posted his land, became interested in the men, invited them to wait and have a cup of warm coffee and he would go out and

hunt with them. They all hunted until about noon and were invited in for dinner. While they were enjoying one of those typical country dinners the owner said, "How would you fellows like to give me a lift with husking corn this afternoon." They agreed and several acres were husked. This story was told by the farmer at a meeting of Berks County farmers who were planning to post their lands. "We tried to get hunters to help us, too," asserted a Berks County farmer and they said: "We didn't come out here to work." "Did you offer them any cider?" retorted the Chester farmer. "No," replied the Berks farmer. "That's where you made a mistake. I had three barrels," asserted the Chester farmer.

This Chester County farmer declares that he never had anything stolen from him and he has been on the farm since infancy. Says he doesn't object to his name being used, either. Mr. Israel Berry, Cedar Knoll, Pa., is the farmer and he is a natural born naturalist, knows the feathered family and has a most marvelous scientific collection of bird eggs that he collected years ago. He and former game Commissioner Gideon were intimate friends.

Listen to this story:—A farmer in Cambria County who declares he suffers considerable loss by reason of deer coming into his grain fields at night, says he's through shooting these animals in closed season as a means of protecting his crops. "I can make more real money and with less labor by entertaining hunters from the cities during the deer season. They come to my home and we lodge and feed them and they pay us well," said the farmer.

FARMERS-SPORTSMEN'S DAY

Between now and next spring many elaborate programs will be sponsored by various sportsmen's organizations throughout the State. As a means of establishing more friendly relations with the land owners in the respective communities what would be more fitting than the setting aside by sportsmen's clubs of one of their special programs for the entertainment of their rural friends?

A Farmer-Sportsmen's Day would go far to cementing the friendship between these two groups. It should be given considerable thought by every sportsmen's organization which is suitably equipped to sponsor something of this sort.

FARMERS BENEFIT FROM GAME FUND

The sportsmen of Pennsylvania in the past 16 years have purchased and liberated over 90,000 Bob White Quail, at a cost of approximately \$180,000.00. Bob White is an undisputable asset to the agriculturist. The Board of Game Commissioners purchased these birds from the resident hunter's license fund.

SPORTSMEN COOPERATE

The Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association and Greenville Camp of Mercer County Sportsmen have each re-stocked a lot of game in recent years,—as many other sportsmen's associations have done also.

But now these two associations have set the example for still further service by sportsmen's associations in posting all over their counties large signs offering a cash reward of \$10.00 for evidence resulting in the conviction of any person of damage to property of any farmer or land owner while hunting or fishing on his land.

**\$10.00
REWARD
GREENVILLE CAMP
MERCER COUNTY
SPORTSMEN**

Will pay the above reward for evidence resulting in the conviction of any person damaging the property of any landowner while hunting or fishing in Mercer County.
Greenville Camp
Mercer County Sportsmen

This is in line with the growing policy of developing a hearty cooperation between the sportsman and the farmer, and it is to be hoped that their example may be followed by sportsmen's associations generally. As the Mercer County sportsmen express it, "If we are to preserve our game and protect it from the questionable sportsmen and the outlaws, we must have the support and good-will of the farmers on whose farms and streams these game hogs get in their dirty work. For this reason we have posted these signs, and the response from the farmers has been a pleasure to the members of this Camp."

FARMER BOYS COLLECT MUCH BOUNTY

Annually more than \$100,000 is paid out by the Board of Game Commissioners from the resident hunter's license fund as bounty on predators, the bulk of which is received by farmer boys who trap weasels and other predatory animals destructive to the agriculturist. The farmer boys are paid two-fold, because they receive the skins back from the Game Commission and secure a good price for the furs. A bounty of \$1.00 is paid on the weasel, a most destructive animal to domestic poultry and small game animals. Also, \$4.00 is paid upon the gray fox and \$15.00 on the wild cat.

Don't fail to tag large game within 6 hours after it is killed, giving your name, address, license and county numbers, and the location where killed.

REFUGES AND LANDS



The Wild Turkey

Symbol of Thanksgiving

That time-honored occasion when we halt in our every day activities to think of the mercies and kindnesses of Providence is again approaching. For Thanksgiving we are indebted to the Pilgrim Fathers of New England who held the first one just a year after they landed. They had suffered fearful privations during their first winter, but an unusually bountiful harvest was deemed a fitting occasion for the appointment of a day to give thanks. Afterward other periods for giving thanks were set aside. These were not at stated intervals, but were held whenever unexpected prosperity or unhelped for aid in adversity moved those Pilgrim ancestors to special acts of praise.

After the Revolutionary War, the feast became a national one. George Washington proclaimed the first Thanksgiving November 26, 1789, after the government was established. In 1795 he recommended February 19 as Thanksgiving Day. There were no more nationally proclaimed days until the time of James Madison, although many individual states kept up the custom.

Two Thanksgiving Days were observed in 1863, during the Civil War. In the summer of 1863 following the Victory of Gettysburg Lincoln designated August 6 as Thanksgiving Day. On November 26, he proclaimed another, and since then the last Thursday of each November has been regularly observed.

The first Thanksgiving by the Pilgrims was an impressive affair. The feasting lasted three days. The Governor sent four men to shoot wild birds for the feast and we can be sure they brought back plenty of wild turkeys, for Pilgrim records tell us that there were a great many wild turkeys in the forest at that time. The Indian Sachem, Massasoit, added five deer to the larder and he, together with ninety of his befeathered warriors, attended.

Ever since the first Thanksgiving by our Pilgrim forefathers the turkey has been closely associated with that day. When we think of Thanksgiving a picture of the turkey unconsciously comes to mind.

As the festive Thanksgiving again approaches it seems only fitting to pay our respects to the wild turkey which played such an important role in the feasts of those early days set aside to give thanks for life, health and abundant crops. The high esteem in which it was held is evi-

denced by the fact that Benjamin Franklin thought it should have been chosen for our National Symbol instead of the bald eagle.

The pioneers of North America found wild turkeys in great abundance ranging almost the entire length of the Atlantic coast from Florida to Nova Scotia, and west to Michigan. They roved in great flocks and often migrated in multitudes in search of food. They appear to have been particularly plentiful in Massachusetts and New England, although no longer found there. An example of their abundance in parts of the United States is indicated by a report of Colonel Wm. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) who acted as a scout for the United States Army soon after the transcontinental railroads were built. A grand turkey round-up was made in which two or three hundred soldiers surrounded a grove of timber where they killed with guns, clubs and stones from four to five hundred of these birds.

The wild turkey of the United States (North America) should not be confused with the domestic turkey as they are different and distinct races. Many are of the opinion that the tame turkey descended from the local wild stock, which is a natural assumption. As a matter of fact, our domestic turkey originated from the Mexican wild turkey and came to us in a very round-about way. The Mexican wild turkey was first domesticated by the Aztecs and later introduced into Spain by their Spanish conquerors. From Spain they were taken to England, about 1525, and later introduced into other parts of Europe and into Asia and Africa. Finally from Europe, English colonists brought them back across the Atlantic.

Although the domestic instead of the wild turkey now usually adorns the table

at Thanksgiving, yet there will be a great many families in Pennsylvania this year who will enjoy the delicate flavor of the wild turkey, as did our ancestors. Each year between two and three thousand of these handsome birds are taken in Pennsylvania. Undoubtedly, the kill this year will equal or excel this number. Many of the lucky gunners have made arrangements to keep their prizes until Thanksgiving to enjoy them at that time.

Due to the constructive game policy inaugurated years ago, Pennsylvania is one of the few states in which gunners still enjoy the sport of turkey hunting, in spite of the fact that half a million hunters roam the fields and forests each year. We can well be proud of this achievement, for in regions where wild turkeys are found they are the most coveted of all game. Hunters killing or even seeing their first one experience indeed "the thrill that comes once in a lifetime."

With Pennsylvania's system of game refuges in effect and with other refuges being established in good turkey range and with a farm for wild turkey propagation, together with artificial feeding in winter and the control of predatory animals and birds which prey on the eggs, young and adult birds, a future supply of this magnificent bird in Pennsylvania is assured. One of the greatest losses is occasioned through forest fires, particularly in spring when the birds nest, and at all times by the destruction of food and cover. If these are kept down, hunters in Pennsylvania, no doubt, will for years to come be thrilled by the sight of the stately wild turkey and they will be privileged to continue to match their wits with this, the noblest of game birds and the symbol of the early Thanksgiving Days.



STATE GAME LANDS IN FULTON COUNTY HAVE HISTORICAL SURROUNDINGS

It was reported in the October issue of the *Game News* that the Bureau of Refuges and Lands had just completed the establishment of a number of new game refuges throughout the State. Among those established is one of 625 acres on State Game Lands No. 65, in Brush Creek Township, Fulton County. The land included within the refuge and the public hunting grounds surrounding it lies at the upper end of Whips Cove and consists of several old abandoned farms with orchards and an abundance of various kinds of game food. The tract is located about ten miles south of the Lincoln Highway in excellent small game territory. Wild turkeys particularly thrived in this section originally, but of late years they have become scarce, due to overshooting. It is expected that the protection afforded by the newly created refuge will again assure an abundant supply of this noble bird in that territory. No other species of game in Pennsylvania at the present time is in greater need of additional refuge protection to avoid extermination than the wild turkey.

State Game Lands No. 65 which consists of over 3,000 acres, is in territory rich in things of historic interest. The "Pack Horse Trail," so important to the early settlers, crosses one corner of the lands. This trail was used to pack supplies from Fort Loudon to Fort Pitt. Iron made at Pine Grove Furnace, Cumberland County, was bent at Fort Loudon to fit pack horses and then packed the long tiresome route over the mountains to Fort Pitt.

A short time after the French and Indian Wars there came from parts unknown a settler named Whipkey who located just south of the "Pack Horse Trail," which crossed what is now called the "Cove" and, therefore, over part of the lands purchased by the Game Commission.

He was the first settler in the valley, through which the Indians still prowled. Whipkey having his own ideas of defensive warfare, built his cabin of very heavy logs and with a door just wide enough for one person to squeeze through. The purpose of the narrow door was to make it possible to "pole axe" hostile Indians one by one if they attempted to enter. There was also a hidden causeway leading back into the dense forest through which the family might escape. It was an ideal spot for the home of a pioneer,—no settlement near and plenty of game. He was probably disturbed only by the howling of wolves and the occasional visits of the Red Men. This must have been a famous hunting ground for the Indian, as attested by the great number of Indian arrow heads picked up in the fields.

With the coming of other settlers, Whipkey seems to have moved on. Whence he came and whither he went, we know not, but his name still lingers—Whipkey's Cove shortened by long usage to Whips Cove.

To the north of No. 65 lands other interesting historical events took place. When General Forbes in the summer of 1758 constructed his famous road from

Fort Loudon westward toward Fort Duquesne he established at the side of the trail a blacksmith shop for the purpose of making nails for the use of the army, and which continued for many years and was well known as the "Nail Factory." The site is just west of the "Mountain House" on what is now the Lincoln Highway and about ten miles north of the lands purchased.

Long after Fort Duquesne had fallen this Nail Factory," as it was called, continued to operate and it is said that the horseshoe nails were made here for the use of General Washington's army during the Revolutionary War. We are also told that the chain links used in building the noted Chain Link Bridge at the Juniata Crossing were made here. The Chain Link Bridge was located near the old covered wooden bridge only recently replaced by a modern concrete structure.

Just west of the lands on the mountain is what is known locally as the "Stone House," which is nothing more or less than a very roomy cave in the rocks at which it is reported several men in that part of Pennsylvania spent their time during the Civil War to escape service. It is said that there were a number of settlers in this section opposed to the draft and the war in general and they sought obscurity in the hills. The sympathy in that section was with the lodgers; consequently, their hideout was not reported and officers and soldiers sent to get them were unable at any time to find them.

NUMBER 33 LANDS IN CENTRE COUNTY ENLARGED

A number of years ago the Game Commission purchased 8,538 acres of land in Rush Township, Centre County, known as State Game Lands Number 33. On May 2, 1931, 743 acres adjoining were approved for purchase by the Board, and on October 27, 1932, title passed from R. R. Blair to the Commonwealth. With the acquisition of this tract the total area of State Game Lands Number 33 becomes 9,281 acres.

REFUGE KEEPERS TO REPORT KINDS AND RELATIVE QUANTITIES OF GAME WITHIN REFUGES

Field officers of the Game Commission during the next month or two will make a survey of game and fur bearing animals and game birds found within the confines of all game refuges within the State. They will also separately report the amount found on the territory in the vicinity of refuges. No attempt will be made to take an exact census but they will merely report comparative quantities. The quantity of each species will be stated in terms of "abundant," "fairly abundant," "scarce," and "occasionally found."

There is now maintained by the Game Commission a total of 116 game refuges scattered throughout the State, having an aggregate area of 105,214.7 acres enclosed by wire. Periodical surveys of the game found within the refuge areas and that found on the surrounding public hunting grounds give a fairly accurate check on the effectiveness of each refuge. It like-

wise indicates where additional protection through the establishment of refuges is needed. It can also better be determined where the effectiveness of existing refuges can be strengthened by improvement in the refuge area, or by a change in the refuge line to take in territory especially desirable by reason of its food, cover or other conditions necessary for the best welfare of game.

It is a well known fact that for an area of land to be most habitable for game, it must offer places that are suitable on which to feed, to rest, to sleep and to take care of young. Each species requires a range containing a certain combination of types of land and growth suitable for these. The needs of each species also varies according to seasons and other conditions. As an example: for quail, wild turkeys and certain other species of small game, old fields during certain seasons are not only desirable, but necessary to provide for their needs and enjoyment. The maximum amount of game that can be taken care of on a tract of land depends not only on the necessary types of which the range is composed, but also upon how these types are distributed in relation to the cruising radius of the species.

In establishing refuges today attention is always given to including within the area as balanced a combination of types as possible. When refuges were first established in Pennsylvania attention was given principally to areas suitable for the protection of deer, without much thought to other species. It is now necessary to give attention to all species and to plan the management of all refuges so that they are most effective.

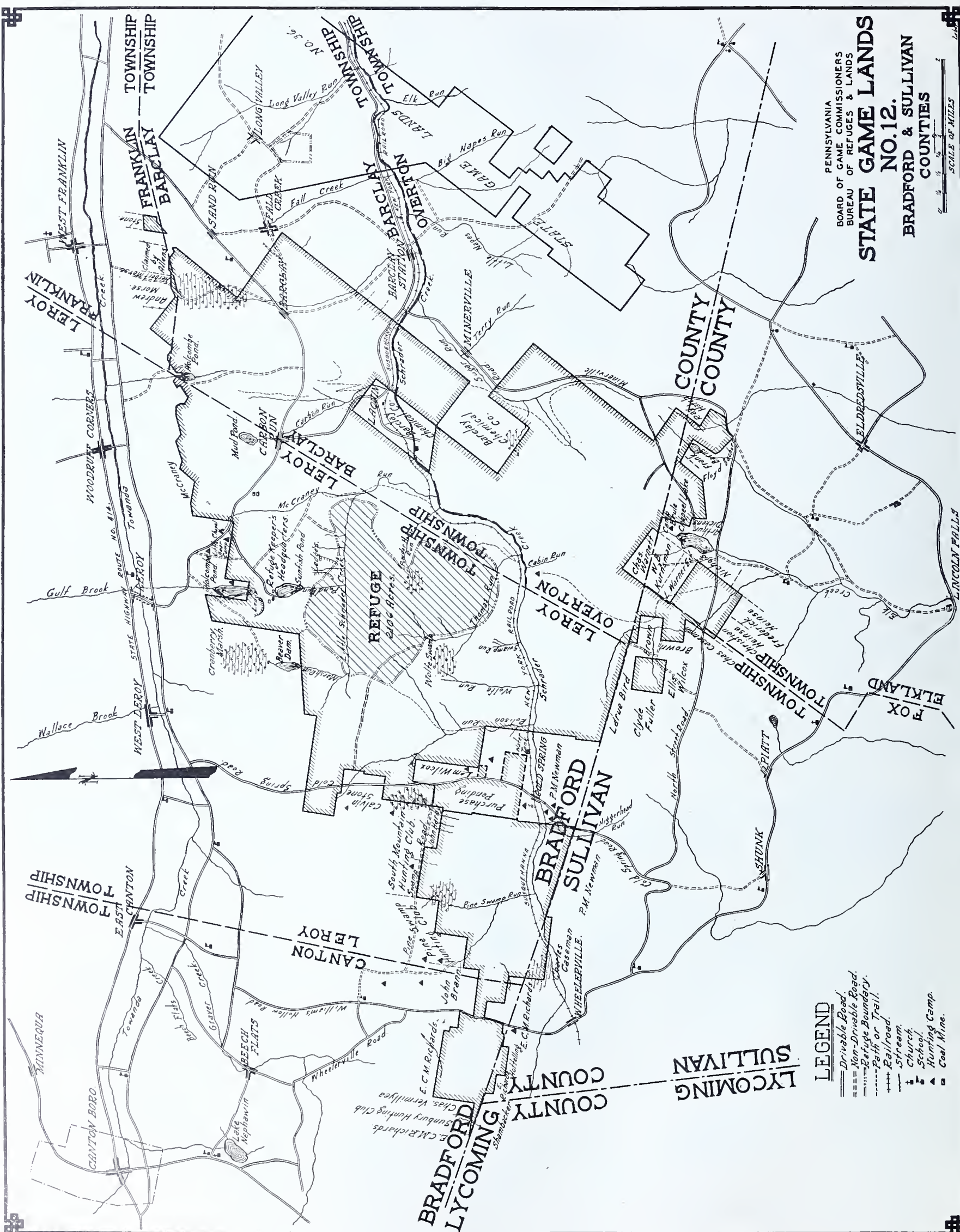
If a game survey indicates a much greater quantity of a given kind on the surrounding territory than is to be found within the refuge area, from which the public hunting grounds must be stocked, it may mean that the refuge area does not contain a proper balance of the necessary types of range. In this event steps should immediately be taken to correct the deficiency so that the maximum game population can be supported on the existing refuge area, or arrangements made to change the refuge line to include areas having the greatest value to more kinds of game. The size of the area is not as important as the types of growth to be found on the area.

NEW REFUGE KEEPER APPOINTED IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

Mr. Lewis H. Estep, 1237 West Front Street, Berwick, has been appointed Refuge Keeper for State Game Lands No. 55 and No. 58 in Columbia County, effective October 1.

There are two game refuges on State Game Lands No. 58 and one on State Game Lands No. 55. Mr. Estep took the competitive examination on July 29 at Bloomsburg and was first in a class of sixty-two applicants. He was then given a physical examination and found to be physically fit to perform the duties of Refuge Keeper.

We are pleased to welcome Mr. Estep into the force of the Bureau of Refuges and Lands.



LANDS RECENTLY ACCEPTED FOR PURCHASE BY THE BOARD

At a meeting of the Board held in Harrisburg on October 6, 1932, options for a total of 27,554 acres of land were presented to them for action. Only \$18,000.00 were available for taking on new obligations, so action on most of the offers were of necessity postponed. The Board accepted a total of 5,987.2 acres for which purchase contracts have been completed. The total estimated consideration amounts to \$17,108.60 or an average of about \$2.86 per acre.

Following are the tracts the Board agreed to purchase:

Lackawanna County, Spring Creek Township and

Luzerne County, Jenkins Township. 1,914.6 acres known as the Ziegler Lands lying on Big Shiney Mountain. Several tributaries of Spring Brook have their source on these lands, which are about four miles southeast of Dupont.

Jefferson County, Polk Township. 450 acres offered by Logan L. Bond. Two sides of this tract adjoin State Game Lands No. 54, which tract will make a valuable addition to present holdings.

Bedford County, South Woodbury Township. 166.6 acres offered by Mrs. Harriet E. Aaron. This tract lies on the south side of Loysburg Gap and adjoins 1,600 acres already under contract for purchase in excellent wild turkey territory.

Clearfield County, Lawrence Township. 1,100 acres offered by the Goshen Rod and Gun Club. This tract lies about six miles as the crow flies north of Clearfield and is in excellent deer and ruffed grouse territory.

Clearfield County, Sandy Township. Approximately 2,356 acres offered by Donald S. Hopkins. This tract lies north of and extends almost to the borough line of DuBois.

The Commission now has under contract for purchase a total of approximately 114,569 acres, the cost of which, if all tracts are acquired, will amount to about \$387,453.00. Titles have been examined for more than half of these lands and defects found are being corrected as rapidly as possible by the grantors. Likewise, boundary surveys have been completed for more than half of these lands.

MAP OF STATE GAME LANDS NUMBER 12—BRADFORD COUNTY

On another page of this issue of the Game News is reproduced a small scale map of State Game Lands No. 12, located in Leroy and Barclay Townships, Bradford County. It was prepared from the Game Commission's survey of the 21,577 acres purchased, and from other information gleaned from State Highway and other maps.

Innumerable sportsmen request maps of State Game Lands and Refuges, but the Commission has never been in a position to publish them, so it was decided to experiment through their publication in the Game News. It may be feasible to repro-



Game Commission
View of the Hopkins Tract of 2,356 Acres Recently Approved For Purchase

duce other maps of State Game Lands by the same method, so it is suggested that this map be cut out and preserved toward making up a complete set in the future. A similar map of State Game Lands No. 13 in Sullivan County is now being prepared.

GAME REFUGES ARE AN ASSURANCE OF A CONTINUED GAME CROP

REFUGE KEEPERS LEARN TRAPPING

Harry VanCleve, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Predatory Animals, has just completed a personal visit to the four Game Refuge Keepers recently appointed for the purpose of giving them instructions in trapping. The new men visited are:

M. B. Wells, State Game Lands No. 57, Wyoming County.

Edward S. Cranmer, State Game Lands No. 36, Bradford County.

Lewis H. Estep, State Game Lands No. 55 and No. 58, Columbia County.

H. D. Carroll, State Game Lands No. 51, Fayette County.

Mr. VanCleve has had wide experience in the control of predators and Refuge Keepers are always pleased to have the benefit of his advice and instructions.



Game Commission
Type of Forest Growth on Lands in Cambria County Being Purchased From the Commercial Coal Company

MISCELLANEOUS

"SHOOTING" WITH A CAMERA

Each year an ever increasing number of nature enthusiasts journey into our fields, woods and mountains. The automobile and the good roads have been chiefly responsible for bringing about this added interest in the beauty and wonders of our grand old Commonwealth.

Today a man and his family can jump in their car and in the course of a few hours travel through mountain fastnesses which equal in many ways the grandeur and ruggedness of the great ranges of the Rockies.

But there are a great many people today who are not satisfied merely to view these things—very often they spend much time and effort in recording everlasting impressions, either of some scenic beauty or some creature of the wild which Dame Fortune makes it possible for them to photograph.

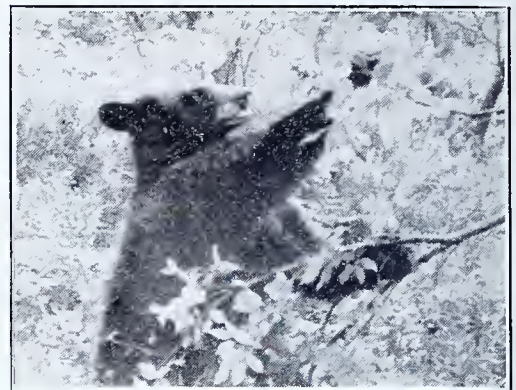
The naturalist-photographer, no matter how much of an amateur he may be, is to be highly commended for his efforts. And aside from the permanent records which he thus saves for posterity, he experiences a thrill in so doing that even the hunter and fisherman never enjoy.

Have you ever thought how dull our magazines, books and other literature would be if they lacked the proper illustrations?

Even in publishing the *Game News*, we must always be on the lookout for unusual photographs which will help more forcibly to keep before the eyes of the sportsmen those things in which they are most interested. Hunters are always glad when some "camera bug" as he is very often irreverently called, snaps a picture of the prize buck, the camp, or other subject which in later years will bring back happy reminiscences.

Many camera enthusiasts have forwarded from time to time truly remarkable photographs of wild life; and as opportunity affords, it is our intention to publish these pictures so that our readers, too, may enjoy them.

Honorable Howard Stewart, member of the Game Commission from Clearfield, commented only recently on the great number of people in his section who enjoy getting out in the woods just to get a glimpse of a deer. And that many of them are rewarded is evidenced by the picture opposite which was taken by Morris Brion in the mountains of Clearfield County.



A Glimpse of Bruin's Home-life

Game Commission



Photo by Morris Brion, Clearfield, Pa.
Unsuspecting

REMEMBER!—The Season Is Closed on Elk



Photographs of beaver cuttings at dam in Bald Eagle State Forest, not far from Lewisburg, Pa., taken Christmas week, 1931, by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard K. Beyers, of Uniontown, Pa.

The trees above are white birch, and the one at the right a fifteen inch white oak.



OLD AGE SOMETIMES WORSE FOR WILD ANIMALS THAN KILLING

No decent man agrees to killing wild animals for the mere sake of killing—real sportsmen everywhere have seen to it that the law should set bag limits and other means of curbing this very spirit. But as sometimes with human beings, so often with wild animals a speedy death is more merciful than a life lingering on through old age.

This was illustrated again recently when an old, blind and almost toothless bear was captured and later killed, in mercy to it, near LeRoy.

As the story comes from LeRoy, an aged bear came down from South Mountain at LeRoy on Monday noon into the S. O. Schanbacher oat field. Several neighbors were summoned by telephone to see the wonder, leaving their dinner uneaten.

The bear was driven through the oat and hay fields across the road into H. F. Palmer's farm. The animal was a large, bony fellow. He did not seem afraid, and only loped along except when surrounded by men. Then he stood up on his hind legs, not knowing where to go. He was gotten into the road by some persuasion and driven into Schanbacher's barn, but not until he had bumped into some sluice pipe, a fence and the side of the barn.

When he was at last safe behind a plow in the cow shed, someone noticed the bear was blind. Its eyes were white. The bear was thought to have been a large bear when fat and perhaps would have weighed 250 pounds. Later on in the day, after about sixty people had visited him, he yawned and the spectators saw he had very few, if any teeth. He had grown

old and scarred in the wilderness during his many years. People from LeRoy, Canton, Troy, Towanda and elsewhere came with children to gaze at that ancient of the bear family and hear it growl.

Thursday night, about thirty hours after capture, the bear was mercifully shot by Game Refuge Keeper Zellar, of Sun Fish Pond. Some hundred or more had visited the animal during its captivity.

In the same way, in practically every case ever reliably reported of a cougar ("panther") making an unprovoked attack on a man the animal was found to be so old as to have lost most of his teeth, and consequently starving. Death from old age may in many human cases be a desirable ending, but it probably is never so with the things of the wild.

REPORT GAME KILL

A prompt return of all game kill reports is necessary in a great many ways to the success of the next year's hunting season. All hunters are urged to submit their reports before February 1st. The results of these assist in determining future re-stocking. The hunters themselves are bound to lose out in the end if they fail to cooperate.

NOVEMBER MUSINGS

(By Constance Marion Simpson)
Give me a gun and some old marsh,
And the whistle of wild ducks' wings,
When the roar of the shotgun wakes the morn
And a hundred flying things.

The mud hen patters across the pond,
And the teal come whizzing in,
And the greenhead jumps from the grass beyond,
And the hunters all begin,

With a pop, pop here, and a bang, bang there,
The opening season's sign,
And the next duck comes from we know not where,
Across the gray sky-line.

And we judge the speed and the proper lead,
As only a sportsman can.
There's honor, too, and a comradeship
Among the hunter clan.
There's a swapping of yarns and a friendly tip,
And a meeting of man with man.

So give me a gun and some old marsh,
And the whistle of wild ducks' wings
When the roar of my shotgun wakes the morn
And a hundred flying things.

Protect the Game Fund

Report Your Game Kill Before February 1

DEER SEASON

Everything points toward a splendid deer season. Reports generally indicate an abundance of these animals in almost every section they inhabit.

This year only bucks with two or more points to an antler may lawfully be taken, from December 1st to December 15th. The entire state is closed to the killing of antlerless deer.

In order to make the coming season one of the best, the Game Commission asks the sportsmen to cooperate to the fullest extent by observing the law, by assisting Game Protectors and by preventing hunting accidents.

There are a few regulations which all large game hunters should know in order to be on the safe side.

The day-hunter, particularly, should bear in mind that it is illegal to hunt large game in a party of more than two without having a roster of the party. Very often day-hunters drive and hunt in unison without ever thinking about a roster. No deliberate violation of the law is intended. As a rule, it is just forgetfulness.

Here are a few other important things to remember:

Don't participate in the killing of more than six legal deer.

Don't fail to tag large game within 6 hours after it is killed, giving your name, address, license and county numbers, and the location where killed.

Don't fail to report at once, any illegal game killed by mistake, to the nearest Game Protector, Justice of the Peace, Forester or Forest Ranger, if you want refund of one-half the penalty considered.

If every hunter will bear these rules in mind at all times and make every possible effort to guard against possible accidents there is no question but that fewer prosecutions will be necessary and fewer hunters will be injured.

WANT REPORTS OF LARGE DEER AND BEAR

For use as permanent records and for publishing in the Game News, the Game Commission is eager to secure reports—and if at all possible, photographs—of unusually large deer and bear killed this season.

Please give date killed—where killed—by whom—measurements of animal—weight—and so forth.

NEW RULING CHANGES BULLETIN STATUS

The following publications are for free distribution and can be obtained, in single copies, or (for special needs) in reasonable numbers, direct from the Game Commission headquarters in Harrisburg.

Educational Leaflet No. 1—Descriptive Stories of Pennsylvania's Game and Fur-bearing Animals.

Pamphlet No. 2—Status of the Board of Game Commissioner's Land Purchase Program.

Bulletin No. 11—More Food for Upland Game.

Bulletin No. 12—The Pennsylvania Deer Problem.

Bulletin No. 13—Hatching and Rearing Ringnecked Pheasants. (At present out of print.)

Summary of the Pennsylvania Game Law—1931.

Trapping Methods.

By a recent ruling of the Attorney General the following Game Commission publications can be secured **only directly** from the Bureau of Publications, Division of Documents, Harrisburg, Pa., and not from us. (Stamps will not be received in payment.)

Bulletin No. 9—A Year's Program for Bird Protection in Pennsylvania—\$.10. (At present out of print.)

Bulletin No. 10—Game Administration in Pennsylvania—\$.10.

Bulletin No. 14—Pennsylvania's State Game Refuges and Public Hunting Grounds—\$.10.

Bulletin No. 15—An Introduction to the Mammals of Pennsylvania—\$.10.

Biennial Report—1929-1930.—\$.10.

Copies of the Game Law and Summary of Seasons and Bag Limits for 1932 may be had directly from the Game Commission without charge. The Game Law can be sent only in limited numbers, unless for very special reasons, but the Summary of Seasons and Bag Limits can be had in any numbers desired.

RETURN LEG BANDS

Hunters, attention! If you should kill a ringnecked pheasant bearing a leg band marked with the inscription of the Ohio Game Commission, please return it to that organization, whose address is Division of Conservation, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

ANOTHER GOOD EXAMPLE

The papers of the State recently carried the story of two members of a prominent hunting and fishing club fined \$100 each by their own club. One had already been fined by a justice of the peace for shooting rabbits out of season, and the governors of the sportsmen's club to which he belonged assessed another fine of \$100 on him for breaking the game laws of the State while a member of the club. The other was fined \$100 by the governors for shooting a raccoon out of a tree, an infraction of the club's own rules.

When this practice of punishing severely their own members for violation of either the letter of the law or the spirit of real sportsmanship becomes general among sportsmen's associations there will soon be a finer ideal of sportsmanship and law observance among the public at large.



IN MEMORIAM

It is with deepest sympathy that the Board of Game Commissioners announces the passing away of Joseph P. Kennedy, District Game Protector of Washington County.

Mr. Kennedy began his work with the Game Commission on Christmas Day, 1906, and served the entire 26 years until the day of his death, as Game Protector for Washington County.

Mr. Kennedy was one of the oldest employes of the Board. He was well loved, not only by his fellow officers but by a great many sportsmen in every part of the Commonwealth.

A pioneer in game conservation, Mr. Kennedy saw the service he loved so well, assume, in later years, national leadership in this great field.

Do Not Kill an Antlerless Deer



TYPICAL WINTER SCENE THAT USUALLY CONFRONTS THE DEER HUNTER

Attention Hunters!

For the convenience of the thousands of sportsmen throughout the Commonwealth, the Department of Revenue, upon the recommendation of the various County Treasurers, has appointed the following agents to sell hunting licenses direct to sportsmen who apply for them.

ALLEGHENY

William R. Zeskey, 733 Front St., Verona
John A. Weber, Orchard St., Fair Oaks
John V. Prus, 189 Beaver St., Leetsdale
George A. Lewis, Masonic Bldg., Elizabeth
W. S. Brown, Inc., 523 Wood St., Pittsburgh
Harry L. Neff, 108 Federal St., Pittsburgh
Sportsmen's Supply Co., 643 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh
Philip Bartoli, 346 Station St., Bridgeville
M. Shrader, 722 Fifth Ave., McKeesport
Frank T. Rubenstine, Silver Lake, Pittsburgh
Ben L. Anderson, 908 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh
Beatrice K. Popp, Castle Shannon

ARMSTRONG

Lester Fleming, Parkers Landing
Emaline Powell, Distant
John Ellenberger, Dayton
Harry Smith, East Brady, RFD
Duncan C. McCallum, Leechburg
Paul F. Klingensmith, Kelly Station
W. Fred Henry, Apollo

BERKS

John G. Neublin, 847 Penn St., Reading

BLAIR

Altoona Leather Store, 1509 11th Ave., Altoona
C. O. Johnson, Claysburg
W. Robert Straesser, Martinsburg
Earl M. Hite, 417-19 Main St., Roaring Spring
John D. Cox, Tyrone
J. G. Metz, Williamsburg
C. F. Jackson, Bellwood
Mazurie & Goshen, 702 2nd St., Juniata

BRADFORD

Maynard D. Dunklee, Wyahusing
S. J. Brasted, Millerton, RD 2
Harry M. Wallin, 308 So. Main St., Athens
Wm. F. Palmer, Troy, Box 135
Wynn Brothers, Canton
George Bonfoey, Sayre, Box 290
Elwood E. Whitesell, Towanda
R. E. Frantz, Camptown
C. M. Dunham, New Albany
Fred H. Gorham, Warren Center

BUTLER

C. O. Christley, Slippery Rock
Raymond L. Orr, Harrisville
W. B. Ferguson, Chicora
L. I. Gilbert, Karns City
L. W. J. Campbell, Petrolia
J. H. B. Black, Bruin
Merritt Sloan, Eau Claire
Harry U. Flowers, Harmony
J. G. Brown, Evans City
Ross R. Brown, Mars
W. H. Heberling, Portersville
Porter Scott, Butler
E. P. Pfeffer, Butler

CAMBRIA

C. J. Cordell, Patton
George Brothers, 313 Main St., South Fork
John R. Musser, Barnesboro
Swank Hardware Co., Johnstown
Hogues Hardware Store, Cresson, Box No. 4
D. A. Luther, Carrolltown
Milton H. Bantley, 701 VonLunen St., Johnstown
Edward Miles, 725 Main St., Portage
A. A. Ferguson, 511 Main St., Gallitzin
Binder's Hardware Store, Barnesboro
Dillinger & Brosius, 161 Fairfield Ave., Johnstown
A. A. Dietrich, Robert St., Nanty Glo
I. L. Binder, Hastings, Box N
Schade & Nelson Sporting Goods, 126 Market St., Johnstown

CAMERON

T. S. Fulton, Sinnamahoning
G. S. Wiley, Sterling Run
W. H. Muthersbaugh, Driftwood

CARBON

B. W. Shipe, 226 Del. Ave., Palmerton
John J. Gower, White Haven
W. H. Barto, Wetherly
Clinton I. Getz, Lake Harmony

CENTRE

Mrs. Grace Keefer, State College
J. Frank Kephart, 422 W. Front St., Philipsburg
A. A. Schneck, Walnut St., Howard
Robert S. Stover, Main St., Millheim

CLARION

J. E. Martin Hardware Co., New Bethlehem
Dahle & Walter Hardware Co., Leeper
Keystone Supply Co., Foxburg
George L. Reiger, East Brady

CLEARFIELD

J. M. Brady, 200 W. Long Ave., DuBois
R. L. Hunter, 6 W. Long Ave., DuBois

CRAWFORD

A. Waid & Son, Titusville
A. D. Hudson, Conneaut Lake
Frank B. Reimann, Conneaut Lake
Baldwin & Welcomer, 959 Water St., Meadville
George H. Sheldon, Conneautville
N. B. Graham, Linesville
Park Hardware Co., 123 So. Main St., Cambridge Springs
H. A. Gerow, Venango

DAUPHIN

Harry Dando, Wiconisco
Shenk & Tittle, 313 Market St., Harrisburg
Richard B. Earnest, Hummelstown

ELK

R. F. Smith, 10 Erie Ave., St. Marys

ERIE

Frank H. Jolley, Edinboro, Box 413
Joseph Sitterle, 401 State St., Erie
John L. Gaczowski, 1726 Parade St., Erie
H. E. Franke, 11 W. Main St., North East
Milton C. Donaldson, Union City, R. No. 1
Fred E. Root, 101 W. South St., Corry
Palace Hardware Co., 913-15 State St., Erie
West End Hardware Co., 564 W. 18th St., Erie
Louis J. Wontenay, Union City
Chas. S. Shaw, Waterford
Fred M. Steiner, 2528 Parade St., Erie

INDIANA

Morris Stearn, Moore Hotel, Indiana
H. R. Dill, Dilltown
John W. Myers, Cherry Tree

LACKAWANNA

Thomas Floyd, 2019 N. Main Ave., Scranton
Edward D. McDade, 222 Chestnut St., Dunmore
William C. Rippon, 321 Washington Ave., Jermyn
Thomas Gilbert, 607 Jefferson Ave., Jermyn
John J. Butler, 101 E. Drinker St., Dunmore
B. E. Fagan, 505 Main St., Peckville
E. J. Burke, 124 Susq. Ave., Olyphant
John W. James, Olyphant
Anthony F. Tedesco, 218 Grace St., Old Forge
Victor Pascoe, Carbondale
Chas. T. Anderson, 27 Belmont St., Carbondale
F. W. Kearney, 6 Salem Ave., Carbondale
George Felton, 119 Penn Ave., Scranton
Tom Taylor, 519 Linden St., Scranton
R. E. Houser, 133 N. Main Ave., Scranton
Jermyn Brothers, 205 N. Wash. Ave., Scranton
Peoples Drug Store, 642 E. Market St., Scranton
Samuel Moskovitz, 825 Main St., Dickson City

LAWRENCE

S. Y. Douds, 624½ Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City
J. E. VanCorder, 524½ Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City
H. G. Coates, New Castle, 201 N. Cedar St.
O. H. P. Green, 527 E. Washington St., New Castle
Cartwright Hardware Co., 509 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City
Wright's Sporting Goods Store, 346 E. Washington St., New Castle
William E. Marshall, 22½ E. Washington St., New Castle
Wallace J. Ewing, 8 East St., New Castle

LEHIGH

M. S. Young & Co., 740 Hamilton St., Allentown
M. C. Ebbecke Hardware Co., 606 Hamilton St., Allentown
Sears Roebuck & Co., 131 N. 7th St., Allentown
Witwer Jones Co., 949 Hamilton St., Allentown
F. E. Weinkand, Broad & Main Sts., Bethlehem
Levi J. Reppert, 1061 Seneca St., Bethlehem
Charles H. Rex, 606 Main St., Slatington

LUZERNE

Jere Woodring Co., Hazleton
Thos. Merriman, Hazleton
Wagner Brothers, 354 W. Broad St., Hazleton
John Watro, 212 Markle Bank Bldg., Hazleton
Daniel A. Buckley, Freeland
Charles Wolfe, Freeland

LYCOMING

Fink's Auto Supply Co., 232 W. 3rd St., Williamsport
Steiger Bro's., 14 W. 4th St., Williamsport
Harder Sporting Goods Co., 336 Pine St., Williamsport
Walter C. Horn, 844 Arch St., Williamsport
Robert M. Bubb, Jersey Shore
G. W. Bennett & Son, 358-60 Broad St., Williamsport

Cloyd L. Myers, Trout Run
Frey's Hardware, 19 N. Main St., Muncy
E. Paul Miller, Montgomery
Chester W. Behmer, So. Williamsport, 2000 Riverside Drive
George H. Miller, 78 N. Main St., Hughesville

McKEAN

Emery Hardware Company, Bradford, 45-47 Main St.
John W. Seltz, Port Allegany
C. W. Masser, Smethport
Thompson & Company, Mt. Jewett
Smith Hardware, 99 Fraley St., Kane
Chas. W. Evans, Ludlow

MERCER

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Nevant Brothers, Farrell
Stanley McCurdy, 188 Main St., Greenville
Campbell & Baughman, Greenville, Box 37
A. W. Madge, 115 Blaine, Grove City
John Kelly, Stoneboro
J. A. Walker, West Middlesex

MONTGOMERY

Otto H. Moyer, 267 Main St., Royersford
J. W. Evans, 121 High St., Pottstown
H. H. Smith, Pottstown

NORTHUMBERLAND

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W. C. Hack & Sons, 6-10 W. Independence St., Shamokin
Geo. W. Hackett & Sons, 325 Market St., Sunbury
Broadway Hardware Store, 16 Broadway, Milton
John B. Scalet & Sons, 861 Chestnut, Kulpmont
Poss's Sport Shop, Herndon
Andrews Hardware Company, Northumberland
J. E. Byerly & Sons, Dalmatia

PIKE

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D. H. Hatton, Glen Eyre
James Hamilton, Matamoras
L. B. Watson, Twin Lakes
R. K. Bodenhorn, Porters Lake, Marshall's Creek
Fred W. Singer, Tafton

SNYDER

Brian Teats, Bummel's Wharf
Herman & Wetzel, Selinsgrove, 213 N. Market St.
J. B. Rohrer, Port Trevorton, R No. 1

SUSQUEHANNA

T. A. Thorpe, Forest City
Sherwood & Engel, 610 Main St., Forest City
C. A. Brown, 210 E. Main St., Susquehanna
E. K. Owens, Susquehanna
O. V. Drake, Susquehanna
Stanley Williams, Hopbottom
George C. Finn, Hopbottom
M. A. Blair, New Milford
P. W. Walker, Thompson
Eichelzer & Company Inc., Forest City, Box 767

UNION

Foreman Hardware Co., 312 Market St., Lewisburg
Mifflinburg Hardware Co., 458 Chestnut St., Mifflinburg
D. P. Meckley, West Milton
F. W. Wagner, White Deer
E. A. Ungard, Allenwood
W. L. Donehower, Lewisburg

VENANGO

Oliver Brothers, 116 E. Front St., Oil City
H. E. Beers, Diamond

WAYNE

Mary Grace Watts, Hawley
H. M. Jones, Newfoundland
Guinn Brothers, Hawley

WESTMORELAND

McKens Hardware Co., New Kensington
Rodgers Hardware Co., 107 Grant Ave., Vandergrift
Monessen Plumbing & Electric Co., Monessen
J. I. Dick Hardware Co., 134 Pittsburgh St., Scottsdale
Latrobe News Company, Latrobe
Wellers Hardware, 113 W. Main St., Ligonier

WYOMING

Fred A. Colvin, Nicholson

Get Your License Early

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

VOLUME III, NO. 9



DECEMBER, 1932



CHRISTMAS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA FOREST

P 38.34
1.6

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NOTE

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REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

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THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION WISHES YOU



EDITORIAL

FEED THE GAME

By Gifford Pinchot
Governor of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania is so thickly settled and it has so much game—furred and feathered—that birds and animals have a hard time finding food to carry them through the winter. The natural supply of field and forest food often is not sufficient to sustain life.

We are justly proud of our abundance of game, but this game supply can be maintained only if it is legally protected and if it is fed. If there is no food, of course we do not need to bother about protection.

Each winter the Game Commission spends thousands of dollars for food. Sometimes it is forced to use airplanes to get supplies to mountainous regions when emergencies arise. Many sportsmen's organizations and many individuals feed the game regularly. I know of rural mail carriers who are especially helpful.

But in severe winters there is never enough. Whether they hunt or not, people are urged to do everything they can to increase the supply.

But don't put food where it can be covered by snow. Corn should be left on the ear, and the ear raised higher than the snow is likely to accumulate. Cracked or mixed grain should always be put under a good shelter of corn stalks or brush. And it is most important that food be placed regularly and in the same location. It is good to begin putting out at least a small amount of food before the special need arises. It is surprising how soon and from what distances game comes to these places of known and dependable supply.

OUR FUTURE

The hunting season is over. It was one of the best we have ever had, particularly for small game. We should be thankful indeed that game of all kinds was so abundant, for we know that this year much of it graced the tables of a lot of needy families.

And as we close the season and put our guns away until another fall, will we do so with a consciousness that we did our part toward making it successful—that we played the game as only a sportsman should?

Did we leave a little seed for another year, or did we play the hog? Will our reminiscences of our contacts afield and in camp be pleasant or unpleasant? Did we cooperate to the best of our ability with the officers whose duty it is to perpetuate our sport, or did we not? Did we take our hunting for granted, feeling that it will always be so, or did we seriously consider it and the many factors that are essential to its continuance?

Christmas is almost upon us—the time of the year when even the depression fails to mar the joyful spirit that exists. After that, New Year's, when optimism conquers pessimism and we all look for better things.

And then comes the Legislature. It holds the key to our future sport.

Fortunately, our General Assembly has always been in sympathy with our program; in fact, so much so that it has been successfully operative for over 37 years. We sincerely hope that the Legislature of 1933 also will be in accord with our present system.

One thing above all else must be protected—that is the Game Fund. Take it away and Pennsylvania will lose, in a very short time, the enviable reputation she now holds in game conservation work. Every sportsman in the State should make a special effort to again remind his Representative or Senator of this important matter, so that not a single dollar of the Game Fund will be used for any purpose than that for which it was originally intended.

It is not necessary for us to cut down the cherry tree in order to get the fruit.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD,
Executive Secretary.

Protect the Game Fund

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

ATTEND GAME CONFERENCE

Hon. Adolf Muller, President of the Board of Game Commissioners, Dr. Samuel H. Williams, member, and Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary, attended the Nineteenth American Game Conference, in New York City, on November 28, 29 and 30. Representatives from every state in the Union and many provinces of Canada were present at this great gathering of wild life conservationists. Mr. Muller spoke on Pennsylvania deer, and Mr. Harwood read a paper on "The Value of Public Hunting Grounds." Motion pictures of the Commission's new training school for Game Protectors were shown.

Messrs. Luther Otto, of Williamsport, and P. G. Platt, of Wallingford, Pa., also attended the Conference as special representatives of the sportsmen at the invitation of Governor Pinchot.

LOST OR STOLEN

Through the Game Commission's Bulletin of Lost and Stolen articles, which is sent to all field officers, several valuable articles have already been recovered. A valuable raccoon dog stolen from James L. Goodge, of Pulaski, Pa., was located and returned by Game Protector Frank L. Coen, of Lawrence County. A .35 cal. Remington Rifle stolen from the residence of Dr. E. R. Raymaley, of Wilkesburg, Pa., also was recovered and the thief arrested.

GAME TRAPPED AT PYMATUNING

Before work started on the great Pymatuning Dam project in Crawford County last spring the Game Commission decided to save as much game as possible from the brush burning, blasting, excavating, etc. As a result, Game Protectors in that section trapped alive 863 rabbits, 12 raccoons, 54 fox squirrels, 24 flying squirrels (non-game), 11 ringneck pheasants, and 68 bob-white quail, all of which were released elsewhere.

WANT PENNSYLVANIA'S SYSTEM

Pennsylvania's system of game management will again serve as an outstanding example when Legislators in many other states meet during the coming year.

During the past few weeks the Game Commission has received letters from representatives of sportsmen's organizations in five states seeking high-lights on Pennsylvania's system to use as ammunition before their law-making bodies.

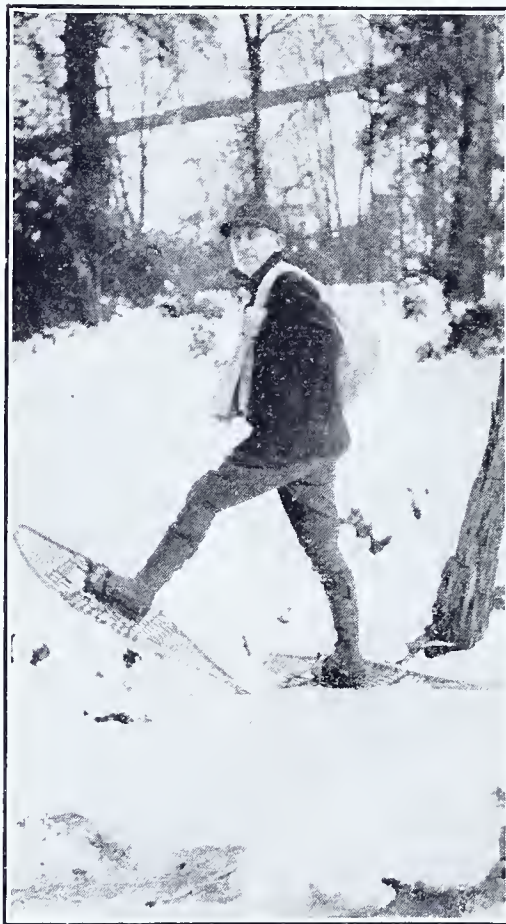
This interest by exponents of our program in other states is more than sufficient reason why we in Pennsylvania should put forth every effort to uphold the reputation we now have.

CAT CATCHES TROUT

Fish Warden Sam Henderson of Westmoreland County reports that while patrolling a stream recently he saw a large house cat adroitly catch a large trout.

PROSECUTIONS

In November officers of the Game Commission reported 524 prosecutions. Violations consisted principally of killing game of all kinds in closed season, hunting without license, killing more than the daily bag limits, and illegal trapping. The rest days for game bird hunting were well observed, few birds being killed on the closed days. However, too many ringnecked pheasant hens were killed and it was necessary to prosecute quite a few of these cases. The pre-season deer killer also came in for his share of punishment, as many successful raids were made upon several bands of this type and a number of \$100 fines collected.



Game Commission
Protectors Put Out Food For Game

DEER DAMAGE

Farmers killed only 40 deer during November as a protection to farm property. This is encouraging, when it is considered that in November, 1931, they were forced to kill 184, and in November, 1930, they killed 135. Damage by deer during the month was principally to winter wheat, with minor damage to corn, young fruit trees, apples and cabbage.

That the crow is a terrible menace to waterfowl is being proved by school children of western Canada who have helped local authorities make a survey of wild-fowl nests on the nesting grounds.

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1932

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Goshawks	Weasels	Amount
Adams	0	8	24	0	\$56.00
Allegheny	0	3	39	0	51.00
Armstrong	0	2	98	0	106.00
Beaver	0	1	7	0	11.00
Bedford	1	17	57	0	140.00
Berks	0	5	78	0	98.00
Blair	0	7	72	0	100.00
Bradford	0	55	389	0	609.00
Bucks	0	12	82	0	130.00
Butler	0	1	97	0	101.00
Cambria	0	10	229	0	269.00
Cameron	0	12	6	1	59.00
Carbon	0	3	27	0	39.00
Centre	0	60	103	1	348.00
Chester	0	2	27	0	35.00
Clarion	0	0	182	0	182.00
Clearfield	1	32	200	4	363.00
Clinton	0	77	46	1	359.00
Columbia	0	8	53	0	85.00
Crawford	0	0	255	0	255.00
Cumberland	0	4	36	0	52.00
Dauphin	0	15	74	2	144.00
Delaware	0	0	14	0	14.00
Elk	0	7	43	0	71.00
Erie	0	0	284	0	284.00
Fayette	0	14	123	0	179.00
Forest	0	0	17	0	17.00
Franklin	0	12	23	0	71.00
Fulton	0	5	4	0	24.00
Greene	0	1	27	0	31.00
Huntingdon	0	6	33	0	57.00
Indiana	0	9	168	0	204.00
Jefferson	0	2	103	0	111.00
Juniata	0	1	14	0	18.00
Lackawanna	1	15	33	0	108.00
Lancaster	0	7	60	0	88.00
Lawrence	0	0	80	0	80.00
Lebanon	0	1	28	0	32.00
Lehigh	0	4	34	0	50.00
Luzerne	2	24	319	0	445.00
Lycoming	0	60	58	1	303.00
McKean	0	2	118	1	131.00
Mercer	0	0	122	0	122.00
Mifflin	2	20	32	0	142.00
Monroe	1	2	38	0	61.00
Montgomery	0	5	54	0	74.00
Montour	0	0	9	0	9.00
Northampton	0	5	26	0	46.00
Northumberland	0	5	41	0	61.00
Perry	0	10	28	0	68.00
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	12.00
Pike	2	7	9	0	67.00
Potter	0	7	94	7	157.00
Schuylkill	0	4	155	0	171.00
Snyder	0	6	33	0	57.00
Somerset	0	10	222	0	262.00
Sullivan	1	5	15	2	60.00
Susquehanna	0	65	58	0	318.00
Tioga	1	10	103	0	158.00
Union	0	6	10	0	34.00
Venango	0	0	108	0	108.00
Warren	0	0	141	1	146.00
Washington	0	2	35	0	43.00
Wayne	1	21	30	0	129.00
Westmoreland	0	27	221	0	329.00
Wyoming	0	43	76	0	248.00
York	0	25	95	1	200.00
Totals	13	792	5,519	22	\$8,992.00

Total number of claims for the month—2,835.

LARGE BOUNTY CLAIM

For probably the first time in the history of the Game Commission, one single claim for bounty has included every species of predator on which the Commission pays bounty. Mr. William Gardner, of Lopez, Sullivan County, sent in one Wild Cat, 1 Gray Fox, 1 Goshawk, and 6 Weasels, for which he received a check for \$30.00.

34-POUND WILD TURKEY

Robert Rogers, 1409 Thirteenth Avenue, Altoona, killed a 34-pound gobbler while hunting in Bald Eagle Valley.

ACTIVITIES OF PAST TWO YEARS

Statistics prepared for use in the Game Commission's Biennial Report for 1931-32, which will soon be in print, reveals some interesting facts. Some of the highlights of the Commission's activities during the past two years are as follows:

The revenue credited to the Game Fund during the biennium amounted to \$2,667,813.84, an increase of \$439,354.77 over the previous highest record of 1929-30.

\$159,445.50 was paid out as bounty on wild cats, weasels, gray foxes and goshawks.

\$5,000.00 in fines was collected from persons who attempted to collect bounty fraudulently.

Over 300 complaints of beaver damage were received and 536 of these animals were live-trapped and restocked elsewhere to satisfy such complaints.

146,590.37 acres of State Game Lands were conveyed to the Commonwealth and approximately 70,000 additional acres were under contract at the close of the biennium.

5 new Game Refuges were created.

84,450 forest tree seedlings were planted on State Game Lands.

14,597 rods of deer-proof fence were furnished.

6,468 prosecutions were brought and \$154,730.22 in game law penalties was collected.

505 persons were denied the right to hunt for one or more years.

2,300 deer were killed by farmers to protect property.

Over 1,250,000 hunters were afield during the two year period.

A bob-white quail farm was established.

Experiments in the propagation of cotton-tail rabbits on game farms were made.

177,294 ring-necked pheasant eggs were produced at the two game farms.

Much game was purchased and released among which were 107,577 cotton-tail rabbits, 3,539 snowshoe rabbits, 11,953 quail, 1,442 Hungarian Partridges, 124 Reeves' pheasants, 584 raccoons, and 616 fox squirrels.

Research investigations of various kinds were conducted.

Exhibitions of wild animals were shown at 50 County Fairs and numerous other outdoor gatherings.

1,284 educational meetings were held, reaching 384,056 persons.

AUDUBON SOCIETY MEETING

The National Association of Audubon Societies at its recent annual meeting adopted resolutions calling for legislation requiring the licensing of cats, and endorsing the Dollar Duck Stamp Bill before the United States Senate.

Dr. Frank M. Chapman of New York and William P. Wharton of Massachusetts, whose terms had expired, were re-elected as directors, and Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, who has been the executive head of the Association for twenty-three years, was re-elected President.

PHEASANT NINETEEN YEARS OLD

A ringneck pheasant recently caught in South Dakota still wore a leg band attached as shown by the date nineteen years ago.

FINAL TABULATION OF PRODUCTION AT STATE GAME FARMS—SEASON 1932

	Fisher Farm R. N. Pheasants	Jordan Farm R. N. Pheasants	Turkey Farm	Bob-White Quail Farm
Number of eggs produced	52,584	55,015	1,810	6,242
Shipped to Sportsmen	26,625	20,787	.....	.....
Shipped to Refuge Keepers	5,105	4,700	.....	.....
Shipped to Game Protectors	4,835	9,944	.....	.....
Set at farm	14,300	18,460	1,756	6,333*
Unfit for hatching	1,719	1,124	54	57
Birds shipped during year	4,539	5,079	556	1,750

*Includes 148 quail eggs from nests found in a wild state.

Game Refuge Keepers raised and released 2,786 ringnecked pheasants. Report of sportsmen's activities are not as yet complete, although on basis of past performances, at least 10,000 birds should have been raised this season.

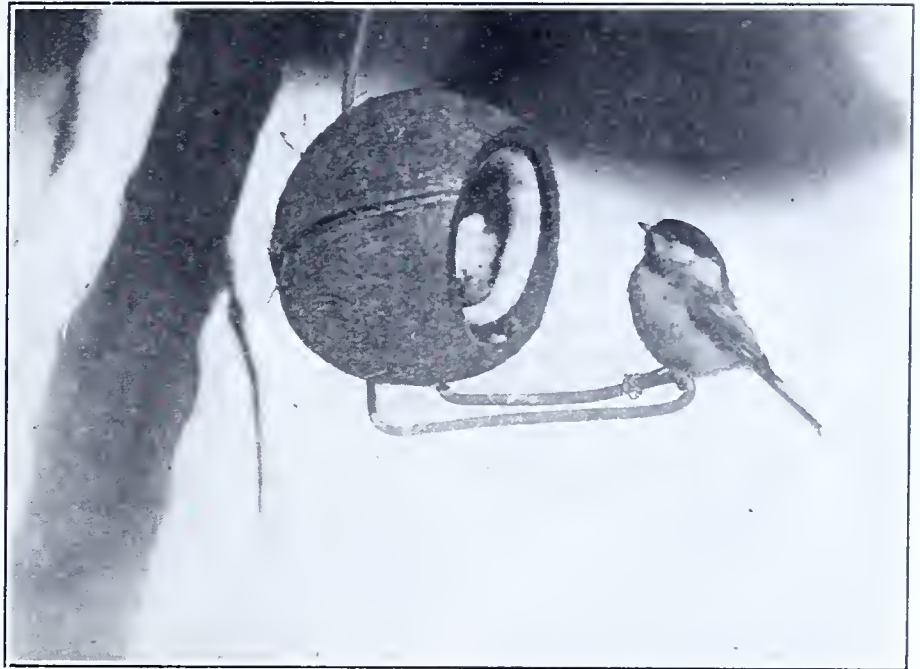


Photo by Miss Esther Heacock
A Coconut Suspended by Wire Makes a Good Feeding Counter For Chickadees and Other Winter Bird Guests

ANOTHER CLUB ON THE HONOR ROLL

The Chester County Rod & Gun Club, of Coatesville, with more than a thousand members, many of them farmers, has recently joined in the movement inaugurated by the more progressive sportsmen's associations in several places in the State to bring about a finer spirit and fuller cooperation between the sportsman and farmer by formally pledging themselves as a club to prosecute all persons found guilty of failure to respect the farmer's rights while hunting or fishing on his land.

The Club at a recent meeting not only took definite steps toward the fullest protection of the farmer's interest, but also appointed a committee of ten of its members to secure names and evidence of all violators of the Fish and Game Laws and report them to the Fish & Game Commissions at Harrisburg.

A few years ago one of the officers of this Club was expelled from membership for a violation of the game laws.

It is not surprising that such an attitude has brought the Club hundreds of new members in the past few months, and also makes them welcome on more than a hundred thousand acres of farm lands in Chester County.

REAL COOPERATION

More than one sportsmen's association has spent considerable time and money in poster campaigns to insure better law observance. The following notice is just one example of the splendid work that is being done along this line. Such efforts are highly commendable.

HUNTERS NOTICE!

The Seneca Trail Hunting and Fishing Club of Summerville, Pa., has gone to considerable time and expense in re-stocking this property and demands that hunters observe the game code to the letter in taking game, remembering that there is no open season on Ringneck Pheasant Hens. Make sure before you shoot! All club members will immediately report violations. Please give us your sincere co-operation for more and better hunting in this locality. THANKS!

SENECA TRAIL HUNTING & FISHING CLUB

Report Your Game Kill Before February 1

BLABON WINS PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

G. W. Blabon, member of the Twin Pike Shooting Club, won the individual skeet championship of Pennsylvania by virtue of his 91 dead skeet birds in a 100-target program sponsored by the Pennsylvania Skeet Association and held on the grounds of the Independent Rod & Gun Club, Woodlyn, Delaware County. Blabon also won a leg on the famous Appleton Trophy and a generous cash award. The event was held on the new double skeet layout, Sunday, October 2nd. George Crothers and H. H. Roberts, members of the Independent Club, tied for runner-up position with scores of 89. In the shoot-off, Crothers came through with a timely 25 straight and won second place. Roberts scored 22. Crothers entered into a second shoot-off for long-run honors with Wm. Graham of the Twin Pike Club. Both shooters scored eighteen straight. Crothers was again successful and won the special award of a case of shells and a skeet jacket. Roberts' loss of the shoot-off for runner-up honors gave him third place in the championship race.

STARLINGS

The European starling is generally looked upon with disfavor, especially by persons who have known it to appropriate the nesting sites of native species and to inflict damage in orchards and elsewhere. The starling does destroy cherries and other fruits and at times is destructive to garden truck. On the other hand, it is one of the most effective bird enemies of ground-insect pests in the eastern United States, and up to the present time its food habits in this respect have been all that could be desired. The bird is not protected in any of the states where it is abundant.

Local control is recommended to meet complaints of damage. Unfortunately, practically no experimental work has been done other than at roosts. The highly insectivorous character of the starling's food during spring and early summer militates against the successful use of poisoned baits at that time. The smaller native species can be protected against the encroachments of starlings by the provision of nest boxes having entrances of 1½ inches or less in diameter.

Farmers' Bulletin 1571, The European Starling, contains information on the economic status and control of the birds, and Circular 40, the Spread of the European Starling in North America (to 1928), gives an account of its introduction, spread, and range. Both can be secured from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for a few cents each.

Watch the next issue for the highlights of the Nineteenth American Game Conference, held in New York City, November 28, 29 and 30, 1932.

DEER IN DOWNINGTOWN

To witness three deer—a buck, doe and fawn, showing their white flags as they glided gracefully through brush, timber and open lands on the property of Mr. W. S. Ellis, a former member of the Board of Game Commissioners, a few miles north of Downingtown, which has a population of several thousand inhabitants, is indeed a rare sight. Such was the thrill a game official had recently. It is difficult to realize that deer are making their homes within thirty miles of Philadelphia. The deer in question were in perfect condition. The male had a rack that from a glance appeared to have six points.

LECTURES

During November, lecturers of the Game Commission attended 23 meetings reaching approximately 4,975 persons.

6,845 deer were legally killed by hunters in the State of New York during the 1932 season, which extended from October 25th to November 15th, according to a compilation just completed by the State Conservation Department.

HAWK AND BLACKSNAKE

One morning this last summer Mr. Maxwell A. Robeson, of Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa., came on a large hawk and a blacksnake locked in a death struggle in the middle of the highway running between the Juniata River and Short Mountain near Point View.

The hawk was holding the blacksnake, but the snake was coiled twice around the hawk's body, once around its legs and once about its neck, and apparently in the struggle they had rolled down into the road from the mountain-side above. Probably the hawk had swooped down on the snake while he was sunning himself on a rock—and each found himself at a surprise party!

Mr. Robeson killed the snake, which measured 5' 6", and took the hawk home and placed it on exhibition in a cage.

BEAR DAMAGE

Three claims for bear damage were received during November. Two were from Cameron County covering the loss of two sheep, and one from Bedford County for the loss of two sheep. Bear damage to livestock and bees this year has been extremely light.

302-POUND BEAR

Archie S. Ebner, 191 Crescent Street, Glendon Heights, killed a 302-pound bear at Elk Run, Sullivan County, in what is known as Bear Swamp.



Raccoons Killed Within 15 Miles of City Hall, Philadelphia

Photo by C. R. Passche

MORE GOSHAWKS SENT IN

When the Game Commission originally offered a bounty on the goshawk it was not only as a necessary curb on this pestiferous murderer in feathers, but also in the hope that in course of time it would educate the public to a more intelligent acquaintance with hawks and teach them to distinguish more carefully between the beneficial hawks and the few species admittedly almost wholly harmful,—something neither sane ornithologists nor the indiscriminating sentimentalists had ever yet been able to do.

The first year the bounty was offered—as was to be expected—large numbers of hawks were killed and sent to the Commission, in many cases merely in the hope that this to them unknown species might be a goshawk; and if it was not, the sender was at least no worse off. Consequently, the ratio of goshawks to beneficial species killed was—again as expected—distressingly small. And yet the bounty probably increased the kill of beneficial species very slightly, if at all; for it is just “in” the average man to kill every hawk possible, bounty or no bounty.

But it soon began to dawn on men that they were **not** just as well off if the hawk sent in was not a goshawk—they were “out” an appreciable sum for the bounty affidavit and transportation charges, to say nothing of their time and effort. And when a man sent in a sparrow hawk, and not only received no bounty, but had to pay a fine for killing a protected hawk, he had an additional reason for “going slow” in sending in just any hawk.

At any rate, there has been a very noticeable reduction each year in the number of beneficial hawks sent in, and—with the exception of a year of goshawk invasion from the north—an annual increase in number of goshawks presented for bounty.

So far this fall, goshawks are coming in more abundantly than at any time since the last great invasion, and very few other species have been sent in, except Cooper's hawks. The few red-tails and red-shoulders coming in, so far, have in almost every case been killed while eating either grouse or gray squirrel, and these have been found in their stomach contents.

Evidently, the education about hawks for which the Board hoped is at last being accomplished to a gratifying degree.



A Corn Shock Shelter For Quail

Game Commission

DOES POSTING LAND INCREASE GAME?

Reports of recent game surveys of posted and open lands in a neighboring state show, in almost every instance, less game on the posted land than on adjacent land open to public hunting.

Of course this does not prove, as might appear on first thought, that it does not pay to protect game—or the whole system of game refuges is wrong. What it does prove is that **half-way or one-sided** protection is worse than none.

Wherever there is protection, whether in official refuge or on private property, with its freedom from even alarms, especially from the noise and scent of men and guns, game will soon gather in from miles around. Start a deer with yourself between him and the refuge, and see how promptly he will circle you to get inside the refuge,—every deer for five miles around knows exactly where the boundary lies. Jump an elk near Yellowstone Park, and he will break directly for the Park. But once ten feet over the park line, he will stop and coolly look you over. A whole covey of pheasants will often fly straight into the residence section of a city for safety, and all species of game will soon flock to any sort of refuge from hunters.

So it would naturally seem that any sort

of protection from hunters must increase the game supply.

But the “hitch” in the case is that game is not the only thing that finds such a sanctuary desirable,—the predators too, both furred and feathered, gather in very soon afterward. They probably go in the first place for the same reason the game first go—to escape molestation, and especially to escape noise. But once there, they find more game in easy reach, and free from danger to themselves, they have nothing to do but kill and eat.

Also the concentration of game, with no increase of the sum total of available food, of course means less food per capita, and just that much more danger of starvation in a bad winter.

And so, naturally, the final net result of merely keeping hunters off the land is—as this survey has just shown—not more game, but less—both in the aggregate and on the posted land itself.

The Pennsylvania system of game refuges has produced its wonderful results by protecting game on all sides—from predators and starvation as well as from hunters. One of the primary duties of a refuge keeper is to make incessant and unrelenting warfare on every sort of predator inside the refuge. And game on refuges is fed, also, as much and as often as needed.

If a man chooses to post his land there is no one to say him nay. But if he expects to have even as much game at the end of, say, five or ten years as when he first posted his land, he will have to put in weary hours feeding it in bad weather, and in keeping down predators,—vermin do not pay much attention to trespass signs.

SHOOTS A SQUIRREL COVERED WITH BEES

When the Rev. C. N. Crone, of Dover, Pa., shot a squirrel he found that the animal was covered with honey bees. When the minister fired, the squirrel was on a large oak tree and it had come out of a hole in the tree in which the bees had been depositing their honey.



Wire Basket Feeder

Game Commission

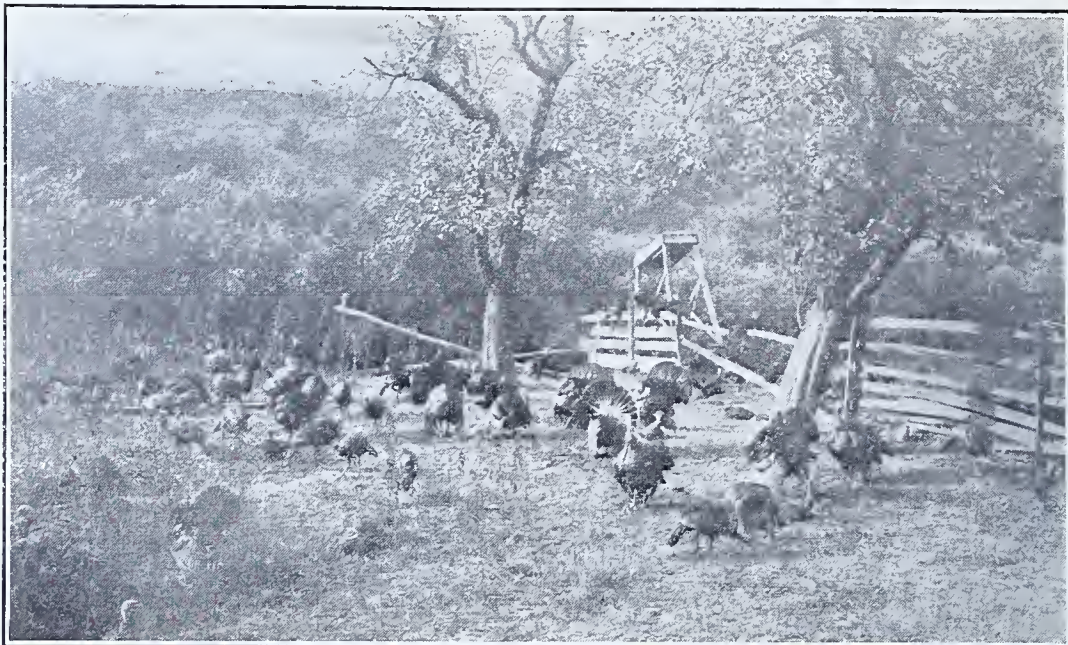
PENNSYLVANIA'S WILD TURKEY FARM

Pennsylvania is one of the few States affording its sportsmen wild turkey hunting, and during the last five open hunting seasons more than 15,000 wild turkeys have been taken. Any hunter upon killing his first turkey feels he has just about reached the point of perfection as a hunter. It is, of course, the Game Commission's desire and aim to improve turkey hunting in Pennsylvania, and one of the methods employed is by restocking turkeys of good quality. Unlike other game birds, there is an extremely limited source of supply of wild turkeys suitable for restocking purposes. The Pennsylvania Game Commission decided in 1929 to create its own source of supply by establishing a wild turkey propagating farm.

Consequently the Commission purchased 1121 acres of rolling farm land interspersed with wooded areas in Lack Township, Juniata County. Through the center of this property flows Willow Run, one of the best of Juniata County's trout streams.

Anyone who has studied the wild turkey will realize the impossibility of raising such birds in captivity and expecting them to retain all of their wild instincts. Practically all game raised in captivity, where such game comes in daily contact with man, will become rather tame, and this is certainly true of the turkey to a great extent, which makes the problem of restocking them a difficult one. Part of the answer to this problem may be found in giving the young turkeys free range, where they will learn to scratch and forage for themselves and so become acquainted with natural food.

To be in a position to furnish this free range and still keep several hundred turkeys under control, a nine-foot fence was constructed enclosing more than 500 acres. Patches of buckwheat, wheat, oats, corn and clover are sown each year throughout the area. This has a tendency to hold the birds on the range, for the fence alone will not keep them under control.



Game Commission

Some of the Stock at the Turkey Farm

In the construction of this fence we used a good grade of diamond lawn fencing in four and five foot widths. Steel line posts were placed at intervals of twelve feet, with a locust post placed at every seventh line post in order to strengthen the fence. Additional strength was obtained by stretching a $\frac{3}{8}$ " steel cable at the top of the fence securely tied to each post by using special castings at the top. The fencing was then fastened to this cable with hog rings. The cable will also prevent a lot of damage to the fence, by breaking the fall of tree limbs where the fence passes through the wooded areas.

In selecting the fence line, the tops of ridges were followed rather than the lower areas. Turkeys are more likely to feed up to a fence built along the tops than they would if the fence came up at the bottom of a hollow. In that case the birds would be encouraged to soar over the hollow. The fence was also held to the wooded areas instead of the open spaces, for a turkey in the open, with cover just beyond the fence, would prefer his more natural environment and promptly go over the fence, never to return.

Turkeys, like most other game birds, prefer to select their own nesting site. In an attempt to restrict their nesting area and thus reduce egg gathering to a minimum of effort, the breeding stock is placed in a fenced laying area, although the birds are not wing-clipped. Most of the hens are satisfied to lay within this area, although there are always a number which insist in flying to some hillside to lay. To locate such nests requires keen powers of observation on the part of the searcher, for they are found in some of the most unlikely looking spots, such as a hollow between two rocks. Even when a stolen nest is located, caution in removing the eggs must be exercised or the hen will select another laying site, and the search begin anew.

Gathering all eggs as they are laid will increase egg production, as many hens after laying their first clutch, only to lose them, will in a week or two start laying a second.

All of the eggs are placed in an incubator, with the exception of a few at the end of the laying season which are given to old hens. After hatching, the young are placed in brooding houses and kept there until about eight weeks of age, when they are permitted the free range. After they have grown their last feathers, and have developed properly, the majority of them are shipped for restocking in those counties closed to turkey hunting. Some few are held over the winter for restocking in the spring.

There are a number of methods followed in releasing these farm raised birds. One is to release a group of young birds with an old hen at a previously selected point. At the time they are released it is necessary to scatter feed and continue to feed them until the birds have become entirely familiar with their new surroundings and have learned to forage for themselves. Another method often employed is to construct a low pen in a suitable section, placing all birds in this pen and keep them there for about a week, furnishing feed and water. At the end of a week two turkeys may be released, following this up by releasing one or two birds every other day. Invariably the turkeys will stay around this pen until mating season, when they will scatter. The young of such birds, reared in a wild state, become exceptionally good game birds. It is far easier to release game farm turkeys in sections where there are wild turkeys than in sections where there are none. The tamer turkeys join up with the wild flocks and breed with them.

The State Turkey Farm did not produce birds until 1930, and in the three years of its operation there has been a total release of more than thirteen hundred good quality turkeys. It is hoped that in another year more than this number will be produced from one year's operation. The fact remains that it would be next to impossible to purchase such a large number of turkeys of the same quality as are now being produced at the State Wild Turkey Farm.



Game Commission

Fence Around Farm

The White-Tailed Deer in Pennsylvania



Group of Yearlings

NOTE: This is the first of a series of articles by the editor on our native game animals and birds which will appear from time to time in the GAME NEWS. Considerable time is being spent in the preparation of these manuscripts in an effort to make them as interesting as possible and to cover thoroughly all laws and regulations concerning each species since the Game Commission was established in 1895.

in 1897 forever stopping market hunting. No more were hundreds of deer seen rotting in the market stalls of Philadelphia, New York and other large cities.

From 1897 until 1905 both male and female deer were legal prey. The bag limit was two of either sex or one of each sex per individual. The season was November 1 to November 30. In 1905 the bag limit was reduced from two to one of either sex per individual and the season from November 15 to December 1. The law of '97 also forbade the use of hounds in hunting deer, and the killing of them at salt licks.

Many deer were killed at salt licks years ago, and even today this unlawful practice is engaged in, although only to a comparatively small degree. But still we have some artificial and unique salt licks, if such they may be called, which are taking an annual toll not only of deer but of human beings as well.

Who would have thought that the ice cream industry would have even the slightest bearing on the life-history of the White-tailed Deer? Yet such is the case. In a number of counties the killing of deer by automobiles has been traced to the fact that the creatures have been drawn to the highways and roadsides to secure the salt which is dumped from ice cream delivery trucks. In this connection we have one record of eight deer being killed within ten hours at the same spot.

These matters will adjust themselves in time, of course, but at present they offer a certain amount of food for thought. We mourn not the loss of the deer, particularly. We think more of the possible injuries to human beings. A great many people have been injured as a result of their automobiles striking deer. But motorists are gradually becoming more careful while driving through the deer country, and at the same time the Game Commission, through their extensive salting activities back from the roads, are holding the deer away from the main highways.

Another incident worthy of mention happened only a short time ago along one of our main railroads. Six deer were killed within a comparatively short period at virtually the same spot along the tracks. Investigation revealed that a car of salt had leaked, and the deer were naturally attracted to the locality only to be killed by following trains. Refrigerator cars which leak brine have also been responsible for the death of many of the creatures. To go back—

One of the most important steps to protect deer also took place in 1905 when the first

game refuge law was passed. This law provided sanctuaries where they could propagate unmolested and where for all time they would be safe from the hunter. The game refuge system proved to be the salvation of our deer herd, and still is, for as long as these sanctuaries are maintained, deer will never be exterminated. They have come to recognize these areas as havens of safety, as is evidenced on the first day of each hunting season, when time and time again, at the first sound of a gun they have been seen heading for the refuge wire as fast as their legs could carry them.

The first deer were stocked in 1906, when 50 were purchased from Michigan. Subsequently deer in limited numbers were purchased each year until 1924, the number totalling 1,094.

Then in 1907, came the so-called "Buck Law." This law was bitterly fought by hunters throughout the state, and its repeal was petitioned as late as 1913. The principal reason for passing this law was fully explained in a statement made in 1907 by Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, for many years Secretary of the Board, which reads: "The law prohibiting the killing of any but a male deer with horns was passed more to protect human life than to protect deer."

In 1907 only males with horns were declared legal, from November 15 to December 1. This same season and bag limit remained in effect until 1913 when only bucks with horns two inches above the hair were declared legal, from November 10 to November 25.

Subsequent legislation, such as the Automatic Gun Law of 1907, the Alien Gun Law of 1909, and later the Alien Dog Law of 1915, all helped to save the deer.

When the Resident Hunter's License Law was passed in 1913 it gave the Board additional money with which to work, but very little of this money was used, however, in purchasing deer for stocking purposes.

In 1915 the season for deer was set at December 1 to December 15 and has remained the same ever since.

During 1917 the first camp limit for deer was established, at 6 deer per camp.

In 1921 bucks were given further protection by declaring legal only animals with horns 4 inches or more above the hair.

In 1923 still further protection was afforded by declaring legal only bucks with two or more points to an antler, with an added proviso that a buck with a horn 6 inches long measuring from the top of the skull would also be considered legal. This latter provision was abolished in 1925.

FORTY years ago deer were on the verge of extermination in Pennsylvania. To have seen one in a wild state was to have had a paramount experience—one which was talked about for a long time afterwards. And in those days if a newspaper had printed an item stating that a deer came down from the mountain slopes and walked into a town it would have been scoffed at, and the originator of the story would have been considered of a "highly imaginative nature" or else looked upon as "queer."

Today the appearance of one or more deer in any of our larger towns, or even large cities, is a common occurrence. In order to get a "headline" in the newspapers now, the creatures must provide some sort of special entertainment, such as jumping through the windows of houses, banks and so forth, and turning the places upside down. And even these pranks are beginning to be looked upon as common. Two deer bounded into one of our larger towns not so long ago, tied up traffic for about fifteen minutes, and bounded out again. I believe the incident received "honorable mention" in one of the more or less unimportant pages of the local news.

The general public, after the first "thrill" or two settles down to the everyday mode of indifference and waits for some other stirring event to break the monotonous daily routine.

It did shake off its lethargy long enough to comment on an item which the Game Commission published some time ago to the effect that several hundred deer are killed by automobiles and trains each year. But only a few persons wonder, no doubt, just why deer have become so plentiful. It is the writer's intention to briefly outline the history of the deer in Pennsylvania, so let us for a moment look back some forty years ago—

When the Pennsylvania Game Commission was established in 1895, deer had become so scarce due to mismanagement of forests, market hunting, imperfect laws, and lack of law enforcement, that they took immediate steps to protect them. A law was passed

The Legislature of 1923 also established the Game Code which still further facilitated the purchase of additional refuges. It also gave the Board wide discretionary power in declaring seasons and bag limits.

All of these laws combined to effect a large increase in the herd with the result that it was not long before the Board began to hear rumors of damage to farm crops and orchards by deer. Depredations were committed particularly by the does, for these creatures, because of the continuous protection given them since 1907, had increased tremendously.

And so in a comparatively short time the problem changed from one of saving the deer herd to that of adequately controlling it.

As the complaints of the farmers became more numerous the Board tried various ways in which to combat the situation, but none were very successful.

Erecting deer-proof fences as authorized by the Deer Proof Fence Law of 1923 proved too expensive for most farmers even though the Game Commission furnished the wire and staples needed to erect the fence. Also some farmers refused to erect fences, in order not to force the deer upon their neighbors' land in any greater numbers. Only temporary relief was secured under a law which gave landowners the right to kill deer caught destroying property and permitting them to retain the carcasses for food.

As another relief measure, trapping deer for restocking in other sections was attempted, but this method was so tedious, laborious and expensive that it was finally given up.

In 1923 a law was passed removing protection from does in sections where depredations were being committed and necessitating a special license costing \$5.00. The first special season was declared that fall in Washington and Quincy Townships of Franklin County. In order to avoid a wholesale slaughter, only 100 licenses were authorized, and only eight legal deer were killed. Two illegal deer were taken. The very low kill was attributed to hunters who objected to the slaughter of female deer and who bought licenses and never used them, in order to defeat this purpose.

In 1924, a total of 244 special licenses were issued in Brown and Menno Townships of Mifflin County, and 77 legal and 2 illegal deer were killed, and 212 licenses were issued in Logan, West and Barree Townships of Huntingdon County, and 49 legal and 9 illegal deer were killed.

In 1925, licenses were issued and animals killed as follows: Adams County, 857 licenses, 89 legal and 4 illegal deer; Cumberland County, 983 licenses, 127 legal and 3 illegal deer; Franklin County, 778 licenses, 130 legal and 1 illegal deer; Huntingdon County, 1493 licenses, 390 legal and 7 illegal deer; Mifflin County, 894 licenses, 167 legal and 6 illegal deer; and Perry County, 708 licenses, 126 legal and 1 illegal deer.

In 1926 special licenses were issued and animals killed as follows: Clearfield County, 1209 licenses, 354 legal and 14 illegal deer; Huntingdon County, 2397 licenses, 800 legal and 9 illegal deer; Monroe County, 1544 licenses, 141 legal and 12 illegal deer.

When the sportsmen failed to cooperate in the special open doe season the Board again attempted to decrease the herd by employing special agents, known for their



Game Commission

Deer Soon Learn to Know the Refuge

marksmanship and knowledge of deer hunting, to kill off a number of the older female animals. But this action, too, was condemned because many hunters believed this sport should be theirs.

And so, after almost every conceivable method of relief was attempted without any noticeable decrease in the herd, the Game Commission in 1928, declared a state-wide open season on antlerless deer weighing fifty pounds or more with entrails removed. And this action started one of the greatest controversies in the hunting of large game.

No sooner had the Board declared their intentions concerning the state-wide doe season than sportsmen almost everywhere were up in arms. Many firmly believed that the does would be exterminated at one stroke.

So much controversy arose that a decision from the Attorney General was requested. The Attorney General declared that the state-wide open season on antlerless deer was not legal and that the Board would have to rescind their ruling and declare a Special Season with the special fee of \$2.00 in addition to the regular Resident Hunter's License Fee. Had there not been so much opposition to the Board's original ruling, in all probability there would have been no Special Season, and no additional \$2.00 fee.

The Board's next step was to follow the Attorney General's ruling by declaring a Special Season. To curb opposition, they decided to issue special licenses only in counties where legal bucks were taken the year before (1927), in a ratio of eight special paid licenses to each legal buck deer killed in that county, according to records on file at the offices of the Game Commission. Under this ruling only 54 of the 67 counties of the Commonwealth were opened to deer hunting during 1928.

The law governing the regulations of the Special Season provided for the issuing of Special Free Licenses to persons who resided upon and cultivated lands within the Commonwealth to hunt for deer upon these lands. The law also prohibited the issuing of any special deer licenses to non-resident hunters.

With the inauguration of the special season the Board was faced with the problem of reimbursing those hunters who had already secured their regular resident licenses with the understanding that they would be permitted to hunt deer under such licenses. This necessitated advising immediately all those who took out licenses prior to the ruling of the Attorney General on August 7. Everything possible in the way of information and instructions concerning the special season was placed before the sportsmen through the public press and through circulars sent out by the Board.

While the Board, after making careful field studies, were convinced of the fairness of their action, they desired the opinion of some dependable naturalist not residing in Pennsylvania and therefore asked Mr. Vernon Bailey, for years an official of the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., to come to Pennsylvania to make a study of the deer situation. The results of these investigations are recorded in Bulletin Number 12, entitled "The White-tailed Deer in Pennsylvania," which can be secured by writing the Commission at Harrisburg.

When the sportsmen realized that the Board was in earnest about putting the special season through, the opposition took definite form in several counties and injunction proceedings were brought. The first of these were instigated in certain counties by sportsmen backed by a clique of recreational park and hotel owners who wanted the deer about for the purpose of adding a touch of the realistic to their resorts. These men succeeded in having injunctions granted, but at the same time aroused antagonism among other sportsmen in their vicinity who did want to hunt deer, and among the farmers who were suffering from deer damage. The opposition in one county, particularly, claimed that while some deer damage occurred in that region it was not sufficient to warrant the special open season on does. Yet in 1926, landowners in that same county petitioned the Board to grant a special open season on does in their section to relieve the deer damage situation there.

Following these came injunctions in six additional counties. Upon counsel of attorneys for the Commonwealth, however, the injunctions in three of these were dissolved before the end of the hunting season.

Injunction proceedings caused protests from both sportsmen and landowners. In one county, for instance, the two remaining hunting days after the dissolution of their injunction were not sufficient to permit the killing of many deer, particularly in the northern section, with the result that the Board was presented with a petition from 75 landowners in that area asking for immediate relief, citing the fact that many farmers were *abandoning their property* on account of the heavy deer damage.

Experience with court injunctions has shown the sportsmen and landowners the folly of such action and today practically every hunter and farmer is against them.

On November 26, 1928, the Board of Game Commissioners upon advice from the Attorney General stopped the issuance of further special deer licenses anywhere in the Commonwealth. This was done primarily to prevent the issuing of any further injunctions, since it was not certain at that time that a refund of license fees would be authorized should the injunctions be granted, and the Board wanted to preclude the possibility that hunters would lose both their right to hunt and the money expended for their licenses.

Many sportsmen feared that all female deer would be wiped out, that the illegal kill would equal that of the legal kill, and that the loss of human life would be tremendous. These fears proved to be imaginary, for the results of the season were very gratifying. During the 1928 season, 25,097 legal deer were taken, as against 14,374 in 1927, when only bucks were legal. Hunting accidents were not nearly so numerous as in 1927, for during the 1928 season only 3 men were killed and 20 wounded, as against 16 fatal and 24 non-fatal accidents during the preceding year.

During the following year (1929) only bucks were declared legal. In 1930, however, another season on antlerless deer was declared during the last three days of November. Comparatively little opposition arose at this time, although there was state-wide objection to the \$2.00 special fee which, as a result, was abolished by the Legislature of 1931. This special season was in addition

to the regular buck season, December 1 to December 15.

In 1931 both bucks and antlerless deer were declared legal with a weight limit of not less than forty pounds on antlerless deer.

This year the season was opened only to the killing of male deer from December 1 to December 15, it being believed that the sexes have now been balanced sufficiently, for a while at least, and that the animals generally have been reduced commensurately with their available food supply.

It is hoped that this little history of our deer herd will prove interesting and valuable. In order to complete the picture a table showing the deer kill since 1912 is given, as well as other interesting statistics:

Year	Deer	Special Deer (Doe)
1912	1,000	....
1913	800	....
1914	1,800	....
1915	1,287	....
1916	1,722	....
1917	1,725	....
1918	1,754	....
1919	2,939	....



Fawn
Game Commission

1920	3,300	....
1921	4,840	....
1922	6,115	....
1923	6,452	8
1924	7,778	126
1925	7,287	1,029
1926	11,646	1,295
1927	14,374	....
1928	....	25,097 (Antlerless)
1929	22,822	....
1930	20,115	5,979 (Antlerless)
1931	24,796	70,255 (Antlerless)

Since the law giving farmers the right to kill deer as a protection to property went into effect in 1923 to November 1, 1932, the Game Commission has furnished a total of 46,524 rods of fence to protect orchards, farms and commercial truck patches of 206 owners in 32 counties of the State.

Since the law giving farmers the right to kill deer as a protection to property became effective in 1925, a total of 5,518 animals were killed up to September 1, 1932. By years they were killed as follows 1925-26, 311; 1927, 895; 1928, 521; 1929, 1,193; 1930, 1,216; 1931, 1,133; 1932 (to September 1) 249.



Buck
Game Commission

UNUSUAL MUSKRAT BEHAVIOR

The Honorable Kenneth A. Reid, of the Fish Commission, reports a very unusual occurrence on his estate on the outskirts of Connellsville.

Mr. Reid has set out in recent years about 15,000 young pine and spruce trees, several hundred of these being placed around the shores of the small lake near his residence. Last spring something began cutting down several of these transplants each night, and examination showed every one severed with a clean diagonal cut, but a still more careful examination disclosed small tooth marks.

Suspecting muskrats, as he had seen two swimming in the lake the previous fall, Mr. Reid employed a local trapper, who promptly caught two muskrats. And although he had already lost a total of forty-one trees in this way—mostly Norway Spruce—not a tree has been molested since the muskrats were caught out. Consequently the seemingly inevitable conclusion that it was these muskrats that cut down the trees.

Every tree was removed the night it was cut down, and the only surmise so far is that the muskrats were gathering material for a "house," although if so, the animals were caught before their new house appeared above the surface.

It is also a puzzle why muskrats should have come to this little lake at all, as it had been drained for some years and only recently refilled, by the inflow of a small mountain brook, almost wholly falls, rising less than a mile above, and emptying through a thickly populated suburb of the city into a stream badly polluted from coal mines.

After this unusual experience with muskrats, Mr. Reid expresses his thankfulness that he has not yet had a demonstration of "what a nice healthy family of beaver would do to his young trees!"

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are indebted to the Department of Forests and Waters for the splendid photograph appearing on the cover-page of this issue. The picture was taken near Mt. Alto by H. E. Clepper.



Doe
Game Commission

Doe

REFUGES AND LANDS

"Why are You Making that Survey?"

There is a certain peculiar fascination and glamour about a surveying instrument, so that when we see an engineer or surveyor walking along the highway, in the fields or in the woods with a transit on his shoulder, or in the process of making an actual survey, we immediately become curious and feel it to be our inalienable right to ask the man with the instrument what it is all about and why he is making that survey. In connection with the surveys which are made of lands being purchased by the Board of Game Commissioners, we feel that the public is at perfect liberty to ask the above question and that it is our duty to give a definite reply. I shall therefore endeavor to explain in as non-technical a way as possible why it is necessary to make a survey of the lands to be acquired by the Board of Game Commissioners, and to mention the various other steps of procedure pertaining thereto.

From time to time various tracts of land, ranging in area from a few acres to several thousand, are contracted for purchase by the Board through its authorized representatives. Since the title to all land which is to be acquired, whether by purchase, gift or otherwise, shall be taken by the Board in the name of the Commonwealth, it is required that this title be traced from its present owner or owners back to the Proprietaries or Commonwealth from which it first originated, and that all flaws and defects in the title be cleared prior to its final transfer. To perform all operations in connection with the transfer of titles is both a legal and engineering problem, and these two must go forward hand in hand; for a deed is not worth more than the paper it is written upon unless it conforms to the boundaries of the tract of land to be conveyed and a clear title to the same is found. This is where the survey comes into the question.

The surveyor deals with the locating of the tract to be acquired, the laying off or the measuring of the length and direction of the lines forming its boundaries, and numerous other problems connected therewith. This is done for the following purposes: first, to locate, re-establish and mark the boundaries of the tract for which a survey has previously been made and for which the description, as defined by some prior survey, is known; second, to correct any and all errors which may have crept in by previous surveys; third, to secure the necessary data from which a map can be made for the purpose of writing the legal description, of finding the area of the piece of land to be acquired, and of furnishing many other matters of information which are necessary in the proper management and administration of

the State Game Lands. Another duty of the surveyor is to see that the boundaries of the property are well defined by visible objects such as corners, line trees, etc., and that all trees along the boundary line are blazed. When the title is finally transferred to the Commonwealth all of these blazes are painted white and metal signs are placed on trees in order to make the boundaries of the game lands more readily discernible.

As was previously stated, the title of all lands purchased by the Game Commission must be traced to its origin, and to clarify this statement I shall digress a trifle to the origin and early history of Pennsylvania and to the method by which tracts of land were disposed of by the early Proprietaries and later by the Commonwealth. The territory now lying within the boundaries of Pennsylvania, except the triangular portion lying in the northwest corner which borders on Lake Erie, was granted to William Penn on March 4, 1681, by Charles II, King of England, in the settlement of a claim of 16,000 pounds. The triangle referred to was purchased by the United States Government for the purpose of settling a dispute between Connecticut and New York and was later deeded to Pennsylvania. The year following the grant by King Charles II, Penn as "True and Absolute Proprietary and Governor" began to issue warrants and patents for tracts of land in this province. This practice was continued by his various successors until the passage of an Act of Assembly of November 27, 1779, which vested the lands of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania in the Commonwealth. In addition to several exceptions in the Act, it authorized the payment of 130,000 pounds to the heirs of Thomas and Richard Penn, late Proprietaries, as compensation for their lands. Since the passage of the above Act, the lands of Pennsylvania have been warranted, surveyed and patented to persons applying for the same in accordance with the provisions of many Acts of Assembly pertaining thereto.

Warrants and patents are most necessary since they are the original paper instruments by which State land is first conveyed to private ownership and it is these with which a surveyor must deal in "running out" lands which are to be sold back to the Commonwealth. A patent is the title deed by which a Government, either State or Federal, conveys its lands. A warrant to survey vacant land is that authority which is issued to a claimant who makes application for a vacant tract of land in the Commonwealth. The application sets forth the location of said land, the number of acres applied for, information on surrounding warrants, etc. When the above information has been furnished, other legal requirements are satisfactorily complied with, such as pur-

chase money, fees, etc., and the land found vacant, a warrant to survey the same is granted to the applicant. After the survey is made, returned to the Land Office, and everything is in perfect order, as required by various legal enactments, a patent is granted to the applicant and the transaction with the Commonwealth is at an end.

The land is now under private ownership, and later, when a contract for sale is made with the Game Commission, the surveyor engages in the work of endeavoring to place the land in shape for its return to the Commonwealth. In very many instances warrants are the "nightmare" of surveyors and are what cause him most of his troubles in locating certain tracts of land. So before the survey is made, a connected warrant map constructed from all of the warrants which cover the tract of land to be surveyed is obtained from the Bureau of Land Records, Department of Internal Affairs. If such a map is not available a connected warrant map is constructed in the Bureau of Refuges and Lands of the Game Commission from information obtained from the Land Record Books. Frequently entire warrants or portions of different warrants are found to lie two and three deep on the same tract of land. This confusion is due to the manner in which some of the early surveys were run and is one of the problems which the present day surveyor must solve, for he must endeavor to locate the lines of the original survey. Very often, too, in the early history of the State after warrants had been issued to applicants, reports of the survey would not be returned to the Land Office, consequently patents would not be granted. Evidently the applicant thought that the warrant vested in him a clear title to the land. However, such was not the case and even at this late date patents for land are granted, after proper legal steps have been taken, on warrants issued years previously. Occasionally many transfers in titles have been made in this interim. There is a record of one patent recently issued by the Land Office which showed forty-six transfers of title from the Warrantee to the Patentee. Sometimes it is found that land which has been offered for sale does not exist. The supposed tract may have been involved in a double assessment at an earlier period, it may have been sold for taxes and may have been purchased at said tax sale without any investigation whatever as to its location, title, etc. And again, the survey often discloses flaws in the title which make it impossible to negotiate a sale. And almost without exception, there is found to be a variance in the actual acreage from that called for in the contract for sale.

These are but a few of the problems which enter into the purchase of State Game Lands.

REFORESTATION AIDS GAME

By

Chas. R. Meek, Chief, Bureau of Extension
Department of Forests & Waters

Forests and game are interdependent. Neither can thrive without the other. Trees need wild life to help scatter seeds, and game needs the shelter and the food that the forests provide.

Nearly all trees produce food of some kind. As food for game, however, we usually think only of walnut, hickory, chestnut, mulberry, and the like. But we must not overlook the fact that the seeds of nearly all trees are edible. Acorns, beechnuts, wild cherries and even the seeds of pine and hemlock make desirable food. The conifers produce an abundance of seed and while not very palatable, on account of the resinous odor and taste, they have food value; and may contribute medicinal properties especially suitable for wild life.

The Game Commission controls large areas of forested land, as well as some abandoned farms. These latter may serve the purpose best when not wooded. The Commission, however, is not neglecting reforestation of those areas which, in its judgment, should be planted with trees, for every spring the Department of Forests and Waters furnishes, at its request, large quantities of forest tree seedlings for planting on State Game Lands. For this purpose it was furnished a total of 123,623 little trees during the past four years.

The Fish Commission, and many other Departments of the State and Federal Government, owning suitable land, plant many acres to forests. In fact, the number of trees planted on "Other State and Federal Lands" and not including those owned by the Department of Forests and Waters, totalled 517,265 trees in 1931, and 280,057 trees in 1932.

Great as the efforts of the State are in reforestation, through the Department of Forests and Waters, the Game Commission, Fish Commission, Health Department, and other State agencies, the number of trees planted by "Associations and Clubs," largely made up of hunters and fishermen, but also including Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A.'s, and others, is of no small amount. The members of these clubs and associations are constantly endeavoring to surround their camps with forests, which will provide suitable food and shelter for wild life. During the past four years the Department of Forests and Waters furnished a total of 1,551,350 trees for this purpose.

Farmers, however, do most of the tree planting, on privately owned lands, in Pennsylvania. Most of the trees planted by them are used in the extension of natural woods and in reforesting waste land, once in fields, to prevent erosion and to grow timber. These planted forests afford exceptionally fine places in which game can breed and hide its young. In time they will also contribute their share toward yielding some food supply too.

A large proportion of the trees used in reforesting waste land and idle farm lands in our State are purchased by land owners from the Department of Forests and Waters, at \$2.00 a thousand for seedlings,



Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters
**Planted Trees In an Old Field on the Farm Soon Provides Excellent Hiding Places
For Many Kinds of Birds and Game**

and \$5.00 a thousand for transplants. Planted with six foot spacing, 1000 trees (two men can plant them in less than a day) will cover a little less than an acre; and with five foot spacing a little over one-half acre. A post card sent to the Department of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, will bring full information about tree planting, and an application

SPEEDING UP THE LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM

Unusually strenuous efforts are being exerted in the Bureau of Refuges and Lands to make settlements for as many tracts of land as possible before the end of the year. For a time it looked as though the land purchase program was so deeply buried under an intricate mass of survey data and title abstract material, that almost super-human efforts would be required to work out of it. Slowly but surely the engineers, painstakingly, are determining the correct boundary lines and corners of the many tracts contracted for purchase, and are producing accurate maps of the properties, and their true areas. Just as surely, and no less painstakingly, are the title abstractors unraveling the many complicated questions involving the titles, so that when the tracts are conveyed there will be no shadow of doubt but that the Commonwealth's title is as near perfect as it can be made.

These strenuous efforts are producing fruitful results and many thousands of acres will be conveyed within the next few weeks.

Tracts recently conveyed are as follows:

Bradford County—80 acres purchased from Richard M. Wilcox, which now becomes part of State Game Lands No. 12,

form. The kinds of trees most suitable for planting in Pennsylvania, and for which orders are being received now for planting next April, are: pitch pine, Scotch pine Norway spruce, Japanese larch, white pine, red pine and tulip poplar. No trees will be sold by the State for shade or ornamental purposes on private land as it is against the law.

bringing the total area of those lands to 21,656.7 acres.

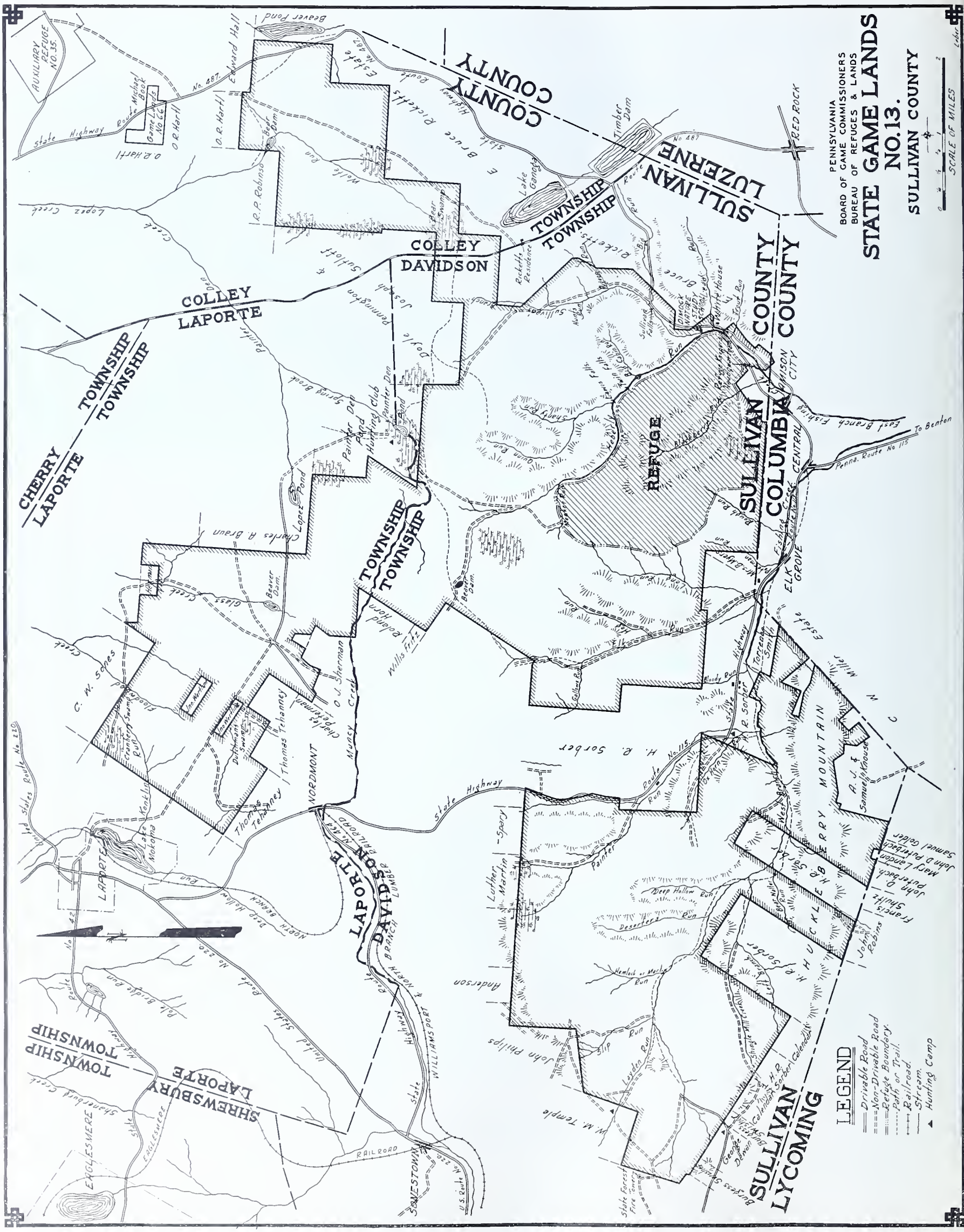
Columbia County—231 acres purchased from A. W. Duy and W. V. Fritz, which now become part of State Game Lands No. 58, bringing the total area of those lands to 8,727.3 acres.

CHANGES IN REFUGE KEEPERS

Mark P. Motter, appointed Refuge Keeper for Refuge No. 21 in Dauphin County on October 23, 1930, was transferred to the Bureau of Protection effective December 1. He is now District Game Protector of Dauphin County. Mr. Motter has carried on his duties as Refuge Keeper in an efficient manner and there is every reason to believe that he will serve the sportsmen of Dauphin County in his new capacity just as faithfully and conscientiously.

There is no intention at this time to appoint a new Refuge Keeper in Mr. Motter's place.

William D. Foote, Shinglehouse, Pa., was appointed Game Refuge Keeper for State Game Lands No. 59 in Potter County and No. 61 and No. 62 in McKean County, effective December 1. Thirty-five applicants took the competitive examination held at Port Allegany. We have every reason to believe that Mr. Foote will make good and be a worthy addition to our official family.



PENNSYLVANIA
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS
**STATE GAME LANDS
NO. 13.**
SULLIVAN COUNTY

LEGEND
— Drivable Road
--- Non-Drivable Road
--- Refuge Boundary
--- Path or Trail
--- Railroad
--- Stream
▲ Hunting Camp

SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2



Photo by Geo. M. Brandau, Hazleton, Pa.

START YOUR GAME FEEDING PROGRAM EARLY

A large game feeding program was sponsored by the Carbon County and affiliated sportsmen's associations during February of last year. Over 900 men participated and 135 automobiles, 6 trucks and 2 busses were necessary to transport them.

FEED *the Birds* **NOW!**

The crop of game birds next year, especially in the northern counties, will depend largely upon whether they have ample food from now until spring.

Begin feeding now, keep it up, and watch the predators. Numerous feeding stations are far better than a few large ones.

One pair of birds saved will be worth a dozen stocked next spring.

